





PUTNAM'S

Monthly Historical Magazine

DEVOTED TO

GENEALOGY, HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE SALEM PRESS HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RECORD, VOL. III.

MAY, 1892.—APRIL, 1893.

VOL. I.

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EBEN PUTNAM, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

SALEM.

The Salem Press.

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## A SKETCH OF GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

BY

ALFRED P. PUTNAM, D.D.

GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM<sup>1</sup> was born, Jan. 7, 1718, in a house which is still standing on its original site, near the eastern base of Hathorne or Asylum hill, in Danvers. It has several times been enlarged and is still in an excellent state of preservation. Its first proprietor was his grandfather Thomas, who left it to his youngest son Joseph. Joseph wedded Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Hathorne) Porter, and granddaughter of John and Mary Porter, the emigrant progenitors of the Porters of Essex county. From this marriage sprang the soldier whose history we are to trace. Elizabeth Hathorne was a daughter of Major William and Ann Hathorne, whose country seat was where the Danvers Asylum now stands, on the hill above mentioned. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the celebrated novelist, was also a lineal descendant. John Porter, likewise, was of "Salem Village," now Danvers. For many

MAJOR-GENERAL ISRAEL (*Joseph, Thomas, John*), born in Salem Village, now Danvers, 7 Jan., 1717-18; baptized 2 Feb., 1718; died Brooklyn, Conn., after an illness of two days, 29 May, 1790; married, first, at Danvers, 19 July, 1739, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Putnam, No. 163) Pope of Danvers, born there; baptized 3 Sept., 1721; died Brooklyn, Conn., 6 Sept., 1765, in the 44th year of her age; married, second, 3 June, 1767, the widow Deborah (Crow) Lothrop of Norwich, Conn., and widow of John Gardiner, fifth proprietor of Gardiner's Island, who died 19 May, 1761. She died at Putnam's Headquarters at Fishkill on the Hudson, 14 Oct., 1777, and was interred in Beverly Robinson's family vault. Mr. Gardiner she had married as his

years he was deputy in the General Court, first from Hingham and then from Salem; and, as the Colonial Records testify, he was a man "of good repute for piety, integrity and estate."

The ancestry of the future soldier-patriot, in various lines, is thus seen to have been of Essex County stock. His later boyhood was probably spent in Boxford at the home of his step-father, Capt. Thomas Perley, while yet he would be a frequent visitor at the Putnam homes in Danvers. His early education was defective, partly because school advantages were then very meagre in the rural district in which he passed his youth, and partly, no doubt, because his strong natural inclinations were for farming and active out-of-door life, rather than for books and sedentary occupations. Robust and full of energy, he was as a boy given to sports, and to feats of strength and daring; and numerous trustworthy traditions of his courageous exploits in those days have been handed down in the old home from then until now, somewhat prophetic of his more extraordinary prowess and achievements in maturer years. Having attained an age when he would care for a share of his father's farm, he returned to Danvers and settled upon the portion set off to him, and here built a small house, the cellar of which yet remains. On the 19th of July, 1739, he married Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Putnam) Pope. The spot is still pointed out, not far from that of his nativity, where stood the humble habitation in which for a brief period the young couple dwelt, and in which their first child, Israel, was born. Shortly afterward, they removed to Pomfret, Conn., borne on by the continued tide of emigration that had already carried a large number of settlers into the eastern part of that state from towns about Massachusetts bay. There at length he was the head of a numerous family of children, some of whom removed to other parts of New England or to the west, their descendants being now widely scattered abroad through the

second wife, 21 Nov., 1755, being then the widow of Rev. Ephraim Avery of Pomfret. The children of Mr. Gardner by Deborah (Lothrop) Avery were *Hannah*, born 31 Dec., 1757; married Samuel Williams of Brooklyn; died *s. p.* *Septimus*, b. 28 Dec., 1759; died unmarried 1 June, 1777. He was with General Putnam during many of his campaigns.

Children, all by his first wife:

241 ISRAEL, b. Danvers, 28 Jan.; bapt. there 8 June, 1740.

242 DAVID, b. Pomfret, Conn., 10 Mar., 1742; d. y.

243 HANNAH, b. " " 25 Aug., 1744.

244 ELIZABETH, b. " " 20 Mar., 1747; d. y.

245 MEHITABLE, b. " " 21 Oct., 1749.

246 MARY, b. " " 10 May, 1753.

247 LEXIE, b. " " 10 Jan., 1756.

248 DANIEL, b. " " 18 Nov., 1759.

249 DAVID, b. " " 14 Oct., 1761.

250 PETER SCHUYLER, b. Pomfret, Conn., 31 Dec., 1761.

country. The ancient homestead in Danvers has been occupied by successive generations of his brother David, "the lion-hearted Lieutenant of the King's troops," as he has well been called.

In 1739, Israel, and his brother-in-law, John Pope, bought of Gov. Jonathan Belcher, a tract of land of about five hundred acres, of which he became sole owner in 1741. It was part of a large district known as the "Mortlake Manor," which, while it had special privileges of its own, was included in the territory that in 1786 was detached from Pomfret and erected into a separate and distinct township under the name of Brooklyn. Certain foundation stones, and a well and pear tree, have long marked the place where our brave pioneer built for himself his first house in Connecticut. Here was the family home, until larger accommodations were required, when he built the plain, but more commodious and comfortable house to which the domestic scene was transferred and in which many years afterward the old hero died. This, with its narrow chamber in which he breathed his last, is still standing and is an object of great interest with patriot-pilgrims who year after year visit it from afar. From the outset, his fondness for agriculture and horticultural pursuits was conspicuously shown in the vigorous way in which he subdued and cultivated his land, and introduced into Pomfret and its neighborhood all its best varieties of fruit trees, while it is chiefly due to his taste, sagacity, and enterprising spirit that were planted the long lines of ornamental trees which have graced the streets and added so much to the beauty of Brooklyn. Although at first the exemptions which the owner of Mortlake Manor enjoyed created a jealousy among the inhabitants of Pomfret and rather estranged him from participation in their affairs, yet his sterling worth was early recognized and his public spirit became more and more manifest. He was among the foremost in establishing good schools in the town and did not fail to ensure to his sons and daughters a higher education than he had received himself. Before he entered upon his military career, he joined other leading settlers in a library association which had a marked effect in developing a love of reading among the people and in elevating their general character. He was not only a thrifty and highly prosperous farmer, but, from first to last, he was also an earnest and helpful friend of all the best interests of the little, but growing colony.

The familiar story of his entering the wolf den, together with the accounts of his many other bold adventures in his earlier manhood, needs not to be repeated in this brief sketch of his life. The late Hon. Samuel Putnam, a native of Danvers and judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, wrote, in a letter to Col. Perley Putnam of Salem, July 16, 1834:—"I was once in his house in Brooklyn where he treated me

with great hospitality. He showed me the place where he followed a wolf into a cave and shot it, and he gave me a great many anecdotes of the war in which he had been engaged before the Revolution, tracing the remarkable events upon a map."

In 1755, there was a call upon the New England colonies and New York for a large military force for the relief of Crown Point and the regions about Lake George, where the French had gained a strong foothold. The quota from Connecticut was to consist of a thousand soldiers. Though it would require him to leave behind a large property and a numerous family, Putnam was prompt and quick to respond to the summons. Brave, energetic and popular, he was at once appointed to the command of a company, which he soon succeeded in recruiting for Lyman's regiment, under the supreme command of Gen. William Johnson of New York. He received his "first baptism of fire and blood" in the unsuccessful encounter of Col. Ephraim Williams and his twelve hundred men with the enemy under Baron Dieskau, in the forests between Fort Edward and Lake George. This defeat of the provincials was soon followed by a brilliant victory, in honor of which Johnson built a fort, named Fort William Henry, on the spot where it was won. The autumn of 1755 was spent in constructing defences and in opening means of communication between different parts of the immediate country. As winter approached, most of the men returned to their homes, but enough remained to garrison the fortresses. Putnam's regiment was disbanded with the rest, and he himself returned to Pomfret to spend the season with his family. The next year witnessed a renewal of the campaign, the entire forces being under the command of General Abercrombie. Putnam was reappointed as captain, to serve as before in Lyman's regiment. During the service which he rendered in all this war against the French and their Canadian and Indian allies, he acquired a great reputation as a soldier and hero, by his dauntless spirit and marvellous deeds. These, taken in connection with his many perilous exposures, severe hardships, and hairbreadth escapes, gained for him swift and repeated honors from the Legislature of his adopted state, and made him immensely popular with all classes of his countrymen. The accounts of them, as given more or less fully by his biographers, Humphreys, Peabody, Cutter, Hill and various others, are no doubt exaggerated in some particulars.<sup>1</sup> But enough is true to warrant the fame and distinction that were then and subsequently accorded to him in abundant measure. In 1757, he was promoted to be major. He had previously connected himself with the famous band of rangers, whose chief was the notorious

<sup>1</sup>Gen. Burt Putnam, who was a soldier in the Massachusetts contingent, kept a diary which has been printed and which corroborates Humphreys' narrative.

Major Robert Rogers. Near the time of the outbreak of the revolution, this remarkable hunter, scouter and roving adventurer, notwithstanding all his ardent promises and professions of loyalty and devotion to the cause of the colonies, went over to the British and received from them an appointment as colonel. His volume of "*Journals*" makes but very few and slight allusions to Putnam, who on one occasion had saved his life and who had borne so conspicuous a part with him in their hard and hazardous campaigning; and this circumstance, together with the fact that some of his friends and apologists grew to be virulent defamers of his gallant comrade, makes it quite evident that no very strong tie of trust or affection united the two. Putnam could hardly have had much confidence in such a strange and lawless man as Rogers, and Rogers must have found little that was congenial to him in such a true-hearted and straightforward man as Putnam, whatever they may have had in common as free and fearless rangers. Here, in this capacity, they were still, as Colonel Humphreys says, "associated in traversing the wilderness, reconnoitering the enemy's lines, gaining intelligence and taking straggling prisoners, as well as in beating up the quarters and surprising the advanced pickets of their army."

On the 3d of August, 1757, Montcalm, the French commander, arriving with a large force from Ticonderoga, laid siege to Fort William Henry, whose surrender after six days was followed by a dreadful massacre of the garrison. Putnam had vainly endeavored to procure reinforcements from Fort Edward. His saving the powder magazine of Fort Edward, amidst the terrible conflagration that visited it, was one of the numerous daring deeds which he accomplished. His descent of the falls of the Hudson, at Fort Miller, and his happy escape from a strong party of Indians who fired at him incessantly as he skilfully steered his bateau down the dangerous rapids, was another of his characteristic achievements, which made his savage foes think that he was under the special protection and smile of the Great Spirit. Yet he was not so successful in escaping their barbarities, when once he was in their power. For it was about the same time, in 1758, that, in one of the forest expeditions in which he and Rogers and five hundred men were engaged, they took him prisoner and subjected him to the most brutal treatment. Judge Putnam's letter, which we have already quoted, states that they tied him to a tree to be put to death according to their custom under such circumstances, and then goes on to say: "They threw their tomahawks into the tree by the side of his head, and after amusing themselves in this way for some time, they lighted up the fire, and danced and yelled around him. When they were thus engaged, one of the tribe, a chief, who had been once a prisoner of Putnam and treated kindly by him, ar-

rived on the spot, and, recognizing his friend in their intended victim, immediately released him from impending slaughter. Gen. Putnam said that their gestures in the dance were so inexpressibly ridiculous that he could not forbear laughing. I expressed some surprise that he could laugh under such circumstances, at which he mildly replied that his composure had no merit, that it was constitutional; and said that he had never felt bodily fear. I can as easily credit that assertion as the one Gouverneur Morris made of himself, viz.: that *he never felt embarrassed by the presence of any one whomsoever, in his life*; and I am inclined to think that both of them spoke the truth concerning their own sensations." The wounds which these cowardly savages inflicted upon the fearless but helpless sufferer left scars which he long afterward carried with him to the grave. The almost incredible outrages and tortures which they perpetrated upon him were not brought to an end by the cutting of the cord that bound him to the tree, but were still continued, in other forms, all the while they marched him through a rugged country to Ticonderoga and thence to Montreal. There Col. Peter Schuyler, who had been held a prisoner in that city, hearing of his miserable condition, hastened to his rescue, supplied him with clothing and other necessities, and managed to procure his release. Putnam's tenth and last child was born afterward and he named it in grateful honor of this noble friend and benefactor. Nor was this the only kindness which the generous man rendered at this juncture. Among those whom the Indians had made captives was a Mrs. Howe, whose first and second husbands the redmen had murdered and the story of whose wretched lot under her inhuman masters is familiar to American readers. Schuyler paid the price of her ransom and entrusted her to the care of Putnam, who, on his return, safely conducted her beyond the reach of her persecutors.

In pursuance of a plan of 1759, to expel the French from their American possessions, General Wolfe was to lead an expedition against Quebec, General Prideaux one against Fort Niagara, and General Amherst another against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Putnam, who had now been raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel, was with Amherst and assisted him in the reduction of both the objects or places of his meditated attack, being subsequently employed at Crown Point in strengthening its defences. In 1760, the British having captured Quebec, Amherst projected another expedition against Montreal, in which Putnam again accompanied him and rendered important service. The city, without resistance, capitulated at the formidable approach, and Canada was soon lost forever to the French. In 1762, the conquerors turned their attention to the French and Spanish possessions in the West Indies, France and Spain having entered into a coalition with each other. Mar-

linique and the Caribbees were taken, and a naval force of ten thousand men landed on the island of Cuba. Presently a reinforcement of two thousand men arrived, half of the number being a regiment from Connecticut under the command of General Lyman. Putnam was with him as on previous occasions, and was ere long placed at the head of the regiment from his own state, Lyman being appointed to take charge of the whole body of these provincial troops. The former had been cool and courageous during a fearful gale which had been encountered at sea, and on reaching shore he was busy and efficient in constructing accommodations for the soldiers. In due time the British Commander, Albemarle, besieged one of the strong fortresses of Havana and stormed the city, which finally surrendered, and with it a large part of Cuba temporarily became a possession of the power that had now well-nigh gained the mastery of the continent. In 1763 a Treaty of Peace was concluded between France and England. On the northern frontier there was still some trouble from the Indians under Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas. The next year, Amherst sent forces to occupy several of the more important posts and avert the threatened danger. Under Colonel Bradstreet, Putnam, who had himself now been promoted to the rank of colonel, marched to Detroit with a Connecticut regiment of four hundred men. The savages soon dispersed, and all sounds or signs of war were finally at an end.

The year 1764 found the veteran again at home. Nearly a whole decade he had spent in fighting the enemies of his country. Forest, mountain, valley, river, lake and sea had witnessed his arduous service. It had given him a very wide, varied and valuable experience. It had been full of heroic deeds and romantic adventures and incidents; full of duties and responsibilities faithfully discharged, and of dangers and trials nobly met and overcome. After his original appointment as captain, he had been three times promoted. He had been under the command of some of the ablest and most celebrated generals of his time, and had been intimately associated with officers and patriots of high distinction. He had seen many parts of the land, and much of Indian as well as colonial life, and his activities had extended from Montreal to Havana. At every stage of his service, from first to last, he enjoyed the absolute confidence of his superiors and of his state, and was always in demand. Now, under all these circumstances, his quick eye, his sagacious mind, his superabundant energies and his natural soldierly qualities and aptitudes, were trained for other and greater military trusts and performances, coming events were destined to show. What has thus far been written of him may well be remembered, as he appears before us in more momentous scenes.

More than another decade was to follow, however, before his advent there. Shortly after he exchanged the sword for the ploughshare and once more began to engage in his peaceful agricultural pursuits, the beloved wife of his youth and the devoted mother of his large family of children, died; and it was in the same year, 1765, that the husband and father, who had always, like his ancestors, been a sincere and faithful attendant upon public worship, united with the church at Brooklyn which was then under the pastoral care of Rev. Josiah Whitney, and made a formal profession of his Christian faith. It was during this year, also, that the news of the passage of the infamous *Stamp Act* reached the colonies and aroused them to stern protest and resistance. Putnam was foremost in making its execution impossible in Connecticut, and from that hour he stood forth as a ready and resolute defender of the imperilled liberties of the people. In 1767, two years after the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Deborah Gardiner, who was the widow of John Gardiner, Esq., the fifth proprietor of Gardiner's Island, and who accompanied him in most of his campaigns of the Revolution, until her death in 1777 at his head-quarters in the Highlands. For a time he threw open his house for the accommodation of the public, and one of his biographers says: "The old sign, which swung before his door, as a token of good cheer for the weary traveller, is now to be seen in the Museum of the Historical Society of Connecticut, at Hartford." During the interval of time from the close of the French and Indian war to the outbreak of hostilities between England and her American colonies, he received many marks of confidence from his fellow citizens, attesting what they thought of his capacity, judgment and good sense, for municipal or civil functions also. He was placed on important committees; was elected moderator of the town meeting; was thrice chosen a member of the board of selectmen, the last time in 1771; and was deputy to the General Assembly. In the winter of 1772-73, he went with General Lyman and others to examine a tract of land on the Mississippi, near Natchez, which the British government had given to the men of Connecticut who had suffered greatly from exposures and hardships during the West India campaign, of which a brief account appears above. They also visited the Island of Jamaica and the harbor of Pensacola. There is still extant, in the possession of one of his descendants, a curious diary, "probably the longest piece of writing that he ever executed," which Putnam kept in his absence, and in which he jotted down, hastily and imperfectly, many of his own and the party's experiences by the way.

Immediately prior to the Revolution, Putnam held various conversations in Boston with General Gage, the British commander-in-chief, Lord

Percy and other officers of the royal troops, quartered in that city, and told them plainly his opinion, that, in the event of war between England and her American colonies, the former could not subjugate the latter, while he gave them to understand, clearly, that he himself should side with the cause of the patriots. In 1774, the enemy were strengthening their forces there and were thus subjecting the inhabitants to manifold privations and embarrassments. Bancroft relates how Putnam rode to Boston with one hundred and thirty sheep as a gift from the Parish of Brooklyn, and "became Warren's guest and every one's favorite." Soon after his return to Connecticut, an exaggerated rumor reached him of depredations of the British in the neighborhood he had just quitted, whereupon he aroused the citizens of his state to a fiery determination to avenge the attack. Thousands were quickly on their way to Massachusetts for this purpose, but the extraordinary excitement subsided when it was ascertained that only a powder magazine between Cambridge and Medford had been captured.

The news of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, arrived at Pomfret by express on the morning of the twentieth. The intelligence reached Putnam as he was ploughing in the field, with his son Daniel, who was then but sixteen years of age, and who afterward wrote; "He loitered not, but left me, the driver of his team, to unyoke it in the furrow, and not many days after to follow him to camp." Having doubtless made haste to consult with the authorities, the old soldier received in the afternoon the tidings of the fight at Concord and at once set out on horseback for the scene of hostilities, riding a distance of well nigh a hundred miles. He was in Cambridge on the following morning, and also in Concord, writing from the last-named place under date of April 21, the second day after the battle, to Col. Ebenezer Williams of Pomfret:—

"Sir, I have waited on the Committee of the Provincial Congress, and it is their determination to have a standing army of 22,000 men from the New England Colonies, of which, it is supposed, the Colony of Connecticut must raise 6000." And he urges that these troops shall be "at Cambridge as speedily as possible, with Conveniences; together with Provisions, and a Sufficiency of Ammunition for their own use." From Cambridge he wrote again, on the 22nd, for troops and supplies to be forwarded without delay. On the next day the Provincial Congress took definite action for raising a New England army, having already sent delegates to Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut to request their coöperation, and having now already established a Camp at Cambridge, with Gen. Artemas Ward as commander-in-chief. On the 26th, the Committee of Safety issued a circular letter appealing to the

colonies to aid in the common defence: and on the 3rd of May, the immortal Warren, as President of the Provincial Congress, wrote to the Continental Congress, earnestly pleading the great peril and need of Massachusetts, saying that she had resolved to raise a force of her own of 13,600 men and was now to propose corresponding action by the other New England colonies, and suggesting an *American Army* "for supporting the common cause of the American colonies." No effort was wanting to give to what some writers have called an "army of allies," a truly patriotic spirit and a most effective and consolidated union. Any suggestion or indication, that, under such circumstances, Massachusetts, who appealed so piteously for help, was to arrogate to herself privileges and honors that might not be shared as well by the colonies which she called to her assistance, would have made the mustering army but "a rope of sand."

The appeal was of a nobler character and it was not in vain. New England responded to it with alacrity. Stark and Reed came with their New Hampshire regiments and fixed their head-quarters at Medford, the whole forming substantially the left wing. Troops arrived from Rhode Island under the command of General Greene and were stationed at Jamaica Plain, while General Spencer with his First Connecticut regiment and with two thousand Massachusetts men was posted at Roxbury and Dorchester, the whole constituting the right wing, under Gen. John Thomas. Putnam, with his Second Regiment from Connecticut and with Sargeant's Regiment from New Hampshire and Patterson's from Massachusetts, was assigned to Cambridgeport, where he and his men formed a part of the centre, whose main body, composed of numerous Massachusetts regiments, was under the immediate command of General Ward at old Cambridge. Our Pomfret hero, soon after his prompt arrival on the 21st of April, had been called back to Connecticut to assist in raising and organizing the quota from that state, whose legislature now appointed him to be Brigadier General. He was absent only one week, and, as he set forth again to join the new army, he gave instructions that the troops should follow him as quickly as possible. His post at the centre, where he occupied the Indian House as his head-quarters, was an exposed one, and was deemed to be of special importance from the apprehension that the British might there make their first or chief attack. While he was here, he served at one time as commander-in-chief, during a temporary absence of General Ward in Roxbury. On another occasion he led a large body of the troops which had then gathered in Cambridge, numbering about 2,200 men from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to Charlestown, marching them over Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill, and into the main street of the town, and then back

again to the encampment, so as to inspire them with more confidence and courage. He himself thus came to know still better the ground where he was soon to be a conspicuous actor.

On the 27th of May, he commanded a party of Provincials sent to Chelsea to drive off the live stock on Hog Island and Noddle's Island in the harbor, so as to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. They were attacked by a force of the British marine appearing with a schooner and sloop, but were completely successful in the hot engagement that ensued, only one of the Americans being killed and four wounded, while the loss on the other side, it is said, was twenty killed and fifty wounded. The victors seized the abandoned schooner, and, having taken possession of her guns, rigging and other valuables, set her on fire. In this expedition, General Putnam was accompanied by Dr. Warren, who went as a volunteer. On the sixth of June, these two patriot friends, under the escort of Captain Chester's Connecticut company, proceeded to Charlestown to effect an exchange of prisoners taken in one or more encounters. Having accomplished their object in a manner highly creditable to all concerned, they returned to Cambridge. Putnam was now more popular than ever. The Continental Congress caught the enthusiasm of the people and soon raised him to the rank of Major General. It conferred the honor upon Artemas Ward and Charles Lee on the 17th of June, the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, and upon Israel Putnam and Philip Schuyler, on the 19th, two days after it, not knowing at the time about the great conflict at Charlestown, even as such of these officers as were engaged in the strife were not aware of their promotion until the eventful day was quite of the past.

On the 15th of June, the Massachusetts Committee of Safety recommended to the Council of War, that "Bunker Hill be maintained by sufficient force being posted there," as it was supposed that the enemy were about to make a movement in that direction. The Council of War met on the following day and approved the plan, though Ward and Warren opposed it as a rash and perilous measure. Among those of the council who strongly favored it, Putnam was foremost and Gen. Seth Pomeroy was also prominent, the former believing it to be necessary as a means of drawing the enemy out from Boston and bringing on an engagement, the people being impatient for action. On the evening of that day, the 16th, a detachment of about 1000 men, comprising three regiments under Colonels Prescott, Frye and Bridge respectively, and nearly 200 Connecticut troops taken principally from General Putnam's regiment at Cambridgeport, together with Capt. Samuel Gridley's artillery company of forty-nine men and two field-pieces, was sent forth to occupy Bunker Hill and there intrench. Col. Samuel Swett's History of the Battle,

which was first published in 1818, and which, as the fullest and best of all the earlier accounts of it, came to be regarded as of "classical authority" and to serve as the "basis" of all reputable subsequent sketches, says: "General Putnam, having the general superintendence of the expedition, and the chief engineer, Colonel Gridley,<sup>1</sup> accompanied the detachment." After they had passed the Neck and reached the peninsula, a halt was made at Bunker Hill, when a consultation of the officers was held, and it was decided to push on to Breed's Hill and intrench there instead. Arriving at the summit of that eminence, the ground having been laid out by Putnam, Gridley and Prescott, the men began at midnight to throw up a redoubt, eight rods square and six feet high, with a breastwork extending from its northeast angle a hundred yards or more over the brow and down to a point near the base of the hill, in the direction towards the Mystic river. As soon as the British discovered at sunrise what the Provincials had done during the night, they at once opened fire on the small fort from their ships in the harbor and from Copp's Hill in Boston. Putnam, who had readily divined the need, had proceeded at earliest dawn to Cambridge for reinforcements and provisions, but, hearing the first firing of the guns, he immediately started back for Charlestown. Perhaps it was about this time during the day, that he wrote to the Committee of Safety the following message, of which the original copy is in the possession of Hon. Mellen Chamberlain: "By the bearer I send you eighteen barrells of powder which I have received from the Gov. and Council of Connecticut for the use of the army;"—a much needed and most timely gift which his energy had procured for the emergency. The men at the redoubt had toiled long and hard, and wanted rest as well as refreshments, while yet the breastwork was not completed. The authorities at headquarters had promised, on the previous evening, that the detachment should be *relieved* in the morning, and, in fact, early on that next morning General Ward had accordingly ordered another detachment of regiments to take its place, with three new colonels, Nixon, Little and Mansfield, to command them, instead of Prescott, Frye and Bridge; but, what with the well-known dilatoriness that then marked the conduct of affairs at Cambridge, these fresh troops were not required to parade and march until late in the afternoon. Meantime there was growing discontent at Breed's Hill. The soldiers applied to some of their officers, who in turn appealed to Prescott. The Colonel refused to send for the promised *relief*, but on a second appeal he consented to send for *reinforcements*, and dispatched

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Richard Gridley, who was a veteran of the French wars, was Chief Engineer of the army and planned the works on Breed's Hill. He afterward rendered distinguished service and received the rank of Major-General from the Continental Congress.

Major, afterward Governor, John Brooks, to Cambridge to procure them, Putnam himself hastening thither again about the same time, or earlier, to effect the result. Ward hesitated, from fear that the principal attack would yet be made nearer at hand, in which case all available forces would be needed there. Finally, though reluctantly, he ordered a third part of Stark's regiment, or about 200 men under Colonel Lyman, to march to Charlestown. Afterward, through the strong influence of Richard Devens, in the Committee of Safety which was then in session, he was prevailed upon to order the remainder of the New Hampshire troops to the scene of action. Putnam's post was at Bunker Hill. He had seen from the start, as others did not then, but as all see now, how imperatively necessary it was to fortify that eminence as well as Breed's Hill, as the former was situated nearer the Mystic and the Neck than the latter, and so might be made instrumental in preventing the enemy from flanking the redoubt, or might serve as a safe retreat in case the fort itself should have to be abandoned. He saw the chief point of danger and the one key of the situation. There he could best survey the whole scene and superintend its general operations. Under his command, various parties which he took from Prescott's detachment, and from the New Hampshire forces as they arrived, were soon employed in throwing up on Bunker Hill the intrenchments he was so anxious to construct. In anticipation of an aggressive movement on the part of the enemy, whose barges had landed several thousand troops at Moulton's Point, at the eastern end of the peninsula, the Americans were set to work in constructing the famous rail-fence which forms so important a feature in any satisfactory account of the battle. It extended about 600 feet, in a northwesterly direction, from near the northern end of the breastwork, at the base of Breed's Hill, towards the eastern slopes of Bunker Hill, and thence for about 900 feet northward to the Mystic river. It was especially the latter section of it that was now sought to be made a barricade against the foe, as it came to be evident to Putnam that there was not time to complete his intrenchments on the hill in the rear. It was formed by placing portions of fence-work near each other in parallel lines and by stuffing between them and capping them with new-mown hay from the immediate vicinity, the work being chiefly wrought by the men from New Hampshire and Connecticut, who with others were to line it in the hour of action. Stark and his men were at the extreme left of the lines, by the Mystic; Reed was at his right; and next to him, at the right again, were Captain Knowlton and his Connecticut braves, while still further towards Breed's Hill were parts of Massachusetts regiments and companies, Prescott being in immediate command of the redoubt, at the extreme right. With the more extended field as

just indicated, he had nothing to do. As Mr. Richard Frothingham, the historian, candidly admits: "Colonel Prescott was left in uncontrolled possession of his post. Nor is there any proof that he gave an order at the rail fence or on Bunker Hill." Of the *supreme* command, the late Mr. W. W. Wheildon, who was exceptionally familiar with all these local history matters, writes: "Of course, this could only be assumed by a superior officer, and this officer, beyond all question, would be General Putnam," who "necessarily became commander of the Battle and very sensibly and satisfactorily left Colonel Prescott in full command of the redoubt."

Soon after three o'clock, General Howe, the British commander, led on his formidable double column of grenadiers and light infantry solidly against the rail-fence and the yeomanry who were there, while the fire of his left wing under Pigot was kept up on the fort as a feint to divert the attention of the Provincials from the more serious point of attack. Putnam, who had charged his men "not to fire until they saw the white of the enemy's eyes," and to take good care to pick off the officers by aiming at their waistbands, was now, as in all the action, at the front, assigning fresh troops their places as they arrived, riding back and forth along the lines, encouraging his soldiers to be valiant and faithful, and exposing himself to the greatest peril. Tremendous as was the onset, it was in vain. The proud foe was hurled back with fearful confusion and destruction. Again the British General rallied his forces and made another and most vigorous and determined assault. Putnam, during the lull, had ridden over Bunker Hill to urge on the expected, but tardy re-inforcements, yet with little effect. He returned to be once more conspicuous in the fight, and again there was a gallant and effective repulse, "as murderous as the first." Here, along these more exposed, unsheltered lines, was the most protracted and terrible fighting of the day. Said Stark, "The dead lay as thick as sheep in a fold." Then it was that the enraged enemy, who had thus twice been foiled in their efforts to flank the redoubt, directed their main force against the redoubt itself, entlading the breastwork, storming the height, rushing into the little enclosure and furiously assailing the greatly reduced garrison. It became a hand-to-hand and bloody, but unequal contest. Prescott soon ordered a retreat, and the escape of his surviving heroes was followed by the flight of the cowardly "reinforcements" who had kept aloof from the strife and had rendered no service during the day. The colonel pursued his sad way to Cambridge to report to Ward that the battle was lost. Seeing that the redoubt had been taken, Putnam and what was left of the main body of the army, who had been so brave and stubborn, were also obliged to retreat from the rail-fence. In vain he passionately besought

and sternly commanded his men to make one stand more on Bunker Hill. Finding this impossible, he led them forth to Prospect Hill, where he intrenched that same day in full sight of the enemy. There he was still recognized by the central authority as the leader of the host. Immediately and repeatedly, General Ward sent him reinforcements from Massachusetts regiments, until he had in a short time not less than four or five thousand men under him, at that important point.<sup>1</sup>

Though compelled to surrender his post, Prescott was an admirable soldier. His only military distinction, previous to the Revolution, had been that he had served as lieutenant under General Winslow in the conquest of Nova Scotia and had been urged by British officers to accept a commission in the royal army. But this latter he had declined to do. His experience in war had been quite limited. As General Heath, who praised him highly, said, he was "unknown to fame." However meritorious his conduct as the immediate local commander at the *redoubt*, comparatively little contemporaneous or subsequent mention was made of him in connection with the battle of Bunker Hill. He was never promoted, but continued for two years to serve in the army, for a part of the time at least under Putnam himself. He then retired to his home in Pepperell, where among old friends and neighbors he was still honored and useful to the end of his days. That such an unknown and inexperienced man should have been singled out for the supreme command of so hazardous an enterprise, when there were on the ground a half-dozen or more generals who ranked him, and who were quite as brave and competent and far more trained and distinguished, and that he should have been charged with the responsible trust instead of Putnam, who was not only his superior in office and service both, but who was first to suggest and the most strenuous to urge the movement, is to the last degree improbable.<sup>2</sup>

Owing to the secrecy with which the original detachment and expedition were partially veiled, and to the fact that Warren had been recently appointed Major General and was actually in the battle, it was for some

<sup>1</sup> Stark and his brave New Hampshire men had withdrawn to Winter Hill.

<sup>2</sup> Col. Samuel Adams Drake, the eminent historian, in his admirable pamphlet, entitled, *General Israel Putnam, the Commander of Bunker Hill*, says: "He (Putnam) was a veteran of the army campaigns. Beyond question he was the foremost man of that army in embryo which assembled at Cambridge after the Battle of Lexington. Not Ward, or Thomas, or Pomeroy, or even the lamented Warren, possessed its confidence to the degree that Putnam did. Mr. Frothingham truly says he 'had the confidence of the whole army.' Nature formed him for a leader, and men instinctively felt it." And with reference to the Battle of Charlestown Heights, he adds: "He alone showed the genius and grasp of a commander there, in posting his troops, in his orders during the action, and in his fruitless endeavor to create a new position on Bunker Hill," and "in estimating the services of General Putnam and Colonel Prescott, from a military view, the former must receive the award as the commanding officer of the field." In connection with this matter of the Bunker Hill controversy, the very able and keen discussion of the subject by Rev. Increase S. Fairbairn, D.D., embodied in his *Life of General Putnam*, also deserves special mention. His argument, like Drake's, seems to be unanswerable.

time supposed by many that he, the illustrious patriot-martyr, must have led the American forces. As he came on the ground, Putnam offered him the command, which he refused, not having yet received his commission and having come only as a volunteer. He repaired to the redoubt where Prescott tendered him his own command, but this also he declined. The erroneous impression, as to his supremacy, gradually wore away as the facts became more and more known. Not Prescott, but Putnam, was hailed far and near as the hero of the hour. At home and abroad, toasts were drunk to his honor, and engravings and other pictures of him appeared in American and European cities, representing him as chief; and as such he passed into history, as numberless newspapers, poems, orations, school-books and chroniclers have borne witness. As never before, he was now the idol of the people. Yet it was this "unbounded popularity" and the high promotion that accompanied it, which he never meanly sought for himself or begrudged to others, that inspired with a feeling of envy and jealousy certain military officers whose unfriendly spirit was never wholly repressed or concealed while yet he lived, but broke forth with peculiar violence long after his death and when most of those who knew him best and loved him most were in their graves. We shall have occasion to refer to this matter again, at the conclusion of our story.

What Washington thought of General Putnam and what he probably thought of his action and preëminence in the battle of Bunker Hill, he that runs may read, in the events which it remains to outline. On the 2d of July, the "Father of his Country" arrived at Cambridge, as the commander-in-chief of the American Army. He brought with him the commissions for the four distinguished officers who have been mentioned as having been promoted by the Continental Congress to be Major Generals. They occasioned much "dissatisfaction" and "disgust" among those who thought that their own claims to honor had been overlooked. The commissions of Ward, Lee and Schuyler were withheld for a time in consequence. But Putnam's, which alone had received the unanimous vote of Congress, was presented at once by Washington's own hand. Some of the offended officers threw up their commissions in the army by reason of the fancied slight, but were ere long persuaded to return to the service.

*(To be continued.)*

# GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY

J. HARVEY TREAT.

PREROGATIVE COURT, CANTERBURY CALENDARS, 1502 TO 1630.

1505-8	Streete, William	(Essex)	Adeane	9
1508-11	Street, John	(Somst.)	Bennett	7
1511-17	Strutte, John	(Suffolk)	Holder	26
1520-2	Tutte, Thomas		Maynwaring	6
1522-4	Trott, John		Boelfelde	3
1525-8	Strete, Thomas	(Somst.)	Porch	29
	Trotter, Nicholas	(London)	Porch	36
1530-2	Streete, John	(London)	Thrower I,	8
1533	Strutte, Robert		Hogen	20
	Tutte, Thomas	(Calais)	Hogen	3
1537-9	Strete, Robert	(Somst.)	Dingeley	16
1540-1	Strutte, John		Alenger	11
1545-7	Strutte, Robert <i>em Suia</i>		Alen	5
1547-9	Strutte, Thomas	(Norwich)	Populwell	19
1549-50	Trippe, Robert	(Norwich)	Coodo	1
1550-1	Trotte, John		Bucke	21
1551-2	Tutte, James		Powell	11
1552-3	Strutte, John	(Suffolk)	Tashe	20
1554-5	Trotte, Richard	(Bucks)	More	27
1555-6	Strutt, John		Kitchin	3
1556-7	Streyyt, William	(London)	Wrastley	15
	Trott, Edward		Wrastley	27
1557-8	Strete, Humfry		Noodes	37
1558-9	Tripp, Thomas		Welles	21
1559-60	Tutt, Johanna		Mellerche	30
1561-2	Street, Thomas		Street	1
1566-7	Strotty, Roger		Stonardle	33
1567-8	Tripp, William		Babington	20
1573-4	Strete, Roger	(Surrey)	Martyn	11
	Trowte, Thomas	(Lond. & Oxon)	Martyn	43
1574-5	Strutt, Roger	(Suffolk)	Pyckeringe	12
	Trott, Rosa Widow	(London)	Pyckeringe	1

1576-7	Tutte, Anthony	(Somst.)	Daughtry	8
	Trott, Thomas		Daughtry	19
1578-9	Streate, Alice	(Surrey)	Bakon	15
1579-80	Trowte, Richard	(Middx.)	Arundel	11
1580-1	Streate, Henry	(Camb.)	Darey	5
1582-3	Trott, John		Rowe	27
1581	Troote, John		Watson	22
1585	Strutt, Thomas		Brudenell	28
	Street, John		Brudenell	50
1586	Street, Edward	(London)	Windsor	16
1588	Trott, Nicholas	(Devon)	Rutland	12
1589	Trott, Thomas		Leicester	27
1590	Trott, John		Drury	1
	Trowte, Nicholas	(Somst.)	Drury	28
1591	Streete, John		Sainberbe	22
	Trowte, Jenetta		Sainberbe	4
	Tut, Robert		Sainberbe	73
1592	Strutt, Alice		Harrington	47
	Trowte, William		Harrington	48
1594	Streate, Henry	(Berks.)	Dixy	71
	Trott, Maria		Dixy	82
1596	Trowte, Clement		Drake	61
1597	Trott, Bridget	(London)	Cobham	112
1600	Streate, George		Wallope	1
1601	Trott, John	(London)	Woodhall	21
	Trotter, James	(Lincoln)	Woodhall	26
1603	Trowte, Nicholas		Bolein	99
1604	Trippe, Thomas		Harte	60
	Trippe, Thomas		Harte	91
1604-5	Trott, Anthony	(Middx.)	Hayes	1
1607	Streete, Francis		Huddlestone	32
1610	Streete, Nicholas		Wingfield	45
	Streete, Margaret	(Worcester)	Wingfield	97
	Trott, Robert		Wingfield	81
1611	Streat, Richard		Lawe	69
1617	Streat, Nicholas		Weldon	11
1618	Streat, John		Meade	46
1620	Trott, Robert	(This was not in Cal.)	Soame	45
	Trott, Martin	(Essex)	Soame	58
1622	Streete, John		Savile	101
	Trowte, John		Savile	63
1623	Trott, Edith		Swan	48
1624	Trott, Baptist	(Derby)	Byrde	17
1625	Trowte, Adam		Clark	9
1626	Street, Maria		Hele	20
	Streete, Richard		Hele	117
	Streete, Thomas		Hele	69

1627	Streete, Bridget		Skymer	111
1628	Streate, George		Barrington	50
1629	Streete, Humphrey	(London)	Ridley	4
	Streete, John		Ridley	98
	Trott, Robert		Ridley	18
	Trott, John		Ridley	106
	Research to 1630.			

## ADMON. CALENDARS.

1568-71	Strete, William	Essex	May	Act, Bk. fol.	160
1572-5	Trott, Thomas	Bucks	Feb.		23
1583-6	Trott, John	Kent	Jan.		163
	Trowte, John	Kent	July		112
1597	Streate, Richard	Surr.	Aug.		216
1603	Streete, oth. Morgan,	Lond.	Nov.		174
	Lucy				
1608	Trott, Chris.	Somst.	May		118
1609	Trott, Thomas	Somst.	Dec.		181
1617	Streate, Edward	Somst.	Feb.		105
	Streate, Phillip	Somst.	Feb.		105
1620	Streete, John	Lond.	Oct.		87
1621	Streete, Anthony	pts.	Sept.		136
	Streete, Henry	Warw.	Sept.		137
1622	Strutt, Robert	Suff.	Feb.		161
1623	Strutt, Thomas	Essex	Oct.		51
	Trowte oth. Goard,	Lond.	July		39
	Anne				
1624	Trott, John	Somst.	Oct.		121
1626	Trott, John	Somst.	Feb.		58
1628	Streete, oth. Astreete,	Kent	Apr.		21
	Rich.				
	Watkins oth. Streete,	Bristol	Oct.		50
	Eliz.				
	Streete, Lawrence	Pts.	Nov.		56
16—	Trott, oth. Gibbons,	Kent	Oct.		50
	Eliz.				
1629	Strutt, William	Suff.	Feb.		73
	Strutt, William	Essex	Apr.		88
	Streete, Robert	pts.	Nov.		127
	Trowte, Thomas	Salop	May		91
1630	Streete, Robert	Lond.	Dec.		209

Searched to 1630 inclusive.

## ABSTRACTS.

1522 John Trotte. (*No County named but CULLOMPTON in co. DEVON is probably intended.*) Dated xxviiij Jan. 1522, xiiij Hen. viij; to be Buried in Church of our Lady at Colompton; brotherhood of St. John in sd Church 13s

4d; to store of Hith Crosse in same Ch. 6s 8d; store of Jlm. in same, ditto; to children Alexander, Martyn, John & Isabell mares each at 20 yrs. & if they die rem. to edefying & mayntenance of my almesse howse; servant Henry xxs.; servt Willmot xs.; wyfe Joane lands & houses lately bought & all plate &c. horses & keen; Residue of estate to purchase lands for a preest to sing foren-ernore in Ch. of Colompton for my soule, my wyfes, John Trotte my fader & Johane his wyfe, Wm. fforest & Johane his wyfe Sir Wm. Maior, my children, my Exrs & Overseers, our friends soules & all xpen soules; Exrs are to build an Almshouse in town of Colom. afsd. for vj poore men & each to have vjd. per week; Exrs wyfe Johane, bro. Thomas Trotte, John Lane & John Smith; Overseers son in law Robert Bury & Robt Wylye & to each (except wife) xxs.; Witness Maister Edward Havell, John Dabbe, John Pitte & Henry Harton; Pro. last Feb. 1522 by Thos. Argall, Atty for Exrs. Bodfelde 3

1551 John Trott of London, Draper; in good health; Dated xj Apr. iiij Edward vi; wife Rose sole Extrx & to her her chamber & Apparell & Jewells; goods to be divided in 3 parts of which one to wife, one to 3 children *i. e.* John, Martyn & Mary, & 3d pt to pay legs.; Almshouse at St. Bartilmew £5; every godchild that asks it xijd.; Thos. Prymme & his wife vij yards cloth color puke at 10s. the yd.; rayment to be sold & yf it come not to 20li then to be made up to that & div. betw my 4 brothers Harry, William, Thomas & Edward Trott; Master, Wardens & Co. of Drapers £5 for a recreation; for 4 Sermons 20s.; Rich. Bushe & his wife a cote, a gowne & 20s.; Extrx to have my corner howse where I nowe dwell which belongs to Sr John Champney for life with remainder to sonne John if he will occupy it, yf not then to dau Marye, or if she will not, to sonne Martin; bros. Edw. & Thos Trott house in parish of St. Mary Bolthawe they paying rent of xl s. per yere but to let it to no man; Witness Sr. peer warryson, clerk, Thos. Davy the younger & John More; Proved xxx Aug. 1551 by Peter Johnson, Atty. for extrx. Bucke 24

1557 Edward Trott, Citizen & Draper of London Dat xij July 1557, 3 & 4. P & Ji.; wife Elizabeth one third estate; children Baptist & James Trott & the child there w<sup>ch</sup> my wif now travaillthe yf god send her sauffe delyverey one third estate with remainder to children of brother Wm. Trott £20, ch. of bro. Nicholas Salmer £20, & of bros Thos. & Henry Trott each £20 & balance to wife; bros. Thos. Parke £3 for ring; bro. Thos. Trott 30s. for ring; sister-in-law Anne Shepy £4; Christ Church Hospital in London £5; Roger Baker & his wife each 20s. for rings; wife & ch R. Legs & wif Extrx; Overseer John Blakeman, grocer; Witness Richard Archebold, enratt, Gyles Jacob, Rich. Buckefold, Robt Gage, Wm. Barker, Frances Kydel, ser.; Pro. 13 Aug. 1557 by Extrx. Wrastley 27

1577 Thomas Trott, Citizen & Merchaunt taylor of london; sick in body; Dated xxix Apr. 1577, 19 Eliz.; Buried in Ch. of St. Johns walbrooke; wife Bridget life est. in all lls. &c in Cateaten st., in psh. of St. Lawrence near Guildhall, with rem to elder son Nicholas, with rem to 2d son William, with rem to youngest son Anthonye Trotte, with rem to dau, Mary, wif. of Robert Tiddensham; wife Bridget R. L. & Extrx; Oversrs. Mr. Anthony Gamage, Esq., Cit.

& Alderman of Lond. & John Trott Cit. & Draper of London; signs by mark; Wit. Wm. Benedick, Ser., Robert Cley & Raff Carkehl; Pro. 18 May 1577 by Extrs. Doughtry 19

1583 John Trotte of St. Martyns-in-the feildes, Middlesex; sieke in bodye; *No date*; To Oswald Waren's servt & Alice Morton each £10; to Patrick Deryek £3; to Mr. Mather 6s.; to Robt. manffeild, Margerye Smaile, Henry Hudson, Johane Guppe, Thos Chessey, Wm Shilson, xpofer Alison, Joane Warde, each xls.; Richard Lether a Nutt of silver & £10; Ellyn Lether £10; poor of psh £5; dan. Marye 20; dan. Rachel lease of ffordnyll; wyffe Ellyn lease of dwelling & of Clemand & she & dan. Rachel Res, Legs & Extrs; Overseers frds Robt Mansfeild, Anth. Leather & Patrick Deryek; Wit. Mr. Brighte, Mr. Cotton; signs by mark; Pro. 1 May 1583 by Extrs; Rowe 27

1581 John Trott of Bishops Compton, co. Somst, husbandman; sieke of bodye; Dat. 20 July 1581, 26 Eliz.; Bur. in chyd. of Compton; to sonn Robert Trotte all ploughs, weanes, harness &c & 2 sheepe, use of ploughs to wife for life; dan. Elizabeth Trott 30 ewes and weathers, 2 silu<sup>r</sup> spoones, 20 bush. of wheate, 2 platters & a crocke; yr. sonn william Trote same bequest (both under age) if wife marry then to each a Cowe; wife Joane Trott Res Leg & Extrs; Overseers william Vrehe & John Prise; Wit. Wm. Atwill, w<sup>m</sup> vrehe, John Prist, Symyon Burges; Debts to John Sylvester £3 whereof 6s 8d is paid in rent; Henry Roo £7; Debts owing me fr Geo Rust 50s; Steven Dumer 26s 8d. Goodman Hopper of yealingford 43s. 1d.; Pro. 14 Aug. 1581 by Peter Johnson, Not. Pub., Atty. for relief & Extrs. Watson 22

1588 Nicholas Trotte of Yarcombe, Devon; Nuncupative Will made 1587 a littell before his deathe, speaking to his bro. Leonard Trotte; to bro. Leonard lease of Bynch which I had from my father, to be sold for benefit of 3 children, william, Julian & Mawde; Wit. "in presence of diners persons;" Pro. 21 Feb. 1587 by Exr. Rutland 12

1589 Thomas Trotte of parish of knowl in diocese of Bath & Wells, tucker (*i. e.* Knowl St. Giles, Somst.) sick in bodye; Dated 17 Oct. 1588; Bur. in chyd. of Knowl to Ch. of Knowl 12d.; poor of Knowl & Charencombe 2s.; somme John his children a potenger & saweer apeece; son Roger's 3 child the same & to his son Thos. my godson, a bullock; son John the bills & a littell iron barr withe a mantle wiche belonginge to the mill; sonn Richard the least crack saving one & best platter; servent Joane 2 pr of Chamblett sleeves & a warsted apron; to 2 sons Nicholas & William the yeares of myll called Harris mill &c & grounds called Shilves in psh. of Crickett Matherbe & they Res Legs & Exrs; Overs. Rich. Sprake & Rich Castlen; Wit. Rich. Sprake, Rich Castlin, Rich Trott & John Trott, Edw. Middleton, script.; Pro. 3 Feb. 1589 by Exrs. Leicester 27

(*To be continued.*)

## GEORGETOWN, MAINE, RECORDS.

(Continued from Salem Press Historical Genealogical Record, Vol. II, page 131.)

FAMILY.	CHILDREN.	PARENTS.	BORN.
Drummond,	Jane,	Patrick and Susannah,	July 22, 1741.
	John,	" "	Sept. 27, 1744.
	Mary,	" "	Nov. 4, 1747.
	Katherine,	" "	Nov. 8, 1749.
	Settesha, dau.	" "	Apr. 8, 1753.
	Ann,	" "	July 6, 1755.
	Jordan Parker,	John and Mary,	Oct. 17, 1793.
	John,	" "	May 16, 1796.
	Harriet,	" "	Nov. 16, 1799.
	Elijah,	" "	May 2, 1802.
	Mary Ann,	" "	Oct. 22, 1804.
	Caroline,	Alex. and Frances,	Nov. 24, 1798.
	Frances, dau.	" "	Feb. 28, 1802.
	James,	" "	July 17, 1805.
Donnell,	Nancy Parker,	" "	June 20, 1807.
	Mary,	Thos. and Dorcas,	Oct. 30, 1756.
	Sarah,	" "	Jan. 27, 1758.
Day,	Thomas,	Stephen and Lucy,	July 16, 1805.
	Ann,	" "	Aug. 14, 1806.
Denny,	Rachael,	Sam'l and Rachel,	June 23, 1752.
Davis,	Patrick,	Simon and Peggy,	May 10, 1789.
	William,	" "	June 6, 1791.
	Ann,	" "	Sept. 15, 1792.
	Sally,	" "	Nov. 22, 1794.
	Hawley,	Ezekiel and Kath.	Dec. 7, 1766.
Emerson,	Calvin,	" "	Jan. 19, 1769.
	Luther,	" "	Sept. 26, 1772.
	Eusebus,	" "	Aug. 24, 1774.
	Susannah,	" "	_____
	Mary,	" "	_____
	Elizabeth,	" "	_____
	Catherine,	Hawley and Rachel,	June 13, 1796.
	Mary,	" "	Feb. 10, 1798.
	Rachel,	" "	Jan. 24, 1800.
	Julia,	" "	Feb. 7, 1802.
	Margery,	" "	April 3, 1805.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Sept. 24, 1807.
	Dilantha and	" "	March 11, 1811.
	Theodosha,		
	Rebecca,	" "	June 24, 1812.
	Luther Dow,	" "	April 9, 1815.
Emmons,	Nancy Swett	" "	Jan. 30, 1818.
	Jacob,	Benj. and Susanna,	Jan. 6, 1792.
	Elizabeth,	" "	March 30, 1794.
	Thomas	" "	March 27, 1796.

Emmons,	Ezra Whitney,	Benj. and Susanna,	Feb. 28, 1798.
	Catherine,	" "	May 31, 1800.
	Joshua,	" "	April 1, 1802.
	Lidia,	" "	Feb. 25, 1804.
	Sarah,	" "	March 27, 1806.
	Rebecca,	" "	May 1, 1808.
	Ruth,	" "	Aug. 22, 1810.
	Alpheus,	Thos. and Nancy,	Feb. 21, 1817.
	Wm. Gates,	" "	Sept. 22, 1818.
	Almira,	" "	Oct. 21, 1820.
	Martha,	" "	Oct. 11, 1822.
	Susan,	" "	Nov. 7, 1824.
	Margaret,	" "	Oct. 25, 1826.
			d. 12-3-1828.
	James,	" "	Oct. 1, 1828.
			d. 8-5-1831.
	Benjamin,	" "	Jan. 19, 1831.
	Susanna,	Jacob and Marg.	April 10, 1816.
	Lydia, Phippsburg,	" "	June 12, 1818.
	Eliza,	" "	Jan. 1, 1820.
	Mary Ann,	" "	July 2, 1821.
Freeman,	Samuel,	Joshua and Jane Rogers,	March 4, 1793.
Fisher,	John,	John and Dorcas,	March 1, 1757.
	Ruth,	" "	Jan. 16, 1759.
	Juda, dau.,	" "	March 30, 1761.
	Henry,	" "	Jan. 22, 1763.
	Dorcas,	" "	Feb. 14, 1765.
	Michael,	" "	June 27, 1769.
	Jeremiah,	" "	March 27, 1765.
	William,	" "	——— 177—.
	Asa,	Henry and Jane,	April 10, 1789.
	Rachel,	" "	March 30, 1791.
	Martha,	Michael and Susannah,	April 21, 1798.
			d. 5-10-1800.
	William,	Michael and Susannah,	April 7, 1800.
	John,	Michael and Mary,	Nov. 1, 1802.
		d. 8-11-1839 8-25-1815.	
	Roland,	" "	Jan. 3, 1805.
			d. 6-1824.
	Charles,	" "	Dec. 9, 1806.
	Susanna,	" "	Sept. 2, 1808.
	Mary,	" "	Oct. 3, 1810.
	Addison Drink-	" "	July 18, 1813.
	water,		
Fook,	Thos. Parsons, Chester,	Thos. and Joanna,	Feb. 1, 1748.
	Mary, Brunswick,	" "	Oct. 17, 1750.
	Hannah,	" "	July 13, 1752.
	Martha,	" "	June 17, 1754.
Furnan,	Daniel,	Joshua and Mary,	May 29, 1751.
	Joshua,	" "	Dec. 11, 1752.
	Mary,	" "	July 21, 1754.
	Esther,	" "	June 5, 1756.
Fling,	Sarah,	John and Mary Barrows	March 12, 1741.
Fowler,	Gilbert,	Philip and Eliz.	Dec. 19, 1776.

Fuller,	Margaret,	Eleazer and Abigail,	May 15, 1789.
	Deborah,	" "	Nov. 13, 1783.
Foster,	Benjamin,	Stephen and Martha,	Sept. 3, 1790.
	Mary,	" "	May 3, 1793.
	John,	" "	Sept. 18, 1794.
	Rebecca,	" "	Dec. 25, 1796.
	Susanna,	" "	Feb. 2, 1801.
	Elizabeth,	" "	June 12, 1802.
Fulton,	Mary Jane,	Rob't and Hannah,	Oct. 23, 1804.
	John,	" "	Sept. 3, 1806.
Grace,	Ann,	William and Jane,	July 15, 1741.
Gilmore,	Jane,	David and Mary,	Oct. 12, 1739.
	David,	" "	Oct. 6, 1743.
Girley,	Simcon,	John and Eliz,	Sept. 25, 1743.
Grower,	Benjamin,	Andrew and Sarah Hapact,	March 30, 1760.
	Thomas,	" " "	March 16, 1762.
Green,	Rachel,	Edward and Barthana,	Sept. 10, 1797.
	Charles,	" "	June 30, 1798.
	Edward,	" "	June 30, 1800.
	Thibeth, dan,	" "	Nov. 29, 1802.
	Sarah,	Wm. and Lida,	Aug. 18, 1787.
	John,	" "	Sept. 14, 1789.
	Betsey,	" "	Nov. 6, 1791.
	Joseph,	Richard and Mary,	Nov. 1, 1782.
Gahan,	James,	John and Bashaby,	Feb. 1, 1788.
	Peggy,	" "	Feb. 2, 1790.
	John,	" "	Dec. 23, 1792.
	Jeremiah,	" "	Sept. 17, 1794.
	Sarah,	" "	Dec. 26, 1796.
	Wm. Butler,	" "	July 10, 1799.
	Samuel Webb,	" "	Feb. 16, 1803.
	Arrstrus, dan,	Jas. and Betsey,	Sept. 7, 1788.
	Rachel,	" "	Feb. 22, 1790.
	James,	" "	Jan. 10, 1792.
	Patrick,	" "	Feb. 26, 1794.
	William,	" "	April 22, 1795.
	Dennis,	" "	Jan. 29, 1798.
	Sally,	" "	Sept. 5, 1800.
Gott	Martha Gloucester	Capt. Wm. and Eliz.	June 1, 1791.
		b. 1777. b. 3 9 1773.	
	William	Capt. Wm. and Eliz.	May 30, 1793.
	Sarah	" "	July 9, 1797.
	Betsey	" "	Feb. 6, 1800.
	James,	" "	Aug. 30, 1802.
	May	" "	May 25, 1805.
	Hannah,	" "	June 9, 1807.
	Nathan,	" "	March 14, 1810.
	Jane	" "	Oct. 2, 1811.
	William,	Wm. Jr. and Juda,	Aug. 30, 1816.
Gounage	James	Wm. and Elizabeth,	Aug. 11, 1818.
	Joshua	" "	Aug. 2, 1821.
Hart,	John	Morris and Mary,	Jan. 1, 1743-4.
	Thomas	" "	Dec. 18, 1745.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Jan. 20, 1748.

Hunt,	William,	David and Ann,	Nov. 2, 1739.
	Joseph Oakman,	David and Abigail,	Dec. 22, 1797.
	John,	Wm. Jr. and Nancy,	May 29, 1818.
	Isaac Hall,	" "	Nov. 9, 1819.
	Jesse Briggs,	" "	July 26, 1821.
	Winfred Jackson,	" "	Feb. 29, 1824.
	James Ebenezer,	" "	Jan. 26, 1826.
	Azuba Ann,	" "	Oct. 3, 1828.
	Mary Lydia,	" "	April 23, 1831.
	Elizabeth Marilla,	" "	Oct. 23, 1833.
Hinckley,	Clarinda,	" "	Jan. 10, 1841.
	David,	John and Hannah,	Nov. 21, 1755.
	Samuel,	" "	Nov. 4, 1757.
	Mary,	" "	Oct. 21, 1761.
	John,	" "	Feb. 24, 1764.
	Miller,	" "	Nov. 21, 1765.
	Ezekiel,	" "	June 14, 1770.
	Hannah,	" "	June 10, 1772.
	Sarah,	" "	Aug. 14, 1774.
	Mehitable,	" "	Oct. 29, 1776.
	Thankful,	Gideon and Mary,	Nov. 4, 1756.
	Sarah,	" "	Oct. 27, 1772.
	Samuel,	" "	July 22, 1776.
	Gideon,	" "	March 2, 1779.
	Lois, dau.,	Shubell and Sarah,	Dec. 9, 1763.
	———, son,	Samuel and Sarah,	June 29, 1745.
	William,	" "	June 4, 1747.
	Seth,	" "	March 27, 1749.
	Mathew,	" "	Aug. 29, ———.
	Sarah,	" "	Aug. 8, ———.
	Raddiance	" "	May 8, 175—.
	James,	James and Mary,	Aug. 14, 1769.
	John,	Sam'l and Eliz.,	June 15, 1787.
	David,	" "	May 27, 1789.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Sept. 4, 1792.
	Jos. Elizabeth,	Josiah and Kesiah,	June 25, 1763.
	Samuel,	" "	Dec. 29, 1764.
	Elizabeth Clark,	Edmund and Mary,	Jan. 7, 1768.
	John,	" "	Feb. 28, 1769.
	Edmund,	" "	Jan. 6, 1778.
	Mary,	" "	June 10, 1780.
	Matthew,	" "	June 29, 1782.
	Rebecca,	" "	July 29, 1787.
	Sarah,	" "	May 18, 1790.
	John,	Ezekiel and Eunice,	May 12, 1794.
	Sarah,	" "	Jan. 12, 1798.
	Hannah,	" "	May 10, 1796.
	Mary,	" "	June 21, 1802.
	Josiah,	" "	March 6, 1804.
	Mehitable,	" "	Dec. 5, 1806.
	Ezekiel,	" "	Feb. 21, 1811.
	Jonathan Trafton,	John Jr. and Hannah,	Dec. 1, 1816.

(To be continued.)

## MARY ENDICOTT'S DIARY.

*Continued from page 176. Vol. II, Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record.*

July 14, 1850. On Wednesday night, the 10<sup>th</sup> inst., Meeting house at Plains entirely destroyed by fire, incendiary.

Aug. 2, 1850. Mary Fowle died suddenly & was buried last Monday.

Aug. 8, 1850. Buried yesterday afternoon Mrs. Samuel Flint, with her infant babe, leaving husband & little boy.

Aug. 30, 1850. Prof. Webster, murderer, hung today.

Sept. 5, 1850. Capt. Benj. Putnam, formerly of Danvers, one of our neighbors, but of late resident at Haverhill, brought home & buried last week also died last week, leaving a widow, 2<sup>d</sup> wife & a number of children.

Oct. 13, 1850. Died Oct. 11, our intimate friend and aged, Samuel Gray of Salem. He was near 86. Our friendship over 50 years. Leaves 2 sons & 4 daughters.

Dec. 6, 1850. Funeral of Mr. Benj. Kimball's wife—his 2<sup>d</sup> wife—both wives leaving little children.

Mar. 31, 1851. Died last week wife of Col. Amos Batchelder, who used to attend school in this neighborhood with myself & sisters, died of apoplectic fit. Heard also of the death of Miss Anna Chase of Salem a former acquaintance.

May 15, 1851. Following persons died within a very short time. Eunice Putnam, widow of the late Jeremiah Putnam. Mr. Josiah Gould of Topfield, & Mrs. Harriet P. Putnam, late of Danvers, but she removed to the far west where she has left a husband & little children.

June 21, 1851. Mr. Chamberlain, an aged gentleman of Salem died yesterday, leaving a widow & 3 children.

July 1, 1851. Died July 2<sup>d</sup>, very suddenly Mrs. Hix Richards. Buried on 3<sup>d</sup>, leaves husband & 3 children.

July 12, 1851. Died this morning Capt. Samuel Kennedy, an aged friend, of Salem, leaving widow & daughter & a son at sea whom they have not heard from for many years, a master of a vessel.

Aug. 27, 1851. Buried yesterday William Preston, of cancer on side

of face & neck. Died, since he died, Mrs. Julia, wife of his brother Hiram.

Aug. 29, 1851.\* Funeral of a little boy of John Sears, about a year old.

Sept. 10, 1851. Funeral of Mr. Amos Perkins of Topsfield, leaving Widow & quite a number of Children, mostly married.

Sept. 26, 1851. Buried a three year old boy of Benj. Kimball (see previous page). In less than 20 years B. K. has lost 2 wives & 4 children, though he has not seen 50 years & he has four daughters & one son left. An infant child of his first wife was given to Rev. Mr. McEwen, of Topsfield at that time. Died within 2 or 3 weeks Ebenezer Shillaber of S. Danvers aged, wealthy, amiable & much esteemed.

Oct. 13, 1851. Our nearest neighbor Mr. Porter (Jonathan) died to-day. Jonathan Porter was nearly 88 years old, suffered from many infirmities. No more shall I see him trudging across the fields to see us. Buried the 16th.

Oct. 25, 1851. Saturday. Buried the first of this week in Topsfield Mrs. John Wright, leaving a husband & one child if no more, aged parents also & one brother & sister.

Nov. 13, 1851. Johnson Proctor, aged citizen of Danvers, died suddenly a day or two since. Also a week or two since, Mrs. Estey, relict of the late Enos Estey, died. They left no children.

Dec. 11, 1851. Just heard of the death of Mrs. Mahachi Wilson, sick for many years with consumption. A second wife. Had children by his first.

Dec. 15, 1851. Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Black neighbors, have lost a little four-year-old boy, & have one or two children left.

Dec. 26, 1851. Died last week, Rev. O. A. Taylor, of Manchester, his widow was daughter of our former doctor Mary Cleaveland being her maiden name.

Jan. 10, 1852. Just heard of the death of Deacon Welch of Plaistow, father of cousin Warren Porter's wife. Also of death of Mrs. Cummings, widow of Cyrus Cummings of Topsfield. Her funeral to-day. Leaves an only daughter & two sons. Deacon Welch was blind for many years previous to death.

Jan 11, 1852. Died at his residence in Charlestown, Rev. Walter Balfour, a native of Scotland whence he came to America when about 20. I have heard him preach in former years. I liked him much when I heard him, for I thought he preached good sense. Some of the papers say he was seventy & some seventy-seven years of age when he died.

Feb. 12, 1852. Died last night in our neighborhood, Mrs. Hannah

Dodge Gould, leaving husband & infant babe. Husband lost a first wife about 4 years ago, leaving two young children, one of whom has died since.

April 14, 1852. Died last Saturday, 10th, Mrs. Lydia A. Daniels, wife of Hon. R. S. Daniels leaving husband & several children.

April 28, 1852. Died yesterday morning, in this neighborhood, Mrs. Emeline P. Fowle wife of Samuel Fowle Jr. leaving an infant babe.

May 12, 1852. Died last Friday, 7th, James N. Archer, of Salem, buried on 8th. Died a few days ago, Mrs. Jonathan Perry. Husband & children left. She was a smart, bright woman.

May 20, 1852. Heard yesterday of death of Sarah Gifford, formerly lived near us. Died I think, in New York State. Left widowed mother, sisters & brothers.

June 7, 1852. Hosea Ballou died in Boston, aged 81.

July 4, 1852. My cousin Benjamin Cressy has lost his wife, who was buried a day or two. She was deranged for several years.

Dec. 26, 1852. Within a few weeks, Mr. Daniel Porter of Canaan, N. H., formerly a resident of Danvers, died. Brother to Zerobabel. Left an aged widow & a number of children. Last Wednesday, died, Mr. Thomas Melzard, aged 53, of Salem. A few years ago Mr. Melzard resided in next house to ours. He and wife good neighbors. Left wife & son.

Jan. 12, 1853. Died on 10<sup>th</sup> Jan. William Lake of Topsfield. Leaves widow & three children.

Jan. 24, 1853. Died at Roxbury, Rev. Edward Turner aged 76.

Feb. 1, 1853. Funeral of Mrs. Henrietta Sears, wife of John Sears. Leaves husband and four young children.

April 4, 1853. Monday. Last Thursday, died, Dr. Andrew Nichols, also within a short time, Capt. Jos. Batchelder & Mrs. Elizabeth Waitt of Topsfield.

April 14, 1853. Dr. Shed (Joseph Shed) departed this life two or three days ago.

April 22, 1853. Ann Maria Rust of Salem died on the 18<sup>th</sup>. She kept a millinery store. Two or three weeks ago also died, Mrs. Lucy P. Perkins of Topsfield. She was a widow & leaves a mother, brothers & sisters. Just heard of the death of Mr. John Balch & Cyrus Cleveland both of Topsfield. Balch has lived with and worked for us. Leaves widow & little daughter, aged mother & brothers & sisters.

May 11, 1853. Great Norwalk R. R. accident occurred last Friday. Dr. Abel L. Pierson killed.

June 22, 1853. Mrs. Tibbits, daughter of Mr. Oliver Woodbury, buried this afternoon.

July 7, 1853. Within a few days Hon. Judge Samuel Putnam, died, long distinguished.

Sept. 18, 1853. Mrs. Greatman (?) & her daughters were buried on Wednesday. Also Mrs. James Putnam a day or two since. Her son also very sick.

Sept. 30, 1853. Mrs. Wallis one of our good old neighbors died yesterday p. m., she was over eighty. Left son who has a wife.

Nov. 24, 1853. Bishop Boardman died a few weeks ago.

Dec. 26, 1853. Just heard that my deceased father's only remaining sister is dead, she was 96 years & 5 mos. of age. Left children. She resided with her daughter & daughter's children of late.

Jan. 1, 1854. Sabbath morn.

Jan. 12, 1854. Died 2 or 3 days ago Mr. Daniel Putnam & also 2 or 3 weeks ago the wife of Maj. Moses Black & a little child of Moses Black, jr.

Mar. 3, 1854. Henrietta Madeline Sears buried day before yesterday, was 12 years old & eldest child of John Sears, whose wife died, I think, Feb. 27, 1853. He has lost several children before.

Mar. 10, 1854. Died within a few days Mrs. Ellen Fosdick Mead of Charlestown, leaving a husband. Also at Danversport died Capt. Thos. Cheever aged 78, leaving aged widow & several children.

April 21, 1854. Clara Page Fowler, wife of Samuel Fowler of Danvers, buried this afternoon, aged about 75, & Mrs. John Peabody widow of the late John Peabody of Topsfield was buried yesterday aged 89.

July 5, 1854. William Francis of D. & Mrs. Warren Peabody of Wenham died a few weeks ago. I think they both died in June. They were advanced in life & have left children.

July 14, 1854. John Page buried to-day. Died night before last at 6 o'clock, leaves a widow advanced in years & children & grandchildren.

July 19, 1854. Mrs. Esther Shove relict of the late Squire Shove of S. Danvers deceased a few days ago, aged 89. She outlived all her children but one. My father resided in this family when a young man & esteemed her highly. Left a son and numerous grandchildren.

Aug. 29, 1854. A little more than a week ago died Mrs. Mary Gwinne & was buried from her niece's, Mrs. N. Frothingham, our very near friend. She was the last sister of our old friend Mrs. Samuel Gray who deceased seventeen years ago. Mrs. Gwinne was aged & infirm.

Nov. 30, 1854. Thanksgiving day. A week or two since Mr. Moody Andrews of Topsfield lost a son of 16 years by his gun going off.

*(To be continued.)*

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

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*From the Archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

[In each number we shall print lists of Revolutionary soldiers confining ourselves to no particular locality, but endeavoring to take first the muster-rolls of soldiers from such towns as have not a published history. The references are to the volumes in the office of the Secretary of State.]

Vol. XII, fol. 2.—Muster roll of a company of minute men under the command of Oliver Colburn, Colonel Arnold's regiment.

OLIVER COLBURN, *Captain*.

BENJAMIN COLBURN, *Lieutenant*.

JOSEPH BURNS, *Ensign*.

*Sergeants.*

*Corporals.*

Philip Norcross.

Andrew Goodwin.

Rogers Lapham.

Thomas Agrey.

Francis Fuller.

Ezra Cushing.

Dennis Jenkins.

Samuel Norcross, *Fifer*.

*Privates.*

Edmund Dorothy.

Benj. Welch.

Thos. Foster.

Timothy Droger.

John Smith.

Nath'l Bayley.

Thos. Kaley.

Joseph Parker.

Caleb Loud.

David Larence.

Andrew McCausland.

Edw. Fuller.

Tim. Fitch.

David Berry.

Josiah Hall.

Thos. Colburn.

Nath'l Berry.

Nathan Hall.

David Agry.

Joseph Stackpole.

Abner Stevens.

Ezra Davis.

Wm. Philbrook.

John Whiting.

James McCausling.

Sam'l Damon.

Steward Forster.

Oliver Lapham.

Jeremiah Goodwin.

Oliver Allen.

All the above enlisted July 25, 1775, and all from "Gardner's Town" except the last six from Winthrop. Saw twenty days service.

An abstract of the minute men belonging to the south company of Charlton under the command of Capt. Sam'l Curtis with each man's service from Ap<sup>l</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>, 1775. Camp at Roxbury, Dec. 26, 1775.

Whole amount at the Province rate to a Capt. £6 per month; 23 days to ye month; Lieut. £1; Ensign, £3-10; Sergeant, £2-8; Corporal, £2-4; Private £2 each.

SAMUEL CURTIS, *Captain*.

JAMES LAMB, *1st Lieutenant*.

JOHN NICHOLS, *2d Lieutenant*.

*Sergeants.*

John Couborn.  
Caleb Amadon.  
Benj. Alltop.  
Wm. Polley.

*Corporals.*

John Dresser.  
Richard Blood.  
Elijah Larned.

*Privates.*

John Edwards.	David Dresser.	Eben <sup>r</sup> Furst, jr.
Nath <sup>l</sup> McIntire.	Richard Dresser.	Caleb McIntire.
John Stephens.	Jon <sup>as</sup> Streeter.	Jesse McIntire.
John Fitts.	Jos. Amadon.	Clement Cowburn.
Dan <sup>l</sup> Needham.	Eliakim Chamblin.	Nathan Taylor.
Joshua Marble. <sup>1</sup>	John McIntire, junr.	Isaiah Blood.
Zebulon McIntire.	Abial Waters, surgeon's mate.	John Goodale.
Nat <sup>l</sup> Blood.	Benj. Albe.	Reuben Harwood.
Gershom Herwood.	Joseph Clemmons.	James Town.
Benj. Edwards.	David Goodale.	Wm. Stoddard.

These men served from five to seventeen days, the great majority either fourteen or seventeen, and travelled 120 miles.—Folio 4.

A muster roll of a company under command of Capt. Freedom Chamberlain in Colonel Bailey's regiment.

FREEDOM CHAMBERLAIN, *Captain.*

JNO. TURNER, *Lieutenant.*

JNO. LEAVITT, *Ensign.*

*Sergeants.*

Lott Ford.  
Wm. Torrey.  
Nat<sup>l</sup> Smith.  
Eben<sup>r</sup> Barce.

*Corporals.*

Stephen Richardson.  
Ad<sup>n</sup> Turner.  
Lemuel Crooker.  
James Cox.

Zaphit Crooker, *Drummer.*

Jacob Tracy, *Fifer.*

*Privates.*

Amos Whittnell.	James McFarland.	Nikels Baker.
Abel Oldham.	Joshua Crooker.	Nath <sup>l</sup> Randell.
Asaph Tracy.	Jesse Turner.	Nath <sup>l</sup> Fish.
Benj. Gulliam.	Job Turner.	Roland Crooker.
Benj. Darlin.	Jonah Whithrell.	Reuben Macferland.
Chas. Bisbe.	Jon <sup>as</sup> Crooker.	Seth Bandell.
Eliphalet Bishop.	Jacob Tubbs.	Spencer Bates.
Eben Whithrell.	Jno. Oldham.	Samuel Tubbs.
Edw. Smith.	Jos. Herney.	Thomas Tracy.
Ezekiel Garnett.	Isaiah Cushing.	Wm. Cushing.
Eben Barker.	Jno. Hicks.	Zachariah Fish.
Fisher Hatch.	Isaac Fish.	Daniel Oldham.

all of Pombrook. Marched 19 Apr., 1775, forty miles. Two weeks' service except in a few cases.—Folio 6.

A roll of men under command of Mr. Stephen Churchill who marched to Marshfield on the 20 April, 1775, from Plymouth.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Marth.

Stephen Churchill.	Jno. Sampson.
Jno. Harlow.	Wilson Churchill.
James Doty.	Nath <sup>l</sup> Rider.
David Turner.	Thos. Cushman.
Thos. Torrey.	Isaac Harlow.
John Foster.	Benj <sup>a</sup> Barnes, jun <sup>r</sup> .
Sam <sup>l</sup> Balch.	Eben <sup>r</sup> Harlow.
Amos <sup>b</sup> Churchill.	George Morton.
Elh <sup>o</sup> Churchill.	George Lemote.
Corban Barnes.	Josiah Drew.
Isaac Barnes.	Zeph <sup>b</sup> Harlow.
Jacob ———	Nath <sup>l</sup> Reply.

Made at Plymouth, 6 Feb., 1776.—Folio 7.

A muster roll of the company with colony service which marched from Wrentham on the alarm on the 19 Apr., 1775. Command of Capt. Samuel Cowell, in Col. John Smith's regiment.

SAML COWELL, *Captain*.

LEWIS WHITING, *1st Lieutenant*.

JOHN HALL, *2d Lieutenant*.

*Sergeants.*

Thos. George.

Ezra Blake *Corporal*.

Ezra Ware.

Robert Haws, *Drummer*.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Ware.

Jona. Frances, *Fifer*.

*Pirates.*

Richard Fisher.

John Shepard.

Asa Hancock.

Elisha Farrington.

Ephraim Shepard.

Timothy Ware.

Timothy Wright.

Eleazer Blake.

Samuel Foster.

Jacob Shepard.

Samuel Gerould.

David Darling.

John George.

John Robbins.

Grant Knowlton.

John Belcher.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Brintnal.

Levi Peck.

Joseph Wellmon.

Zebedee Haze.

Thos. Alexander.

Edward White.

Seth Grover.

Thos. Tolmon.

Zeeuriah Reel.

James Straten.

John Stork, jun<sup>r</sup>.

Agabus Bishop.

James Wetheral.

Comfort Robbins.

Robert Ware.

Abel Wetheral.

Eben<sup>r</sup> Robbins.

Samuel Bates.

Jeremiah Haws.

Joseph Shepard.

Stephen Perry.

Three to eleven days service: great majority eleven.—Folio 10.

A muster roll of the company of minute men that marched from Springfield for the defence of the United Colonies under command of Maj. Andrew Cotton, Apr. 20, 1775.

ANDREW COTTON, *Captain*.

Solo. Brewer, *Clark or Sergeant*.

Matthew Keef, *Corporal*.

Jos. Cotton, *Serjt.*

Benj. Cotton, jun<sup>r</sup>., *Drummer*.

Thos. Bates, "

Abner E. Ison, *Sentinel*.

Robt Stevens, *Sentinel*.

Jonah Cooley, *Sentinel*.

Jno. Bart, jr., "

Jacob Chapin, "

Simon More, "

Jacob Ke. Jogg, "

Oliver Field, "

Thomas Hale, jr., "

Moses Harris, "

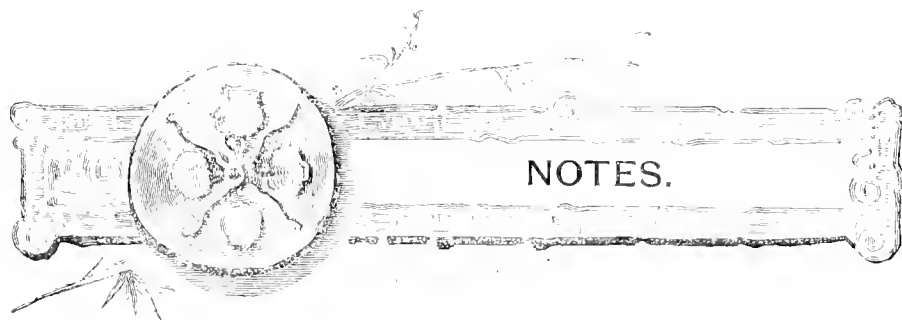
Eleazer Chapin, jr., "

Seth Storer Colburn, "

Joseph Kellogg, "

Medad Stebbins, "

April 20 to May 19, 1775.—Folio 17.



We trust our subscribers will be pleased with the new dress and name under which the Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record appears with this number. It is not egotism which has prompted the selection of the name, but a desire to have a name distinctive and yet one easily abbreviated. Then also the name of Putnam has been associated with the Salem Press for over a quarter of a century as well as with history, science and archaeology. The change in size will render the illustration of our articles easier as well as give a more artistic touch to our pages.

The management remains the same except that Mr. Putnam assumes the financial responsibility of its publication.

The circulation of the Record had so largely increased during the past year that its continuance on a firmer basis than ever is manifest.

#### EARTHQUAKES.

Rev. George Leshe, of the Lambrook (Ipswich) church, made this record.

1755, *Tuesday, Nov. 18.* Between the hours of four and five in the morning there happened a most surprising shock of the earthquake which was afterwards succeeded by several others, tho' none equal to the first. In the town of Ipswich much damage was done to many houses, yet through the goodness of God no hurt was done either to the lives or limbs of any persons.

Nov. 19. Several shocks were heard though but small compared to the first.

May God in his infinite mercy sanctify it for saving benefit to all persons in the land and make it an effectual means of awakening carnally-seen sinners to a reasonable co[m]munion of their danger.

1761, *March 12.* between hours of two and three there happened a shock of an earthquake.

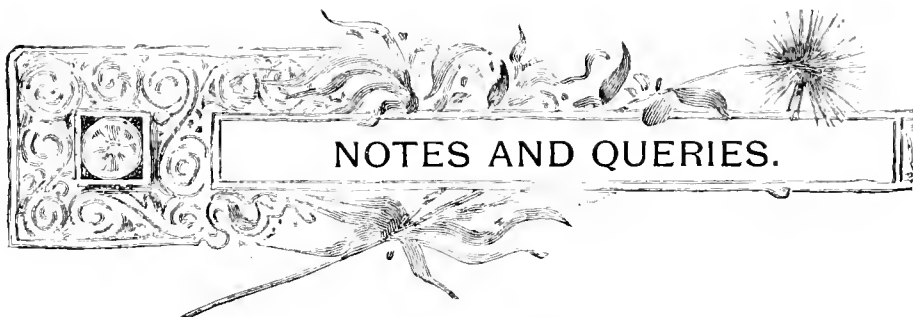
• FROM THE APRIL COLLECTOR we learn that the will of Martha Washington, which it seems was stolen from the Probate Court files of Fairfax Co., Va., by a Federal soldier, has been found in the possession of his daughter residing in New York State.

This woman demands \$3500 greatly in excess of its value for the document, threatening to destroy it if legal means are attempted by the authorities for its recovery. Should she take such a step the result would be imprisonment as such crimes are severely punished.

It is to be hoped that Fairfax County will recover this document.

In the January number of the Historical & Genealogical Record, we notice a short article suggesting the formation of a society, to be composed of the working genealogists of America, for the purposes of preserving town and parish as well as family records. As there is no office in America which answers to our Colleges of Arms, we have often wondered why such a society has not been formed, which might also combine the proving and recording of pedigrees for the benefit of future generations.

From *The Genealogist*, April, 1892.



This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and county histories in preparation, is solicited.

#### NOTES.

In my article on the ancestry of Ethan Allen, in the January number of the RECORD, I was in error concerning the date and place of death of Gen. Ethan Allen. He died Feb. 12, 1789, at Burlington, Vt., instead of Feb. 13th, at Colechester, as before stated. My attention was called to this error of statement by Mr. Benedict, editor of the Burlington Free Press, and I hasten with pleasure to make the correction.

Ira Allen was not the first Secretary of State. He was the Secretary of the Committee of Safety in 1776-7 before the organization of the State, and the first Treasurer of the State of Vermont.

O. P. ALLEN.

DODGE GENEALOGY. Mr. J. T. Dodge, of Madison, Wis., has been for some years collecting material relating to the descendants of William and Richard Dodge, of Beverly, Mass. The work is now so far progressed in arrangement that we can soon expect a history of the Dodge family of Essex Co.

#### QUERIES.

1. Where was Capt. Thomas Lothrop's home in England? Are the Lothrop arms in Granary burial ground correct?

2. Ebenezer Griffin, of Bradford, Mass., married, 1755, Priscilla, daughter of Benjamin Kimball. Died Oct. 2, 1792. Wanted: his parentage and ancestry.

3. Ebenezer Stewart, of Rowley, married, about 1699, Elizabeth Johnson. Who were her parents and where was she born?

4. William Davis, of Newton, N. H., afterwards of Kingston, N. H., married, 1751, Jane, daughter of Eben<sup>r</sup> Stewart. He is supposed to have moved away into Worcester Co. He may have been related to Amos Davis, of Amesbury. Wanted: his parents' names. Was he from Amesbury or Haverhill?

5. Wanted: the origin and ancestry of Duncan Stewart, who died in Rowley, in 1717. Was he a brother of Alex<sup>r</sup> Stewart, of Charlestown? Was he of Scotch family? and when and from what place did he come to America?



## BOOK NOTES.

GENEALOGICAL GLIMPSINGS IN ENGLAND. By Henry F. Waters, A.M. Extracts from Marriage Licenses granted by the Bishop of London 1598-1639. Salem. Published by the Essex Institute. Printed at The Salem Press, 1892.—8 vo., pp. 197 + viii.

When Mr. Waters presented America with his Harvard ancestry, and with the Rogers and Maverick matters, it was dimly realized by the great mass of people who are casually interested in antiquarian matters, that in England was a vast store of historical and genealogical material ready for the hand of a master, but hidden from the inexperienced, for the red tape of official England seems almost an impenetrable barrier to the ordinary genealogist, to say nothing of the intimate acquaintance needed with the French, Latin and English mixture, in which all early deeds and wills are written.

Mr. Waters' intimate acquaintance with the names of the first English settlers of America and his habit of close examination and tentative memory, make him the best and only man at present qualified for the character of the work he is doing. Last summer during a short time at his disposal, Mr. Waters took the opportunity to search the marriage licenses in the Registry of the Bishop of London. Although not having a copy of Col. Chester's extracts from these same registers, Mr. Waters saw immediately that much still remained unpublished. Lack of time prevented as extensive extracts as Mr. Waters would have desired to make, but there are presented in this pamphlet copies of 199 licenses, but 206 of which appear, for the most part imperfectly, in Col. Chester's collections. The truth seems to be that Col. Chester, after passing the year 1627, did not attempt to extract names foreign to the searches in which he was personally interested, hence the great value of these collections of Mr. Waters' to the American student, as the dates covered are from 1598 to 1639, particularly from 1621 to 1638.

Among the New England names common in these Glimpsings are Lendall, Sterne, Kyng, Andrews, Angell, Axtell, Barthol, Bowditch, Cheever, Draper, Emmerton, Evans, Fitch, Glascock, Glover, Goddard, Goodale, Goodwin, Hancock, Hill, Krane, Lee, Mansfield, Newman, Norton, Parker, Sadler, Sharpe, Spenser, Stoughton, Taylor, Vassall, Whiting, Williams, Wright and Yardley.

Particular light is thrown upon the families of Mott, Talcott, Washington, Kayne, Vassall, King, Kilburn, Sharpe, Bowditch, Tyng, and Williams, as well as many others.

These Glimpsings are among the most valuable of Mr. Waters' series, and that the genealogical student is afforded the opportunity of procuring copies at a slight cost is a matter of congratulation.

A capital index is added to the text.

SONGS AND SAUNTIRINGS BY A POET AND NATURALIST. By Geo. J. Breed, and Wm. G. Barton, with an introduction by Wm. P. Andrews. 12 mo., cloth, pp. 249 + xiv. Price, \$1.50.

This volume will be dear to the hearts of the lovers of nature, as it contains the choicest bits of Breed's verse and Barton's verse and prose. The latter's works form the greater part of the volume, and his prose has the most delicate expression, showing at every point the author's sympathy with nature.

Moreover, this volume is valuable to the observers of natural history, for the author notes many interesting episodes in the life histories of birds and plants.

The binding is of green and white, with gold lettering, a very striking and handsome binding.

COLLECTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Quarterly; Part. No. 1, January, 1892. Portland, Me. 8 vo., pp. 112.

In this number Mr. James P. Baxter has a most interesting article on the "Abnakis and their Ethnic Relations." The author seems inclined to accept the theory of the unity of the entire American peoples claiming that even the wonderful Ohio mounds were built by the so called Indians or rather their ancestors, which the first European settlers found here. Careful scientific investigation, however, seems to prove that the ancestors of the present Eskimo were indigenous to the soil while the so called Indian races are allied to the Mongolian race and utterly distinct from the people who were at one time in possession of the Ohio valley.

There is no doubt indeed that some Indian tribes built mounds and did so even after the opening of this century, but the builders of the "Altar" mounds must have been of a different race. The terra cotta figures unearthed from some of the Ohio mounds are much nearer to the Egyptian than to the Mongolian type. The larger part of the article is devoted to the Abnakis, an Indian people chiefly inhabitants of what is now Maine, and shows much careful research.

Another most interesting article is that by Rev. W. D. Williamson on the early ministers in Maine. Sketches of the lives of Richard Gibson, and William Tompson.

This record is to be continued.

An account of Gen. La Fayette's visit to Maine and a record of the early births in Hallowell also appear in this number, which also contains a portrait of Edward Henry Elwell with a sketch of his life.

ONE of the most interesting and valuable portions of the annual report of the Rhode Island Historical Society is the report of the Librarian printed on page 77. From this we learn that the library has more than a hundred folio volumes of MSS., the contents of which are there given, more than twenty smaller volumes, and a good number of unbound volumes, besides numerous unassorted MSS. of great value.

GUIDE TO SALEM. 12 mo., pp. 177+xviii, illustrated. Published by Eben Patnam.

In 1880, a Guide to Salem was published for the purpose of explaining to strangers the objects and collections of the Essex Institute and Peabody Academy fully as much as a source of information in regard to historic places.

Since that date the same guide has appeared in various editions, each better than the former. The present book is almost entirely new having been thoroughly revised and much enlarged so that now the public has the opportunity of procuring a carefully and accurately compiled Visitor's Guide to Salem. The illustrations are new and particularly adapted for such a work.

Not an historic spot has escaped notice, nor has a single place of interest whether modern or ancient.

One of the most attractive features is the list of drives to the neighboring towns so arranged that a stranger may take a carriage and by himself follow the plainly marked directions and visit in the quickest possible manner all points of interest within eight miles of Salem. Taking for instance the drive from Salem to Danvers, the route covers 13 miles through a beautiful country, and touches with but one or two exceptions every point of interest in Historic Danvers as well as many places of interest in Salem and Peabody. This and the route to Beverly Farms are the longest routes and these may be easily covered in 3 or 4 hours at the outside.

The price of this book is placed at 25 cents, so low that every visitor will be able to purchase it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MARBLEHEAD, MASS., Nov. 1, 2 and 3, 1891. Edited by Rev. W. A. Thurston, Salem, Mass., 1892, and printed at the Salem Press. Illustrated 8 vo., pp. 80, cloth. Price 75 cents, postpaid.

This little volume is dedicated to Rev. James Lee, the first Methodist preacher of Marblehead and, as it contains a very fair review of Methodism in Marblehead, is a most suitable memorial to that worthy man.

A list of the pastors of the church from its formation in 1794 to 1891 is given as well as a list of church members, with dates of admission, etc.

Rev. Mr. Thurston in his historical sermon touched very fully upon the history of the church in Marblehead, which had for some time in its infancy been connected more or less closely with the church at Lynn. Other addresses printed are those of Rev. Geo. A. Grayford, Rev. J. H. Mansfield, who spoke of the early circuit riders, Rev. E. R. Thorndike, Rev. J. W. Dearborn, Rev. Wm. D. Bridge, whose reminiscences of old Marblehead are very interesting, Rev. Frank F. Fomeroy.

There are also historical sketches of the Epworth League and other societies identified with the church, and of the Sunday School.

The book is exceedingly tasty in its get up.

**THE GENESIS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TOWN AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOWN-MEETING GOVERNMENT**, by Charles Francis Adams, Abner C. Goodell, jr., Mellen Chamberlain, and Edward Channing (reprinted from the *Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc.*, Cambridge, 1892. 8 vo., pp. 94). A most interesting and valuable series of papers upon the development of our local governments, from which it may be inferred that towns or plantations were at first governed by the land-owners, who were exceedingly jealous and tenacious of their rights, which they obtained from a land company of which they were members. These land-owners, inhabitants, planters, delegated their powers to an executive committee, the present boards of selectmen, who doubtless administered the local government as they had known it to be done in England taking on such new powers as were needed in a new country. That the church did not control the government, but that individual clergymen, from the respect in which they were held, usually exerted great influence. That from time to time the General Court authorized such customs as had arisen under the pressure of circumstances. That the germ of town government cannot be followed beyond the close of the 16th century without entering into speculations leading to widely different beliefs. That local conditions have had more to do with the present form of our town government than traditions inherited from the Old World and that a vast amount of research yet remains to be done.

**RECORD OF THE RUST FAMILY**, embracing the descendants of Henry Rust, who came from England and settled in Hingham, Mass., 1634-35, by Albert D. Rust, Waco, Texas, 1891. 8 vo., pp. 528, cloth. Illustrated.

This volume is very creditable to the compiler, who has spent many years in perfecting his records.

The author states that the earliest mention of the name in England which he has succeeded in finding is in 1312, being that of Hugh Rust, although the name is not an uncommon one in England and Germany.

No attempt is made to "hitch" on to an English family, the author stating frankly that he is unaware of the parentage of Henry Rust, whose descendants are recorded. Neither does the genealogy embrace the Southern family of the name.

Henry Rust, the emigrant, came from Hingham, Norfolk Co., England, about 1635, and settled in Hingham, Mass., but afterward removed to Boston, where he died about 1684. His son Samuel remained in Boston; Nathaniel settled in Ipswich, and Israel at Northampton, and from these progenitors are descended those whose genealogy is recorded in this volume.

Explanatory notes abound and *fac similes* of inscriptions on gravestones, autographs, etc., are interspersed throughout the work.

The typographical appearance of the book is good, has good indexes, and is well and strongly bound.

**THE PRINTERS' ART**, by Alexander A. Stewart, Salem, 1892. Oblong, 8 vo., pp. 113, cloth. This addition to the literature on "Ye Arte and Myserie of Printing," as this book is called on the cover, is valuable alike to the novice and the expert, as well to the author as the workman, for in its pages are explained many things which if known by writers would save them much vexation and cost. The business man can with great profit glean from these pages something tasty for his commercial work where hitherto he has, driven by lack of time, given over, often to his sorrow, the design of his printing to men who have no conception of his wants.

The amateur can turn the many sample pages and obtain suggestive ideas by the score, as one-half of the book is given up to reproductions of artistic printing in colors which have actually been used and approved in the regular job work of the Salem Press, of which concern Mr. Stewart is foreman of the job room.

As a dainty piece of work this book is not likely soon to be excelled. The author can say with pride that he set and printed the whole of it; that the ideas evolved in the sample pages are his own, and that the text is clear and to the point. Written for practical printers by one of them.

The cost of this book is \$1 in paper, and \$1.35 in cloth, and may be obtained through this magazine.

#### CONTENTS OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

**Western Antiquary.** *March and Feb.*, 1892.

The Prebendal Church of St. Mary's Exeter; The Old Cornish Tenables; Warden's account book in Parish of Morebath, 1520-28; Great Storm at Plymouth, 1824; Sogdy family. Notes and Queries.

**New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.** *April*, 1892.

John Paul Jones (portrait); Christopher Flanagan; The Van Wagenen family; Records Reformed Dutch Church, N. Y.; baptisms, 1737-8; Gov. Wm. Peterson of N. J. portrait; Notes and Queries.

**Penn. Mag. Hist. and Biography.** *April*, 1892. Andrew Hamilton, Esq. (portrait); Camp at Schuylkill Falls (Illustrated); Inhabitants Germantown, 1899; Virginia Records; Account books of Washington; Washington to Reid, 1779; Where is the Original of the Charter of Chas. II and Wm. Penn?; Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, 1768-98; Loyalist's Diary, Philadelphia, 1781; Hudson Family; Christ Church, Philadelphia, Baptisms, 1709-60; Notes and Queries.

**Dedham Historical Register.** *April*, 1892.

Samuel Dexter, 1726-1810, portrait, homestead; Indian Missions in Massachusetts; Ames' Diary, 1772-74; First Parish in Needham; deacons; Dover, Mass., Records, births, 1806-18; Dedham Schools and Teachers; Epitaphs, Needham, Mass.; Dedham in the Rebellion; Franklin, Mass., Records, births, 1800-1802; Warren Colburn; Society Proceedings; Notes and Queries; Adams family.

**The Iowa Historical Record.** *April*, 1892. Judge James M. Love, portrait; Henry Dodge; Early Judicial Officers and Districts; Geo. Kirkwood as a poet; Glimpses of Early Iowa; Posetoe in Illi-

nois; Lincoln on Negro Suffrage; Deaths; Notes.

**The Genealogist, Vol. viii, Part 4,** *April*, 1892. London.

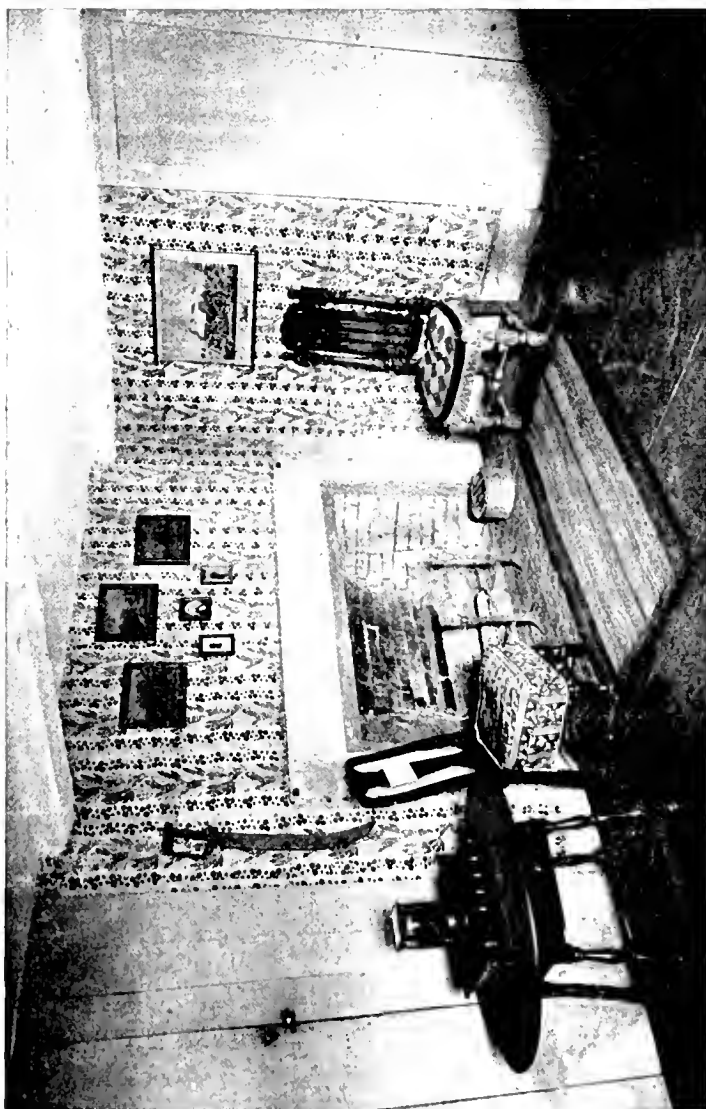
Armorial Seals at Wells Co., Somerset, illustrated; Odard of Carlisle; The Genuine Tewkesbury Charter; Notes on the Foreign Coats in Planches Roll of Arms; Fasti Genealogiae; Institutions of Clergy in the Diocese of Winchester; Genealogical Notes on the Family of Lee of Quarrendon; *The Siege Quarters* of the Kings and Queens of England; Notes on the *Siege Quarters*; Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls; Topham's Index to Chancery Proceedings, temp. James I; Extracts from the Burial Register of St. James', Bath; Notices of Books; Notes and Queries; The Registers of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey Co., Surrey.

**The English Historical Review,** London, *April*, 1892. The Swedish Poet in the Viking Expeditions; Henry II and the Criminous Clerks; The Siege of Belgrade by Muhammad II, 1456; The Coming of Philip the Prudent; Pepys and the Popish Plot; Notes and Documents.

The Oxford Council of Dec. 1197; Persia in 1586; Books, Reviews.







AN INTERIOR. JOSEPH PUTNAM HOUSE, DANVERS.

CHAMBER WHERE GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM WAS BORN.

## MR. WILLIAM HATHORNE.

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THERE has recently come into my possession a volume, entitled "Hexapla in Danielelem," "that is a six-fold commentarie vpon the most diuine prophesie of Daniel, etc., etc.," by Andrew Willet Professor of Diuinitie. "Printed for Leonard Greene," 1610, and dedicated "To the Most Christian Right Noble, Most Excellent and Mightie Prince James, by the grace of God, King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the true Christian Faith, etc." Bound with this volume there is also a "Hexapla," "that is six-fold commentarie vpon the most diuine Epistle of the holy Apostle S. Paul to the Romans," etc., etc., by the same author, and with a like dedication. "Printed for Leonard Greene," 1611.

I do not know whether there are many, or any copies of these volumes now extant; or if any value attaches to them beyond that of age.

There is, however, an incident of interest and curiosity connected with them; for on a fly-leaf is written the signature "William Hathorne," and on another fly-leaf is written, "the age of my children wh God hath giuen unto me. Wm. Hathorne."

"Sarah my daughter was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> of the first month 1634 if you begine the yeare the first of that month then it is 1635.

Eleazor my son was borne the first of the 6<sup>th</sup> month 1637.

Nathaniel my son was borne the 11<sup>th</sup> of the 6<sup>th</sup> month 1639.

John my son was borne the 4<sup>th</sup> of the 6<sup>th</sup> month 1641.

Anna Hathorne was borne 12. 10<sup>th</sup> month 1643.

Wm. Hathorne was borne 1. 2<sup>mo</sup> 164 [the last figure smirched].

Elizabeth Hathorne was borne 22. 5<sup>th</sup> mo. 1649."

The last three of these entries are in a smaller and very different handwriting from the others; perhaps they were all written at one time, when Mr. Hathorne himself may have had too many public cares on his mind to attend to such family entries. This, however, is mere supposition. In various places on the fly-leaves of this volume there are the signatures of John Hathorne, Joseph Hathorne, Eleazor Hathorne, and one John Browne.

William Hathorne, the first of the name who came to America, was the son of William Hathorne of Binfield in the county of Berkshire,

England, yeoman, whose will was dated 18<sup>th</sup> May, 1650, and proved 2<sup>nd</sup> of May, 1651, by Sara Hathorne, widow and executrix. He must have been possessed of considerable substance, as he bequeaths to his son Robert Hathorne "my messuage or tenement, containing in all eighteen acres more or less, other lots of four and eighteen acres, and a cottage with hay-house, etc., containing one acre, and pasture ground called godless containing seven acres," with the proviso that he "shall give and pay unto William Hathorne my eldest son, one hundred pounds of lawfull money of England, and unto my son John Hathorne twenty pounds, and unto my youngest son Edmund Hathorne thirty acres in Bray, he paying to my daughter Elizabeth the wife of Mr. Richard Davenport, forty pounds. The residue of the estate to Sara Hathorne my wife."

William Hathorne was one of the church wardens in Bray in 1600.

William Hathorne who came to America was born about 1600. His wife was Anne Jane —, and the list of names given above is of their children. He came to Dorchester, Mass., from England in the "Arbella," was representative from Dorchester in 1635-36. He removed to Salem in 1636-37, and as he was then a man of distinction, "it was considered a public benefit by the people of Salem that he should become an inhabitant of that place, where the influence of his talents, and the weight of his character would be more extensively felt."

In 1636 lands were granted to Mr. William Hathorne by the Salem authorities, and in 1637 he was chosen a representative from that place.

In 1638 Lands were again granted to Mr. Hathorne "in consideration of his many employments for towne and counties."

In 1636 Mr. Hathorne was appointed captain in the regiment formed from Ipswich, Saugus, Newbury and Salem. "Capt. John Endicott is appointed Colonel, and John Winthrop Lieut.-Colonel."

In 1644 Mr. Hathorne was chosen first speaker; also speaker in 1646-48; deputy in 1649.

In 1655 Mr. Hathorne was selected by the town to officiate as commissioner for marriages. The marriage service was performed by laymen, and confined to them until 1686. Ministers were empowered in 1692.

Aug. 26, 1660, Rev. John Higginson is ordained over the First Church, in Salem. Brother Major William Hathorne imposed hands with the deacons in the presence of the neighboring churches and elders.

June 10, 1661. A committee of whom is Mr. Hathorne report (upon) "concerning our patent laws, privileges, and duty to his majestie." "They oppose all appeals to the crown as inconsistent with their charter, and maintain the right of government to defend itself against all attempts for its overthrow."

Mr. Hathorne was deputy and representative from 1636 to 1643 inclusive. Speaker, part of 1644-46-48; deputy in 1649; speaker 1650; deputy 1651-2-6; speaker 1657; deputy 1658-9; speaker, part of 1660, and in 1661; and from 1662 to 1679 was assistant or judge.

From the beginning of the reign of Charles II the colonies had greatly feared of being deprived of their charter or, at least, of their privileges, and these fears were increased upon the arrival in January, 1664, of Commissioners from England and the King to demand compliance with the royal charter of 1662.

After the arrival of the commissioners the General Court altered the law "that all freemen should be church members," and agreed upon an address to the King "professing their loyalty, and considering the appointment of the commissioners with the powers they possessed to be an infringement of their charter privileges," which they declared "were dearer to them than life."

The reception which the commissioners met with in the colonies exhibits their strong aversion to arbitrary power, and Major Hathorne was particularly charged with having spoken seditious words. Mr. Hathorne thereupon apologized to the Court and thinks he may have expressed himself unadvisedly in his zeal against the Commissioners, and desires pardon of all, if he may have offended any."

Aug. 1666. The following is an extract from a letter delivered by Mr. Maverick one of King Charles II commissioners to the "Governor of the Massachusetts Colony."

"His majesty's express command and charge is, that the Governor and Council of Massachusetts doe forthwith make choice of five or four persons to attend upon his majesty; whereof Mr. Richard Bellingham, Governor, and Major Hathorne are to be two, both which, his majesty command on their allegiance to attend: the other three or two to be such as the counceill shall make choice of; to appear in London and explain charges against the Colony."

Oct. 10, 1666. "The General Court met again. Several are earnest for sending and some for not sending. None spoke out fully that they would have Gov. Bellingham and Major Hathorne go; but some will have them go to plead our cause with his majesty to answer what may be alleged against us; alleging reason, religion, and our necessity as forcing us thereto."

The General Court resolved "to send the (two) brave masts, but no person to answer in our behalfe." 1667, Major Hathorne is appointed to hold Court at Portsmouth and Dover. Mr. Wm. Hathorne died in 1681.

In all the histories and biographies of the time Mr. Hathorne is al

ways spoken of with praise and commendation. "A friend to the constitution of the N. E. churches, and whenever occasion required, was ready to defend the privilege of the brethren against the encroachment of the elders." "Mr. Hathorne ranked with the most zealous friend of liberty and charter rights of his time." "Some good but timid men were willing to submit ; but the majority opposed and refused submission to their authority." (Commissioners of Charles II.) "Hathorne was one of the brave spirits."

The commissioners reported "Major Hathorne made a seditious speech at the head of his Company and the late Gov<sup>r</sup> another at the Meeting house in Boston, but neither was so much as questioned for it, by and of the magistrates."

Major William Hathorne was considered in early life, very aristocratic in his principles, but afterwards became known as a Republican. He was disinterested, brave and conscientious. As a magistrate he was most upright and impartial, discreet and conciliatory, though firm and unwavering in a good cause."

CHARLES H. BAILEY, Dorchester, Mass.

## GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

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*(Continued from page 18.)*

IN the reorganization of the army, which was to carry on the siege of Boston, Washington gave to Putnam the command of the centre, near himself at Cambridge; to General Ward the command of the right wing at Roxbury and Dorchester; and to General Lee that of the left wing, toward the Mystic river. In the autumn Putnam fortified Cobble Hill and Lechmere's Point. In March, 1776, Washington appointed him to head a formidable force of 4,000 men in an attack on the British lines, but the plan was frustrated by a most violent storm, which prevented the boats from landing the troops. During the night of the 16th of the same month, Nook's Hill, a Dorchester height nearest Boston and commanding it, was fortified, and such was the advantage which was thus gained by the beleaguering host, that the next morning the enemy evacuated the city, and, boarding their vessels, put to sea. Putnam, with a strong force, immediately entered the town and took possession of all its important posts amidst the exultant shouts and cheers of its long-suffering people.

Washington, having previously learned that the British meditated an attack on New York, had already sent General Lee thither to construct a system of defences for the protection of that city. These works, after the departure of General Lee for the south, were pushed forward by Lord Stirling, a brigadier in the American army. Under the apprehension that the British fleet, which had sailed from Boston, would soon appear in New York harbor, Washington forwarded his troops with all possible despatch to that point, ordering Putnam to go on and temporarily take the command while he himself was to follow shortly after. Putnam, on the 7th of April, sent Colonel Prescott's Bunker Hill regiment and other parties to take possession of Governor's Island and erect on it a breastwork, and also a regiment to fortify Red Hook on the Long Island shore, directly across the narrow channel, so as to hinder more effectually any operations of the enemy's ships in that quarter. The battle of Long Island took place a few months later. In the latter part of June, the British landed in great numbers on Staten Island, and in August crossed over to Long Island and advanced towards the American

lines that extended across the Brooklyn peninsula from Wallabout Bay to Gowanus Creek. General Sullivan had been in command on that side of the East river, but was now superseded by Putnam, to whom Washington thus again gave proof of his trust and confidence. Putnam retained Sullivan at the centre to guard the passes and fight the Hessians. Both of them accompanied Washington as, having come over from New York for a brief visit, he rode towards evening on the 26th of August down to the outposts and examined the situation of affairs. The fierce engagement came on during the next morning, and it was while the two armies were in deadly conflict, that General Clinton, who during the night had led a column of 10,000 British soldiers by a long, circuitous and lonely road at the distant left, where he was guided by a few Tories, suddenly appeared at the rear of the Americans and overwhelmed them with disaster, Stirling who was fighting Grant far at the right sharing in the common misfortune. The wonderful retreat to New York of Washington and his shattered army amidst the darkness and fog of the succeeding night, is too well known to call for details in this connection. Certain writers, without just warrant, have blamed Putnam for the defeat because he did not anticipate and prevent Clinton's movement. The most exact, thorough and impartial, and altogether the best account of the battle, is that of Mr. Henry P. Johnston, as contained in his "Campaign of 1776," published in 1878, as Vol. III of the "Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society." That careful and conscientious writer says that such an accusation against Putnam is "both unjust and unhistorical." . . . "No facts or inferences justify the charge. No one hinted it at the time; nor did Washington in the least withdraw confidence from Putnam during the remainder of the campaign." He adds that the responsibility cannot be fastened upon Putnam, who had just taken the command, "any more than upon Washington, who, when he left the Brooklyn lines on the evening of the 26th, must have known precisely what dispositions had been made for the night at the hills and passes." He then proceeds to show how the responsibility, if it falls on any one, falls on Sullivan, and on Colonel Miles and his regiment, whose duty it was to guard the left.

In occupying New York after the retreat, Washington assigned to Putnam the command of the city as far up as Fifteenth street, while Spencer and Heath were to guard the island from that point to Harlem and King's Bridge. On the 15th of September, five British frigates appeared and took position in Kip's Bay, on the east side, opening a tremendous fire upon the breast-work and lines of Colonel Douglas with his 300 Connecticut militia and his battalion of levies. The Colonel's panic-stricken forces fled in all directions, nor could the desperate and almost super-

human exertions of Washington and Putnam, who were soon on the ground, avail to stay their flight. Other New England troops quickly joined in the stampede, and from all points the Americans were soon flying in wild disorder towards Harlem Heights, except that General Putnam "was making his way towards New York when all were going from it," his object being to rescue Sullivan's Brigade and some artillery corps that were still in the city and conduct them to the place of safety. This was successfully accomplished, and Col. David Humphreys, who was the earliest biographer of Putnam and who was in the army and saw him frequently during that day, says: "Without his extraordinary exertions, the guards must have been inevitably lost and it is probable the entire corps would have been cut in pieces."

The battle of Harlem Heights took place on the next day, the fugitives having been vigorously pursued by the British. The advantage was with the Americans, and General Greene, referring to the engagement, said that Putnam was "in the action and behaved nobly." In the battle of White Plains, Washington sent Putnam with a detachment to the support of McDougall, but not in season to succor him before his safe retreat. Subsequently he sent him to command 5,000 troops on the west side of the Hudson river, for the protection of Gen. Greene who was there at Fort Lee, and who it was feared might be attacked by the enemy. The speedy capture of Fort Washington on the east side by the British, was the direst calamity to the American cause in all the Revolutionary War. As the commander-in-chief led his wasted army across the Jerseys, hotly pursued by the foe, he sent Putnam forward to take command of Philadelphia which was supposed to be in danger, and construct fortifications for its defence. Colonel Humphreys, who was still with Putnam, gives a glowing account of his herculean labors and great success in this work, attended as it was with manifold obstacles and discouragements. While he was thus engaged, Washington crossed the Delaware and soon won his brilliant victories at Trenton and Princeton, which electrified the country and raised the spirits of the tired and dejected army. As the loss of Philadelphia was now no longer feared, Putnam was stationed for the winter at Princeton, whence he made various expeditions against foraging parties of the enemy, taking nearly a thousand prisoners, more than 120 baggage wagons and large quantities of provisions and other booty.

It was now of prime importance to seize and hold the Highlands on the Hudson. In May, 1777, a commission, consisting of Generals Greene, Knox, McDougall, Wayne and George Clinton, Governor of New York, were directed to proceed thither, examine the defences, see what was needed, and report accordingly. This they did, and among the various

works which they recommended was an enormous boom or chain across the river at Fort Montgomery, with other obstructions at that point, to bar the ascent of the enemy's ships. Washington gave the command of the region to General Putnam, who fixed his headquarters at Peekskill, on the east side of the Hudson, and whose troops were from New York and New England. But on the 12th of June, just as he began to execute the plan of the commission, he was ordered to forward most of his men to Philadelphia which was now again threatened by General Howe. At the same time he was obliged to hold various regiments in readiness to march against Burgoyne, who was expected at any moment to come down from the north. Again and again Washington called upon him for detachments for the Delaware, directing him to reinforce himself by militia recruits from the neighborhood or from Connecticut. What with these many changes, the presence around him of watchful foes, incessant marches and countermarches, and the miserable condition of his soldiers, so many of whom were new and raw, Putnam's situation was painfully perplexing. Some of his men deserted and others he deemed it advisable to dismiss from the service which they wished to abandon and for which they were unfit. He wrote to Washington, representing to him the danger he apprehended from his weakened condition and saying to him that he could not be held responsible for whatever serious consequences might ensue.

Sir Henry Clinton saw his opportunity. Sailing up the river from New York with three or four thousand troops, he appeared in Tarrytown Bay on the 5th of October, and after much manœuvring landed his forces at Verplanck's Point, just below Peekskill, transferred a large body of his men to the west side, and filed them off amidst a dense fog behind the high banks until they reached the rear of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, whence they stormed these strongholds which soon fell into their possession, though the commission of generals in their report had declared them to be inaccessible from that quarter, owing to the very mountainous character of the region. The river was now open to the enemy, who at once proceeded to ravage the country. Putnam, with the advice of a council of officers, removed his headquarters to Fishkill, a few miles north of Peekskill, for the safety of his little army. The immediate commander of Fort Montgomery was Governor Clinton, who, as danger was imminent, had been summoned from the legislature at Kingsbury by Putnam and was urged to bring a body of militia with him. Here, also, Putnam was subsequently blamed for the defeat, but Clinton nobly demanded that the censure should fall on himself and not on others, and a later court of inquiry decided that the disaster was due to a lack of men and not to the neglect or incompetency of those who

were in command. Says Washington Irving: "The defences of the Highlands on which the security of the Hudson depended, were at this time weakly garrisoned, some of the troops having been sent off to reinforce the armies on the Delaware and in the north."

Sir Henry returned to New York and Putnam reoccupied Peekskill and the neighboring passes. The latter shortly wrote to Washington, announcing to him the sad intelligence of his wife's death, but with it, also, the glorious news of the surrender of Burgoyne. Five thousand men now came to Putnam from the northern army. Washington had previously suggested to him a descent upon New York and he now recommended it again, but afterward, hearing that Sir Henry was in New York and fearing he might join General Howe, he despatched Alexander Hamilton to Putnam at Peekskill and to General Gates at Albany, with orders to them to forward large bodies of troops to the vicinity of Philadelphia, the British being in possession of that city. Putnam delayed compliance with Hamilton's instructions, being perhaps too intent on the long-meditated attack upon New York. The youthful martinet, scarcely out of his teens, wrote a bitter letter to Washington in consequence and also an insolent one to the old scarred veteran himself, who very properly sent the missive he had received to the commander-in-chief, alleging that it contained "unjust and ungenerous reflections," mentioning some of the reasons for the delay, and saying, "I am conscious of having done everything in my power to succor you as soon as possible." But the order had been a peremptory one, and Washington for the first and only time in his life reprimanded his old, trusted companion-in-arms, even as he once reprimanded Hamilton himself for an act of tardiness by saying to him, "You must change your watch, or I must change my aid." Putnam was now unpopular in New York. The people of the state were strongly prejudiced against New Englanders, and the feeling had notably manifested itself at the time of the "cowardly" and "disgraceful" flight of Connecticut and Massachusetts soldiers at Kip's Bay, while it was but natural that this dislike should be warmly reciprocated. "Yorkers" and "Yankees" were epithets which were freely bandied between the two parties. Hamilton and other leading men of his state wanted their Governor to be placed in command. Many of them held Putnam responsible for all the misfortunes on the Hudson, accused him of being too lenient with the tories in the neighborhood, and were unwilling to support the cause of their country so long as he retained his position. Colonel Humphreys, whose testimony here is very significant, avers that the chief cause of the animosity in question is to be referred to Putnam's determined opposition to the dishonesty and selfish greed of influential men who were charged with the care of the seques-

trated property of tory families. But it seemed to Washington all-important to hold the state of New York to the support of the army and the government, and this was the only reason he presented for the change, when, some months after Hamilton's mission to Albany and Peekskill, he gave the command to General McDougall. As we shall see, Washington still regarded Putnam with unabated friendship and affection, and still honored him with high trusts.

Meanwhile, in the latter part of the year 1777, Putnam had set on foot several expeditions which were more or less successful. During the winter he was at the Highlands, whence he wrote to Washington, who was with his suffering army at Valley Forge:—"Dubois' regiment is unfit to be ordered on duty, there being not one blanket in the regiment; very few have either a shoe or a shirt, and most of them have neither stockings, breeches nor overalls." In company with Governor Clinton and others, he selected West Point as the site of the chief fortress, and began vigorously to put the defences of the Hudson on a respectable footing. About this time he made a visit to Pomfret to attend to his private affairs. After his return and his removal from the command of the Highlands, he again went to Connecticut, in obedience to orders, to hasten on the new levies of militia from that state for the coming campaign. Subsequent to the battle of Monmouth, we find him in charge of the right wing of the army, in place of General Lee who was under arrest. In the early autumn of 1778, he was again in the neighborhood of West Point for the defence of the North river. In the winter he was posted at Danbury with three brigades, to protect the country lying along the Sound, to cover the magazines on the Connecticut river, and to reinforce the Highlands in case of need. It was while he was here, that he very successfully quelled a serious mutiny that arose among some of the troops who had endured much hardship and received no pay, and who were preparing to march in a body to Hartford and demand redress from the General Assembly at the point of the bayonet. It was in this region, also, that he posted himself with 150 men on the brow of a high, steep eminence at Greenwich, or Horse Neck, and, as General Tryon advanced towards him with ten times the force, dashed on his steed down the precipice to the amazement of his pursuers and escaped unharmed, bidding his little company to secure their own safety by retiring to a neighboring swamp which was inaccessible to cavalry. He immediately collected a party of militia, joined with them his original handful, and hung on the rear of Tryon in his retreat, taking forty or fifty of his men as prisoners. These he treated with so much kindness that Tryon, as the biographers tell us, addressed to him a handsome note in acknowledgment, accompanied with a present of a complete suit of

appear that there was any attempt again to supersede the clothes, though it does not General for such manifest and highly appreciated "aid and comfort" to the enemy!

General Putnam's military career was now hastening to its close. In the spring of 1779, Sir Henry Clinton was preparing for a campaign up the North river. Late in May, Washington moved his army towards the Highlands from Middlebrook. Putnam crossed the river and joined the main body in the Clove, one of the deep defiles, where in the latter part of June he was left in immediate command, while Washington took up his headquarters at New Windsor, and then, about a month later or a few days after the brilliant capture of Stony Point by Wayne, at West Point. Putnam's post was at Buttermilk Falls, two miles below. As if it was determined by his great chief, that he should not be sacrificed to the enmity of his foes, he was here given the command of the right wing of the army, having under him troops from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. It was from July to December, of this year, that the most important works at West Point and in its vicinity were chiefly constructed. One of his biographers says; "Experienced in this department, he took an active and efficient part in completing the fortifications which had been laid out under his own eye and the site for which had been selected through his agency. He had the honor of giving his own name to the principal fort." Sir Henry contented himself with depredations in other quarters.

While the army was in winter quarters, Putnam again visited his family in Pomfret. On returning to the camp, he was attacked with paralysis, which seriously affected the use of his limbs on one side and which obliged him to retrace his steps and pass the remainder of his days at home. He had strong hopes that he might yet be well enough to join once more his comrades and engage in active service, but this was not to be. Yet he lived for ten years more, was able to take a moderate amount of exercise in walking and riding, retained full possession of his mental faculties, was an object of great interest and veneration on the part of his neighbors and the people generally, was fond of relating stories of the wars in which he had been engaged to groups of young and old who were wont to gather around him, and was quick and eager to learn all he could about the campaigns in which he could not now participate and the affairs of the country he could no longer serve. When in 1783 the Treaty of Peace had been concluded between England and America and the cause he loved had gloriously triumphed, he sent his congratulations to Washington, from whom he received in reply a beautiful and touching letter, full of grateful recollections and of the old undying friendship.

"In 1786," says the letter of Hon. Samuel Putnam from which we have already twice quoted, "he rode on horseback from Brooklyn to Danvers and paid his last visit to his friends there. On his way home, he stopped at Cambridge at the college, where the governor of the college paid him much attention. It was in my junior year; he came into my room. His speech was much affected by palsy."

In the month of May, 1790, he was violently attacked with an inflammatory disease, which from the first he was satisfied would prove mortal. It was of short duration, continuing but a few days. On the 29th he passed to his rest, "calm, resigned, and full of cheerful hope." And the narrator adds: "The grenadiers of the 11th Regiment, the Independent Corps of Artillerists and the militia companies in the neighborhood, assembled each at their appointed rendezvous early on the morning of June 1st, and having repaired to the late dwelling house of the deceased, a suitable escort was formed, attended by a procession of Masonic brethren present and a large concourse of respectable citizens, which moved to the Congregational meeting-house in Brooklyn: and, after divine service performed by the Rev. Dr. Whitney, all that was earthly of a patriot and hero was laid in the silent tomb, under the discharge of volleys from the infantry, and minute guns from the artillery." Mr. Whitney's funeral sermon, afterward published, dwelt touchingly upon the exalted virtues and merit of his departed parishioner whom he had known intimately for many years, rendering the highest testimony to his character as a Christian man, as an ardent lover and noble defender of his country, and as a most faithful, excellent and beloved citizen, husband, father and friend. In due time a monument was erected over his grave, bearing an epitaph which was written by the celebrated Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., President of Yale College, who also knew him well, and whose marble inscription states that "he dared to lead where any dared to follow," that his "generosity was singular and his honesty was proverbial," and that "he raised himself to universal esteem, and offices of eminent distinction, by personal worth and a useful life."

In 1818, long years after the old warrior had sunk to his rest and a grateful country had recorded his name high on the roll of her noblest defenders, the malignant feeling which has been adverted to on a previous page and which had all the while lain smothered and rankling in the breasts of a few surviving officers of the Revolution, at length found vent in a published "Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill," by General Henry Dearborn. It denied to Putnam, not only the command, but also any active participation in that engagement; represented him as cowardly, unfaithful, and base in his conduct on the occasion; and otherwise sought to blacken his memory. The public was stung to indigna-

tion and rage. The press denounced the calumny and its author. Notable men came forward to voice the righteous anger of the people, and confute the statements and allegations of the accuser. Col. Daniel Putnam, the able and highly esteemed son of the departed veteran, whom we have seen with his father at the plow in Pomfret, on the arrival of the news from Lexington, April 20, 1775, wrote and published an eloquent and triumphant answer, of which, with another letter from the same source, John Adams said: "Neither myself nor my family have been able to read either with dry eyes;" they "would do honor to the pen of Pliny." Other distinguished sons of Connecticut, like Thomas Grosvenor and John Trumbull, confirmed the manly and telling reply with their weighty words. Hon. John Lowell, of Boston, gave to the press a series of trenchant articles in which he exposed the envious and vindictive spirit of the attack and effectually riddled the attempted falsification of history. Daniel Webster appeared on the scene and in his own masterful way vindicated the character of the slandered dead. Col. Samuel Swett issued his fresh and full account of the battle already mentioned, in which he set forth, in detail, the patriotic and heroic part which Putnam had taken in it, as the chief of the contending provincial forces. Aged soldiers, who were perhaps supposed to have also passed away, but who were still lingerers on the stage in many a section of New England, rose on every side as from their graves, to testify anew their love and loyalty to their lamented leader, and to stamp as false his traducer's charges and declarations. And the state of Massachusetts had not long to wait for an opportunity to set its formal and final seal to the just and general verdict.

Yet Dearborn was not alone in his bitterness at what he repeatedly and ruefully refers to as the "extraordinary popularity," the "universal popularity," or the "ephemeral and unaccountable popularity" of Putnam; nor was he alone responsible for the groundless and wicked aspersions which he made. The substance of these first appeared, as early as the year 1810, in a sketch of General Stark, published in a New Hampshire paper which was not less hostile to Putnam than it was favorable to the "hero of Bennington," the editor's personal friend. Stark, who was an able officer and a very brave man in battle, was the reputed author or source of the accusations. He was a person of strong passions and prejudices, was sensitive to slights and had on several occasions during his military career thrown up his command when he had thought that his own claims to preferment had been overlooked, or when others had been promoted and he had not. He was one of those who had been made unhappy by Putnam's high honors and great popularity; and the annoyance was not a little intensified by the circumstance that he had been

worsted in a court trial, at which a case of Putnam's interference with certain irregularities among the New Hampshire troops was brought forward for examination and decision. The enmity seems never to have died out. It was shared not only by Dearborn, who was a captain in Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill, but also by Major Caleb Stark, the colonel's or general's son. One of these, at least, was at length busy in seeking supports for their strange story of the battle and in privately disseminating it abroad as he found opportunity. During the year following the great event, Stark, the father, appears to have given his version of it to the infamous General James Wilkinson. When, in 1815, the latter was preparing for publication what McMaster, in his new *History of the people of the United States*, justly describes as his "three ponderous volumes of memoirs, as false as any yet written by man,"—he wrote to Major Stark for fuller information about the occurrences of June 17, 1775, asking him for aid in procuring subscriptions for his work, and informing him of his desire or purpose to correct certain prevalent misconceptions concerning matters of Revolutionary history! He had already heard from Dearborn.

The bait took. The major was pleased, sent him some things that he wanted, referred him to *Dearborn* for *more*, and wished him abundant success in his literary enterprise. And then it was, that Wilkinson embraced in his "false" and "ponderous" volumes an account of the battle as written by himself, and as based upon the testimony of this little coterie of Putnam's enemies. It is with reference to these memoirs, published in 1816, that Richard Frothingham himself says, in his *Siege of Boston*; "This work contains the earliest reflections on General Putnam's conduct on this occasion, either printed or in manuscript, that I have met." The historian had not seen the New Hampshire paper of 1810. Its detraction had died an early death. Wilkinson's renewal of it, six years later, also produced no particular effect on the public mind. It was left to Dearborn to stir it into life again, and it was only when one who had creditably filled so many prominent positions as he had held, dragged it forth once more, two years later yet, for wider notice, charged with a still more venomous spirit, that it received any general attention, or that it was deemed worth the while to brand it as it deserved. And now it remains to be added, that it is just these perversions and falsifications of the truth, which were prompted by such unworthy motives and had such ignoble beginnings, and which were then brought forward in their more amplified and offensive form forty-three years after the battle of Bunker Hill and more than a quarter of a century after General Putnam and the vast majority of his contemporaries had passed from earth, but *only a few months after the death of Colonel Humphreys*, his old

personal friend, his intimate companion in war, and up to the time of this juncture his sole biographer—a circumstance, of which Mr. Webster makes mention—that, in lack of better material, were seized upon by partisans of Prescott as props for their new theory of his supreme command on the ever memorable day. Whoever will read attentively what these friends and eulogists of the Pepperell soldier have written about the battle cannot fail to see what eager and extensive use they have made of the discredited testimony, and with what painstaking and disingenuous skill they have woven it into their narratives for the end in view. Certain Stark men, of New Hampshire, in their antipathy to Putnam, feel that they can safely enough extol Prescott, his supposititious rival, while yet they labor to lift to proud preëminence their own hero and essay to remove the one fatal obstacle by alleging that the army in the field, as a whole, was without an actual and responsible head. The Prescott men regard the latter contention with complacency, so long as their own favorite is exalted, and common cause is made against Putnam. Whatever jealousy exists between the two parties is held in abeyance, as both alike are made to realize that there is another commander whose claims are paramount to those of either Stark or Prescott, and whom it is for the interest of both parties to disparage, to ignore and to get rid of. Hence their constant and studied endeavor, while they may not still venture the more brutal defamations that were found to be so unprofitable in earlier years of the century, to minimize as much as possible Putnam's best action or service; to magnify and give credence to idle things that have been said to his prejudice; to conceal or weaken the force of the evidence that goes to establish his supremacy; and, as in some recent instances, to leave him out of sight altogether, not even his name being mentioned, as if he had no part or lot in the matter. And this is the way that some men write history. A late cycloramic representation of the battle, following such authorities, made Prescott and the redoubt at the extreme right of the lines the only real object of attention or interest, had nothing to show of the tremendous conflict at the rail-fence, and Dearborn-like placed Putnam far in the safe background, quietly sitting on his horse, and apparently engaged in conversation with a bystander and unconcerned about what was going on in full view before him.

But General Putnam, however he has himself been maligned or wronged, never by word or act betrayed any such feeling of jealousy, hatred, or revenge towards others. He was swift and severe to upbraid and chastise those who were cravens or skulkers in the hour of imminent peril. But the records furnish no proof that he ever regarded with even the slightest envy or rancor any of his comrades. He never sought to

undermine the good reputation or the fair fame of those who deserved well of their country. He was not troubled at their popularity or promotions, and as little did he seek by unworthy means or with a selfish spirit his own advantage or distinction. The honors and the praise that came to him were the free, unbought and spontaneous gifts of the state, the government and the people, whom he so gallantly served, and to whom he so gladly devoted the strength of his earlier and later years. He was as kind as he was generous, and he was as brave as he was magnanimous. Foremost in the strife, he was also last at the post of danger when others fled the scene. He knew how to spare a fallen foe, and he knew as well how to be loyal and true to his friends. He wore no masks, but was frank, open and honest, and as transparent as the day. His was no dark, sinister, tricky or deceitful nature; and President Dwight most truthfully said of him;—"His word was regarded as an ample security for anything for which it was pledged, and his uprightness commanded absolute confidence."

He was not without his faults, defects, or mistakes. Neither were any of his contemporaries, however great or good. If, like others, he was blunt and unlettered, it may be remembered that he had but few early school or social advantages, and that very much of his maturer life was spent on the frontiers or in the camp. If his words lacked polish or refinement, they were, at least, clear and vigorous and to the point.<sup>1</sup>

If he was not one of the great commanders or strategists, yet was he a bold and fiery leader and inspirer of men, whose rare natural genius and aptitudes for military service were everywhere recognized and always called into requisition, and whose more daring, and dashing kind of warfare was often quite as necessary and useful as the faculty which he may not have so fully possessed for arranging complicated plans and combining numerous forces for a more extensive scene of operations. Washington said of him, that he was "a most valuable man and a fine executive officer," and it has been seen how frequently and how continuously he assigned to him the most important trusts he had at his disposal, until the growing infirmities of age unfitted him for the burden.

<sup>1</sup> We copy, by way of illustration, the characteristic letter which General Putnam wrote to Sir Henry Clinton in reply to an insolent and threatening message sent him by that British commander under a flag of truce, demanding the release and return of a tory spy who had been caught in the American camp. It runs as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, 7 AUGUST, 1777.

"Sir: Edmund Palmer, an officer in the Enemy's service, was taken as a spy, lurking within our lines. He has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and shall be executed as a spy and the flag is ordered to depart immediately.

"ISRAEL PUTNAM.

P. S.—He has been accordingly hanged."

Against all attempts of smaller men, who did not know him, or have not learned who or what he was, to write him down by belittling his capacity or his patriotism, we place that simple and sufficing testimony of one who knew him long and well, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and whose judgment may perhaps be not unreasonably preferred to that of the critics and censors of a later time. Like so many of the military officers of his day, Putnam, it is said, often indulged in profane language. If he did, he had the manliness and grace openly to confess and renounce his sin and express his sorrow for it, thereby giving to all who villify, as well as all who blaspheme, a good example which they may well follow. Whatever forbidden word he may have made use of under the sway of vehement passion, and amidst the heat and stress of battle, few men were at heart more reverent of God and sacred things than was he.

A distinguished grandson of the General, Judge Judah Dana, who was formerly United States Senator from Maine, wrote the following description of the subject of our sketch :

"In his person, for height about the middle size, very erect, thick-set, muscular and firm in every part. His countenance was open, strong, and animated; the features of his face large, well proportioned to each other and to his whole frame; his teeth fair and sound till death. His organs and senses were all exactly fitted for a warrior; he heard quickly, saw to an immense distance, and though he sometimes stammered in conversation, his voice was remarkably heavy, strong and commanding. Though facetious and dispassionate in private, when animated in the heat of battle his countenance was fierce and terrible, and his voice like thunder. His whole manner was admirably adapted to inspire his soldiers with courage and confidence, and his enemies with terror. The faculties of his mind were not inferior to those of his body; his penetration was acute; decision rapid, yet remarkably correct; and the more desperate the situation, the more collected and undaunted. With the courage of a lion, he had a heart that melted at the sight of distress; he could never witness suffering in any human being without becoming a sufferer himself. Martial music roused him to the highest pitch, while solemn sacred music sent him into tears. In his disposition he was open and generous almost to a fault, and in his social relations he was never excelled."

Of the many other just and eloquent tributes which eminent Americans have paid to General Putnam's memory, the following from Washington Irving may fitly conclude our story :

"A yeoman warrior, fresh from the plough, in the garb of rural labor; a patriot brave and generous, but rough and ready, who thought not of himself in time of danger, but was ready to serve in any way, and to sacrifice official rank and self-glorification to the good of the cause. He was eminently a soldier for the occasion. His name has long been a favorite one with young and old, one of the talismanic names of the Revolution, the very mention of which is like the sound of a trumpet. Such names are the precious jewels of our history, to be garnered up among the treasures of the nation, and kept immaculate from the tarnishing breath of the cynic and the doubter."

# GEORGETOWN, MAINE, RECORDS.

(Continued from page 27.)

FAMILY.	CHILDREN.	PARENTS.	BORN.
Heal,	Abigail,	Peter and Deborah,	Oct. 12, 1752.
	Isaac,	" "	March 14, 1755.
	David,	" "	Aug. 15, 1757.
	John,	" "	Aug. 3, 1760.
	Abner,	" "	Feb. 15, 1763.
	Chesley,	" "	Jan. 2, 1766.
	John,	Peter and Mariam,	June 4, 1737.
	David,	" "	July 17, 1738.
	Mary,	" "	Dec. 11, 1740.
	Abigail,	" "	Sept., 1745.
	Gibbard,	John and Rachel,	Jan. 9, 1762.
	Peter,	" "	Jan. 19, 1764.
	William,	" "	May 5, 1765.
	Polly,	" "	Oct. 22, 1767.
	Luther,	" "	March 27, 1770.
	Deborah,	" "	Aug. 2, 1772.
	Lucy,	" "	April 10, 1774.
	Isaac,	" "	Nov. 27, 1776.
	Susanna,	" "	April 22, 1782.
	John,	" "	Nov. 14, 1785.
	Rachel,	Gilbert and Cath.,	Oct. 24, 1786.
	Abigail,	" "	Sept. 4, 1789.
	Gilbert,	" "	Sept. 28, 1791.
	Catharine,	" "	Oct. 15, 1793.
	Luther,	" "	Aug. 6, 1795.
	Julia,	" "	Oct. 1, 1797.
	Harriet,	" "	April 4, 1800.
	Moses,	" "	Sept. 12, 1803.
	Hannah,	Gilbert and Mehitabel,	Jan. 28, 1811.
	Eliza,	" "	Aug. 5, 1814.
	Rebecca,	Wm. and Abigail,	Jan. 17, 1797.
	Thomas,	" "	May 23, 1798.
	Abigail,	" "	May 18, 1804.
	Washington,	" "	June 10, 1811.
	William,	" "	July 11, 1806.
Higgins,	James,	Thos. and Mary,	Nov. 20, 1755.
	Hannah,	" "	March 20, 1758.
	Priscilla,	Jos. ? and Experience,	May 30, 1764.
	Joseph?	" "	June 23, 1766.
	Jonathan,	" "	March 17, 1768.
	Rebecca,	Hannah Oliver,	June 23, 1813.
Harford,	Elizabeth, Kittery,	Wm. and Elizabeth,	d. June 24-1814.
	Dorothy,	" "	Aug. 21, 1753.
	Joseph,	" "	Nov. 25, 1756.

	Elizabeth,	Joseph and Mary,	Sept. 30, 1792.
		" "	d. 10-27, 1792.
	William,	" "	Oct. 29, 1793.
	George, } Lewis, }	" "	{ Jan. 30, 1796.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Feb. 22, 1799.
	John,	" "	March 19, 1798.
	Joseph, Trenton,	" "	April 29, 1801.
Hill,	Mehitable,	Tobias and Marine,	Nov. 1, 1778.
	Margaret,	" "	March 19, 1780.
	Sandy,	" "	Feb. 28, 1782.
	John Langdon,	Mark Langdon and Mary,	Nov. 7, 1797.
	Mark Langdon,	" "	Jan. 21, 1799.
	Mary Jane,	" "	Aug. 26, 1800.
	" "	" "	d. 10-22, 1800.
	" "	" "	Oct. 14, 1802.
	Evelina,	" "	Aug. 13, 1804.
Hood,	Margaret,	Moses and Sarah,	Dec. 29, 1739.
	Robert,	" "	Jan. 18, 1741.
	Sarah,	Rob't and "wife,"	May 8, 1766.
	John,	" "	April 30, 1768.
	Margaret,	" "	May 7, 1770.
	Moses,	" "	March 30, 1778.
Hopkins,	Mary,	Moses and Eliz.,	March 11, 1752.
Horse,	Timothy, Topsham,	John and Zittah,	Feb. 15, 1763.
	Nancy,	" "	Aug. 25, 1764.
	John,	" "	May 11, 1767.
Holbrook,	John,	Abijah and Hannah,	June 14, 1761.
Hogan,	Eleanor,	Jas. and wife,	Sept. 17, 1772.
	Thomas,	" "	Aug. 9, 1774.
	Jean,	" "	Oct. 1, 1776.
	Margaret,	" "	Nov. 28, 1778.
	James,	" "	Nov. 29, 1780.
	William,	" "	Nov. 9, 1782.
	Nancy,	Thos. and wife,	Aug. 5, 1776.
	Mary,	" "	May 29, 1786.
	Michael,	" "	Feb. 29, 1788.
	Edmund,	" "	May 14, 1790.
	Albert Rair-	Andrew Rairden and Abigail,	Oct. 1, 1819.
	den,		
	Nicholas,	Thos. and wife,	Aug. 25, 1776.
	Margaret,	" "	June 1, 1781.
	John,	" "	Dec. 1, 1784.
	Andrew,	" "	May 30, 1791.
	Polly,	" "	Nov. 30, 1782.
	James, }	" "	{ June 29, 1793.
	William, }	" "	{
	Catharine,	" "	Jan. 6, 1798.
	Hannah,	Richard and Jane Hogan,	May 9, 1798.
	Nancy,	Nicholas and Eleanor,	May 10, 1799.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Sept. 24, 1801.
	William,	" "	Sept. 20, 1800.
	Eliza,	" "	Sept. 26, 1802.
	Susanna,	" "	Oct. 19, 1804.

	Margaret,	Nicholas and Eleanor,	Jan. 10, 1806.
	Thomas,	" "	April 16, 1808.
	Thomas,	Jas. and Sarah,	Sept. 25, 1780.
	Polly,	" "	Jan. 16, 1785.
	Sally,	" "	July 14, 1788.
	Hannah,	" "	May 12, 1790.
	Thomas El-bridge,	Thos. and Rosanna Kairden,	Aug. 13, 1811.
	Mary,	Richard and Abigail,	May 16, 1801.
	Abigail,	" "	Dec. 27, 1802.
	David,	" "	Jan. 14, 1805.
	Martin,	" "	March 2, 1807.
	Loiza,	" "	Feb. 22, 1809.
	Phebe,	" "	May 11, 1811.
	Miles,	" "	March 24, 1814.
	Julian,	" "	March 21, 1816.
	Jonas,	" "	June 1, 1819.
	Philemia,	" "	Feb. 21, 1822.
	Richard Waldron,	" "	July 1, 1827.
Hodgkins,	Edward,	Philip and Hannah,	March 23, 1757.
	Hannah,	" "	Oct. 20, 1758.
Herrin,	Samuel,	Andrew and Eliz.,	Jan. 17, 1801.
Humphreys,	Mary,	Lawrence and Eliz.,	May 4, 1790.
	Sarah,	" "	Sept. 5, 1792.
	Ann,	" "	June 22, 1795.
	John Campbell,	" "	Feb. 21, 1798.
	Daniel Campbell,	" "	Dec. 31, 1800.
Hutchings,	William,	David and Abigail,	June 7 1791.
	David,	" "	Dec. 16, 1793.
	Porterfield,	" "	Feb. 6, 1796.
Hall,	John,	Sam'l and wife,	June 28, 1809.
Jewett,	Daniel,	Jas. and Phebe,	May 22, 1804.
	Florence,	" "	Sept. 23, 1805.
	Martha,	" "	Sept. 19, 1807.
	James,	" "	Dec. 16, 1809.
	Chas.,	" "	Aug. 20, 1812.
	Levi,	" "	Oct. 16, 1813.
	Ellis,	" "	May 2, 1816.
Kelly,	Catherine,	John and Mary,	Feb. 17, 1780.
	Anna,	" "	April 29, 1782.
	John,	" "	Oct. 17, 1786.
	Thomas,	" "	Oct. 13, 1788.
	Mary,	" "	Nov. 11, 1792.
	William Gilmore,	" "	Feb. 10, 1795.
	Jas. Gilmore,	John and Jane,	Sept. 13, 1800.
	Frances Percy	" "	March 8, 1803.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Nov. 5, 1797.
Kelley,	John,	Wm. and Catherine,	Sept. 14, 1751.
	Arelia,	Thos. and Mary McKenney,	April 6, 1810.
Kendall,	Abigail,	Benj. and Jane,	June 9, 1758.
	William,	" "	Nov. 19, 1759.
Kirk,	William,	Mary Ann Buck,	Oct. 1, 1781.
Linning,	John,	Briant and Mary,	June 6, 1751.
	Catherine,	" "	Feb. 10, 1756.

(To be continued.)

## MARY ENDICOTT'S DIARY.

*(Continued from page 31.)*

Dec. 1, 1854. Cousin Israel Endicott died Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 29; leaves a widow, an aged mother, & one brother. Died at Wollboro, and is to be brought to Danvers & buried Sabbath afternoon.

Jan. 12, 1855. This afternoon Capt. Asa Tapley & his wife are to be buried, died within a few hours of each other. Within two or three weeks their daughter Mrs. Cass departed, & within a few years they have lost two other married daughters, Mrs. Rhodes & Mrs. Clarke. One only child remains, Mrs. Gould.

Mar. 20, 1855. Mr. Edwin Jocelyn, Esq., of Salem, formerly of Danvers, the school master that in my young days I went to school to & who I esteem so highly, expired very suddenly on Saturday evening the 17<sup>th</sup>. About a week previous he fell in the street, but recovered, so as to be about his business & I think on that day also. He died while sitting in his chair, about 10 o'clock. I think he leaves two children, son & daughter. His wife died some years ago. He was 61 years & 6 mos. old.

Sept. 1, 1855. Aunt Cressy died this morning, & is to be buried Monday afternoon, Sept. 3; she was 83 years & five mos. old. Left two sons & a daughter-in-law.

Nov. 30, 1855. Thanksgiving.

Jan. 23, 1856. Died in S. Danvers, Jan. 11, Mrs. Polly, wife of Benj. Goodridge, Esq. aged, I think, 68 years. Also Jan. 18, Capt. Thomas Perley of Boxford aged 59 years.

1856. To-day (no date given) have heard Mrs. Matthew Putnam's funeral was to take place. Died on Sabbath day in consequence of a wrong dose being given her, apple peru instead of herb tea. She was a sister to our old neighbor Mrs. Fanny Porter. Now has no sister or brother, I think.

April 19, 1856. Mrs. Seth Putnam died yesterday morning, a neighbor. Leaves an aged husband & a number of children. She & her husband have lived alone the last years of their lives. I have heard that Mrs. Priscilla D. Putnam is dead. Also wife of Capt. Eben Putnam.

May 2, 1856. Died within a few days Eben Putnam, son of the Capt. Eben Putnam just mentioned.

June 9, 1856. My cousin's daughter, Adelaide Putnam, died Saturday, June 7, aged about 17. My cousin had but two children, one son and one daughter.

Aug. 16, 1856. Our neighbor Mr. Samuel Putnam lies dead & is to be buried to-morrow leaving wife, children & grandchildren. Of advanced years.

Nov. 12, 1856. Within a few days I have heard of death of Mrs. Sarah R. Haskell.

Mar. 3, 1857. Died to-day Mrs. Mercy Peabody widow of late Ebenezer Peabody, aged 77, leaving children. Her husband died perhaps 30 years ago. Lived in Topsfield.

Mar. 11, 1857. Just heard of death of a friend, Mr. Israel Adams of Danvers. Left a widow.

April 29, 1857. James Stimpson, son of William Stimpson, of D. Plains, aged 13 or 14, dead. Several other children sick with scarlet fever.

May 1, 1857. Another child of Stimpson died yesterday, a daughter aged about 15.

May 10, 1857. George Stimpson of the above William aged about 21, died yesterday. Three other children sick & mother also.

May 14, 1857. Mrs. Rebecca Perry found dead not far from her house. Left children.

June 26, 1857. Dreadful steamboat disaster near Quebec or Montreal to day. Hon. S. C. Phillips perished. Body found and brought home.

Sept. 26, 1857. Just returned from funeral of Sarah Porter. Died yesterday after years of suffering. For many years she was our next neighbor, but the last few years of her life she has resided about a mile and a half distant. She leaves 2 brothers & their wives & children.

Oct. 26, 1857. Died Oct. 16, Elizabeth G. Putnam, daughter of Simeon Putnam.

Nov. 20, 1857. Died Sabbath evening, Deacon Nathaniel Frothingham of Salem, one of the first and firmest pillars of the Universalist Church & in whose house the first Universalist sermon was preached by Father Murray. He was a man of strict integrity & in his callings a most worthy man. Aged 88 years, 7 mos. & some days. Widow survives him.—On Wednesday evening died one of our neighbors, Augusta Goldthwaite, a young lady.

Nov. 26, 1857. Within a few days died Mrs. Humphrey Wildes, suddenly. Last week Moses Pettingill, living about a mile from us, on the edge of Topsfield, fell from rock or tree & broke his back. Just alive. A young man & has a wife & one or 2 ch.

Dec. 6, 1857. The above Moses Pettingill died 2 or 3 days ago.

Jan. 21, 1858. Matthew Hooper died, I think, day before yesterday, the 19th, in an apoplectic fit, leaving widow.

Feb. 5, 1858. Mrs. Lydia Goodhue, wife of Daniel Goodhue, died Saturday morning, 13th. inst. & is buried to-day. Has resided in this neighborhood over 40 years. Left husband & daughter. His son, with wife and daughter, resides near.

May 31, 1858. Yesterday attended funeral of my cousin Peter Putnam's wife; she was found dead in her bed, dying Sabbath night Mar. 28, or Monday morning 29th. He is left alone. Died in Boxford, Mar. 21, Major William Gunnison, leaving a family.

April 27, 1858. Died two or three days ago, Mrs. Sarah Clarke Peabody, leaving a husband & several children, also parents & sisters.

May 12, 1858. Died at Danvers Plains May 9, —, aged 56, leaving widow.

June 2, 1858. Buried to-day one of our nearest neighbors, Miss Polly Wills. She died yesterday, aged between 60 & 70. Leaves no near relations. Interred at Marblehead with her friends.

June 7, 1858. Mr. Moses Porter, our old neighbor, died suddenly last night, probably in an apoplectic fit. Leaves a widow & an only daughter who is not in her right mind for several months.

June 30, 1858. Mrs. Fanny Putnam buried to-day, widow of the late Joseph Putnam. She was very aged. Leaves one daughter who has a husband & several children.

July 10, 1858. Buried yesterday a little daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Sanger of D. Plains, an only child of 5 or 6 years of age. Just heard of death of Mr. Allen Nourse. He was my father's cousin & must be quite aged—should think past 80—leaves some children.

July 14, 1858. Mr. Eben Towne buried on Monday, of Topsfield. Leaves a widow (she died soon after her husband's death).

August 23, 1858. A dear friend, Miss Lydia Smith, of Boxford, died Aug. 20. In her early years she resided in our family ten years. She was 71 years & a few days, at time of her decease.

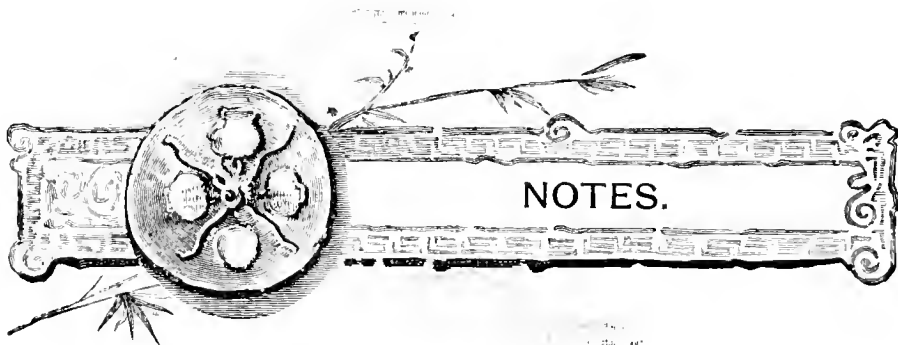
Sep. 10, 1858. This afternoon Mr. Aaron Putnam to be interred. He died on the 8th. He was past 51. Within two or three years he has built an elegant mansion. Leaves a widow and many relatives to mourn his loss. Had 2 children but both are dead.

Sep. 17, 1858. Died yesterday morning Mr. Philip Smith's only son, a lad of about 11 years, from a gun-wound. Left parents & 2 sisters.

Nov. 1, 1858. Died a few weeks ago Mrs. Moses Wildes, leaving several children.

Feb. 2, 1859. Last Friday, Jan. 28, Mr. Thomas Downing hung himself in East Church, Salem, leaving family.

(*To be continued.*)



In our last number we called attention to the Gleanings of Mr. Waters, published by the Essex Institute, and to the many valuable clues therein, especially to the facts concerning Mr. Robert Keayne of Boston, and the Sharpe-Stileman entries, and to the Vassell and King families. The Vassell entry it turns out throws light and proof upon the connection surmised by leading Maine genealogists, that William Vassall and Thomas King, near neighbors at Scituate, were connected in some way. We learn from Mr. Waters' Gleanings that 9 June, 1612, William Vassall of Eastwood, Essex, aged 20, son of John Vassall, intends marriage with Anne Kinge of Cold Norton, aged 20, a daughter of George Kinge. She was sister of the above mentioned Thomas King. Many other items relating to the name of King are also given.

Now is the time, while Mr. Waters is again in England, to contribute to the fund for the future maintenance of these important investigations. Mr. William S. Appleton of Boston is chairman of the committee having this matter in charge.

Compilers of town and family histories should correspond with the Salem Press Publishing and Printing Company, of Salem, Mass., in regard to printing or publishing their work. No other firm has the facilities they have for this special work.

Several hundred town clerks are receiving this magazine in return for their trouble in reporting the condition of their records to the editor. The editor of this magazine is collecting statistics regarding the records of churches, parishes, etc.,

etc.; their condition and present custodian. Quite an interest has been shown by town officers and a desire manifested by them to preserve their early records in print. We repeat our offer to print any hitherto unpublished early records free of cost provided a good copy is presented to us, or, in cases where it is possible, the original sent to us for copying.

Have you read *Historic Storms of New England*, by Sidney Perley? It is one of the most interesting books of the day, telling of the earthquakes, peculiar incidents of tornadoes, dark days, etc., etc., which New England has experienced during the past 250 years. Over 350 pages, bound in cloth, \$1.63 post paid by the publisher.

This is the bi-centennial year of the witchcraft delusion in Salem Village, and many books and pamphlets are appearing upon the subject. Probably the best at the present time which is obtainable, is Mrs. C. E. Upham's *Salem Witchcraft in Outline*. Mrs. Upham is the daughter-in-law of the elder Upham, whose great work is the authority on the subject.

Hawthorne's life in Salem is fully and interestingly described in the *Visitor's Guide to Salem*, just issued. The illustrations are all new. Sent post-paid by the Publisher, Eben Putnam, upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

Compilers of family histories have many sins of omission to answer for, and particularly so in their correspondence. Good intentioned people who know not the trouble they often give by asking questions which can only be answered, if at

all, by the most careful and thorough investigation of collateral lines, would do well first to state carefully their ancestral lines, and send dates of marriage, etc., and by other information give something of value to the genealogist, who is often never thanked for sending to some unknown correspondent the ancestral lines and information which will open to him admission to the Revolutionary societies. If several degrees removed from the ancestor whose family is being written a distinctly valuable piece of information is often imparted; we suggest that some consideration be returned in such cases by the recipient of the favor, such as a paid subscription to the work in hand, or a liberal fee, to pay for the trouble involved.

The town of Danvers, Mass., having accomplished the task, at great expense, of arranging and indexing its records in the most thorough manner, has now set about preparing a correct list of its soldiers and sailors; their terms of service, and as much biographical and genealogical information concerning them as can be obtained.

This worthy example should be followed by other towns.

The sale of autographs, etc., at Libbies, in Boston, on May 20th and 21st, was not a success. The state of Virginia claimed many of the best autographs advertised, and the sheriff stepped in and seized them before the sale began. This caused the withdrawal of the Washingtons, Lafayettes, Rochambeaus, etc., and left the collection in a very ragged condition. The Civil War autographs sold best. A document signed by Myles Standish sold at \$220.

#### THE OLDEST SURVIVOR OF THE 1812 WAR.

"The oldest man now living, who was an American soldier in the war of 1812, is thought to be Benjamin Poor, of Raymond, New Hampshire. He is now ninety-seven years old."—(*Chicago Tribune*.)

"We can beat that a whole year, right here in Jasper county, Iowa. Solomon Landmaid, who resides with his son Albert, four miles west of Newton, was born

in Vermont the 20th day of February, 1794, celebrating his ninety-eighth birthday last Saturday. He is healthy and quite active and bids fair to pass the century limit. He enlisted at the age of seventeen years in Captain Hall's Company of U. S. Light Dragoons, and served three years and five months in the war of 1812. He served as orderly and at one time carried \$14,000 in money from Plattsburg, N. Y., to French Mills, a distance of 100 miles, mostly through forests, and only stopped once, at a place called 'Shatagee Corners.'<sup>1</sup> We believe he is the oldest living soldier of the war of 1812, and we would be glad to hear of any older one." (*Newton Democrat*.)

#### EVOLUTION OF THE LUTHER MATCH.—

The first attempt to make any marked improvement over the old method of producing a light of the flint and steel were made in 1825, when a German inventor perfected a hydrogen lamp, consisting of a piece of spongy platinum treated with hydrogen, and which enjoyed long popularity. A number of experiments had been made previous to this time, as in 1680 Godfrey Hanckinitz made and sold large quantities of a phosphorous preparation. But, while these were some improvement over the old method, they were still far from perfection.

Another method in use to quite an extent at the time of the hydrogen lamp, was a vial containing a composition of phosphorus and sulphur, in which a wooden splint was dipped (the friction created by afterward rubbing it quickly across the cork of the vial producing the light), and this was beyond a doubt the first idea of the manufacture of matches entertained during this present era. Then came the method of dipping a splint first into a composition of sulphur and mixture of sugar and chlorate of potash, to render it freely combustible, and then into sulphuric acid to ignite.

The Promethean match consists of a piece of paper rolled and treated to a bath in a composition of sugar and chlorate of potash. A cell containing sulphuric acid was attached to the end of the roll, and when a light was desired the cell was

<sup>1</sup>Is this what has become of "Chateaugay?"

broken, the contact of the acid and composition creating ignition.

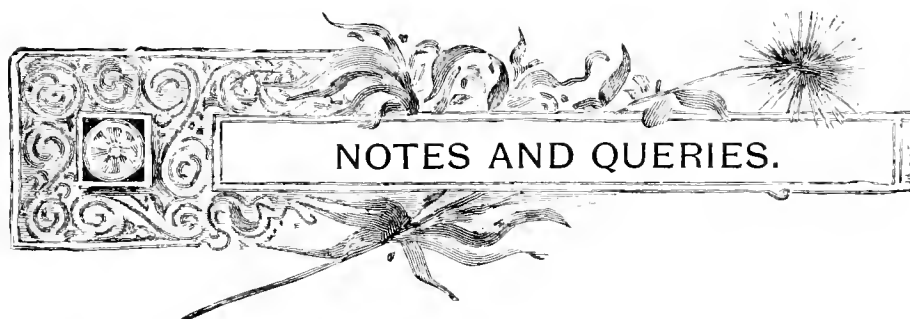
The lucifer match was placed on the market in 1834. It consisted of a splint coated with a plastic mixture of sulphate of antimony, chlorate of potash and gun-water, and was ignited by drawing quickly between the rough surface of a piece of folded sandpaper. In 1842 a machine was invented for making wooden splints, by Reuben Partridge, and in 1845 a Viennan discovered the fact that by the use of amorphous or atactic phosphorus, the manufacture of matches was rendered less dangerous and injurious to the health. Matches of to-day are all made by machine, and while the principle of these machines is practically the same, the different styles are numerous and varied as can be imagined.

*(Manufacturer's Gazette.)*

The stated monthly meeting of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society was held at Horticultural Hall, Wednesday, June 1, President Goodell in the chair, who spoke feelingly of the late president Wilder, his devotion to both the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Genealogical Society. Mr. Andrew Macfarlane Davis was then called to the chair as in view of the business to come before the meeting, the President declined to preside. After various routine business, Rev. E. O. Jameson for the committee on nominations reported the names of Messrs. Collin and Hill for members of the council to take the places rendered vacant by the resignations of Dr. Walcott and Mr. Nor-

cross, and they were accordingly elected. Mr. Jameson also reported a series of resolutions, requesting the officers of the society to withdraw their resignations and giving them ten days in which to decide. Some discussion was participated in at this point, Rev. Mr. Miner, Dr. Byington, Dr. Winslow and one or two others speaking against the resolutions but upon vote it was found that they were very largely in the minority; the resolutions were then adopted, the meeting thus endorsing the council of the Society. The feeling of those present, who numbered over 100, was almost unanimous in preventing the unfortunate disagreements between the majority of the council and certain members in the society proceeding any further as it was causing harm to the society.

Now that the New England Historic-Genealogical Society has voted sustaining the Council it is to be hoped that good-will will prevail. Had Dr. Byington merely sought a vindication of his actions while Librarian he should have declined to take his seat in the Council; if he and his friends sought to represent a portion of the Society hostile to the present management, it would have been better to elect some person equally if not more capable than Dr. Byington and better known to the society, and who would have been personally acceptable to the gentlemen composing the Council. The whole fight has savored altogether too much of personalities and caucus politics.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and county histories in preparation, is solicited.

### QUERIES.

1. What became of Jonathan Walcott who married Priscilla Bailey in 1693-5 at Salem Village? Was he the son of Jonathan Walcott and Mary Sibley?

2. Information is requested concerning the Bessom family of Marblehead, during the 17th and 18th centuries.

3. Holton Family.—Information is requested concerning any members of this family who are descended from the Danvers or Salem family of that name. Branches of this family settled in New Salem, Sutton, Houlton, Me., and elsewhere. It is distinct from the Northampton family of Holton.

4. Where was Capt. Thomas Lothrop's home in England? Are the Lothrop arms in Granary burial ground correct?

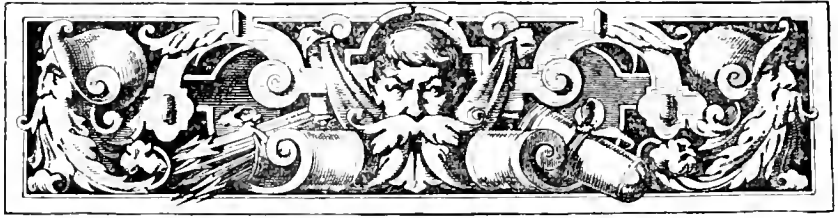
5. Ebenezer Griffin, of Bradford, Mass., married, 1755, Priscilla, daughter of Ben-

jamin Kimball. Died Oct. 2, 1792. Wanted: his parentage and ancestry.

6. Ebenezer Stewart, of Rowley, married, about 1699, Elizabeth Johnson. Who were her parents and where was she born?

7. William Davis, of Newton, N. H., afterwards of Kingston, N. H., married, 1751, Jane, daughter of Eben<sup>t</sup> Stewart. He is supposed to have moved away into Worcester Co. He may have been related to Amos Davis, of Amesbury. Wanted: his parents' names. Was he from Amesbury or Haverhill?

8. Wanted: the origin and ancestry of Duncan Stewart, who died in Rowley, in 1717. Was he a brother of Alex<sup>t</sup> Stewart, of Charlestown? Was he of Scotch family? and when and from what place did he come to America?



## BOOK NOTES.

THE YALE REVIEW, a Quarterly Journal of History and Political Science. Vol. I, No. 1, May, 1892. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston. Edited by Professors George P. Fisher, George B. Adams, Henry W. Farnam, Arthur T. Hadley, and Dr. John C. Schwab.

The Yale Review will be eagerly read by students of the development of our social system, the names of the gentlemen officiating as editors being a guarantee of the valuable articles to be contributed and the able discussions which will find their place in its pages.

The editors state that they are "committed to no party and to no school." The articles contributed to the present number show that the tendency is to accept the broadening and elevating views so warmly advocated by leading American thinkers. Protection, as advocated by the leading Republicans of to-day, is not, we opine, to receive the support of this able coterie of writers. Why should it? Never has a theory been backed by a government more inimical to the best interests of a country; never so harmful to the people and yet so seductive; so easily have the American people been led astray in this particular that we welcome such able presentations as Mr. Villard and Prof. Farnam give in the present number, of the harm which has attended the attempt by Germany and other European states to protect one class at the expense of the whole people. We hope and trust that the principle of freer trade will receive new impetus with the appearance of this magazine.

To those who have read Justin Winsor's book on Columbus, "The Demarcation Line of Pope Alex. VI" will bring much pleasure, and Prof. Walker's able presentation of the state of religious government in Massachusetts and Connecticut at the close of the 17th century opens the way for other investigations in the same field.

From an article, entitled "Labor Troubles between 1834-37," we learn that labor organizations were at that period as aggressively defiant of law and order as to-day; and that their successes were as short lived. Labor agitators can take counsel of history and learn that the condition of laborers can only be ameliorated by decent and prudent living, education, a chance to buy their supplies as cheaply as possible, and finally by a constant attempt, which will be successful, to better their condition at their own expense, and not at their neighbor's.

The Yale Review will surely do much to agitate properly the great questions before the nation to-day, and we trust to bring them to a successful culmination.

Town Records of Manchester from 1718 to 1769, as contained in the "Commoners' Records," and the "Fourth Book of Town Records," 1736 to 1786. Volume II. Salem, Mass. : The Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co., 1891. 8vo, pp. 212.

The publishing by the town of Manchester, Mass., of a printed volume containing all the general records of the town which have been preserved to us from the beginning down to the year 1736, comprised in the Second and Third Books of the Town Records, was noticed in the RECORD for January, 1890 (xliv, 125), and the hope was expressed that the good work would not be allowed to stop there, but that steps should be taken to carry it on to completion.

At the annual town meeting held in March, 1890, the town voted to continue the printing its ancient records, and the volume before us is the result. It contains the Fourth Book of the Records of the Town, from 1736 to 1786, with the exception of certain tax lists and constables' receipts. There are added also extracts from the volume entitled "Commoners' Records," beginning in 1718 and ending in 1769. These extracts were printed in accordance with another vote of the town passed at the same meeting. The volume is provided with an index of persons arranged by Christian and surnames, and an index of places and subjects.

To the able and efficient town clerk, Alfred S. Jewett, and the committee, Daniel Leach, D. L. Bingham and William H. Tappan, who have so cordially cooperated with him, the town is indebted for the success of this effort to preserve from destruction the fast-decaying records of one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts. It must be remembered that these ancient records concern not only those who now live within the narrow limits of the town, but the descendants, scattered all over the Union, of its early settlers, and indeed all antiquaries and historical scholars everywhere throughout the land, for they are part of the history of the Commonwealth, and that history cannot be properly written without a thorough study of the history of the town that comprises it. The printing of such volumes as these is now for the first time making these town records accessible to the historian.

The hope is again expressed that long before the approaching celebration of the 250th anniversary of the town, all its records from the earliest times down to at least the beginning of the present century, if not later, may be put beyond the reach of destruction by the art of the printer. The printed page is a monument more lasting than brass, and it is the only monument which is imperishable.

*John T. Hasseum, A. M., of Boston, in the N. E. Hist. Gen. Register for April.*

**HISTORY OF THE DUDLEY FAMILY.** No. VI. By Dean Dudley, Wakefield, 1892, 8vo, pp. 114. Illustrated.

This new part of the Dudley genealogy has just been issued, filled with valuable matter relating to the Dudleys and their descendants. Some interesting matter relating to the English Dudleys, with a view of Dudley Castle and a plan of the ground is here found. A large portion of the number is devoted to families descended from Gov. Thomas Dudley, the Allens, the Appletons, the Atkinsons, the Baileys, the Backuses, the Barbers, the Bartletts, the Beans, the Blaisdells, the Blakes, the Blunts, the Bradleys, the Bradstreets, the Brookses, and other families whose names are found in the remaining letters of the alphabet. A full biography of Gov. Simon Bradstreet and Anne Dudley his wife, the first American poetess, adds much to the value of the work.

"BOOK NOTES has occasionally said things not quite complimentary to the Editor of the Rhode Island Colonial Records for his literary or historical work therein; but for downright stupidity, the instance it will now cite eclipses everything BOOK NOTES has ever said. At the head of page 557, volume 3, there stands this sentence: "Voted, John Daniss petitioning this Assembly to revise a sentence passed against him at the General Court of Trials the last Tuesday in March 1707, being indicted for homicide, and by the jury found Chance Meadley, on the suspicion of murdering one Benjamin Downing of Westerly. The Assembly upon consideration do remit the forfeiture of his personal estate forfeited to Her Majesty for the uses of the Colony; and that his own bond be taken for his good behaviour; his real estate being made over to Her Majesty for performance thereof; and what more in the sentence to be observed." By reference to the index we are referred to "Meadley, Chance" at page 557. In considering what this individual has to do with the case, for he is treated as an individual here, the general reader is thrown into utter confusion. But Chancemedley was the *offence* of which the jury found Davis (for Daniss is another blunder) guilty. This *offence* was known to the ancient statutes of England, but is unknown under such a name, to our laws. It is mentioned in Webster's *Dictionary* and in a law dictionary, but is best defined by Jacob's *Law Dictionary*, 1736. "It signifies the casual killing of a person, not without the killer's fault, but without evil intentions; as for instance, when a schoolmaster in correcting a scholar, a master his servant, or an officer in whipping a criminal, in a reasonable manner happens to occasion death, it is chancemedley." By dividing the word, and using a capital M, the offence became an individual, in a sense which is positively comical."

**VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND, 1636-1850.** Births, marriages and deaths. Vols. 2 and 3 under one cover. Providence County. Edited by James W. Arnold, Providence, 1892. 4 to 8 pp.

A year ago we had the pleasure of noticing the first volume of Mr. Arnold's Vital Records, and all that was said in favor of that volume may be repeated in this instance. Volume 2 covers the city of Providence and the towns of Cranston, Johnston and North Providence. Volume 3, the towns of Gloucester, Burrillville, Scituate, Foster, Cumberland, and Smithfield. The Town Records of Providence are being printed under the efficient supervision of a commission and in Dr. Snow's valuable work will be found certain church records not contained in this volume of town records, so that now the historical and genealogical student has an easy task if he wishes to consult the Providence records.

A map of the State of Rhode Island accompanies the present volume. The author requests that persons having Rhode Island ancestry will communicate with him. Excellent indexes precede each volume.

THE ESSEX REVIEW, a new magazine published at Chelmsford in Essex, England, contains an interesting article by Robert H. Browne on Parish Registers. It seems that only twenty-eight parishes in Essex possess registers from the year 1538, the date when it became obligatory upon the Parishes to have such a record. Abstracts from Registers of Woodham Walter are given.

#### GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.

*Contant.* By Arthur Beardsley, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.—Mr. Beardsley is preparing a genealogy of the Contant and related families, particularly those of Badeau and Geron (Geraubl, Gerau, &c.), all Huguenot families who settled originally at New Rochelle, N. Y., and passed from that point to various parts of New York and New England, especially Connecticut. Those interested are requested to send their records to the above address. Circulars will be sent on application. The addresses of those who can furnish information are desired.

*Poole.* By William P. Greenlaw, No. 215 Putnam Avenue, Cambridgeport, Mass.—John Poole, the emigrant ancestor, died in Reading, Mass., April 1, 1667.

#### CONTENTS OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

**The American Antiquarian.** *May, 1892.*

Chief-dwellers of the Mesa Verde (illustrated); Pre-Columbian Discovery of America; Major J. W. Powell (portrait); "The Old Fort," Saline Co., Mo.; The Water Babies, an Arickaree story; Correspondence; Fort Ancient; Buddhist Symbol; The Nile; Books on Early Art; Human Winged figures; New Discoveries; Book reviews.

**Proceedings Am. Antiq. Society,** *Vol. VII, Part 3.* Annual meeting. Report of Council, etc.; French-Canadians in New England; Illustrated Americana of the Revolution; Historic Burial places of Boston and vicinity (Roxbury, Quincy, Braintree, Dorchester); The Galapagos Islands; William Lincoln.

**First Marine Bugle.** *April, 1892.* 19th Annual Reunion; After Appomattox; Southern Sailors; Death of Lieut. Mountfort; Bowdoin in Labrador; Genealogical; Dooty Family.

**The Yale Review,** *Vol. I, No. 1, May, 1892.*

Probable Effects of the Existing Silver Law; The Dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust; International Alms-giving (Russia); German Tariff Policy, past and present; The Demarcation Line of Pope Alexander VI; Legal Theories of Price Regulation; Massachusetts and the Saybrook Platform; Labor Troubles Between 1834 and 1837; Book reviews. *Subscription \$3 per annum. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston.*

**Yorkshire County Magazine,** *Idel, Bradford, England, June, 1892.* Thorp Salvin Register; List of Yorkshire non-Parochial Register; Illingworth Church Yard; Maw Family; Mrs. Hepzibah Richardson portrait 1654-1735; Gifts to Infants; Shepherd Arms; Wood of Poppleton; Middleton Tyas Parochial History; Kirks-tall Abbey Deeds; Yorkshire Dialect Works; Riddles; Edleston; Hoyle; Strange Phenomena.







REBECCA NURSE HOUSE, DANVERS.

## SOME COUNTRY PARSONS OF YE OLDEN TIMES.

BY

MARY H. GRAVES.

Before me lies a well printed pamphlet browned with age, "Mr. Stone's Half-Century Sermon," being, as the title page further denotes, "A Discourse delivered at Reading, North Parish, May 19, 1811. In which Warnings of Death are considered as Excitements to review Life. By Elisha Stone, Pastor of the second church in Reading."

Those were the days of single settlements, life-long pastorates. Referring to the records, the preacher on this memorable occasion informed his hearers that he had been continued in the work of the ministry a little more than eleven years longer than any other who had been ordained in Reading since the incorporation of the town, a period of one hundred and sixty-seven years, and that no other clergyman in Middlesex, Essex or Suffolk County had been in the ministry the same length of time as himself. He remarked that he had had "the very rare instance of six generations in a direct line" sitting under his preaching. From all this he drew the inference that he was then standing on the brink of eternity, that the time of his own departure must be at hand. The case however proved otherwise. His active labors were continued for seven or eight years more, while his life was prolonged eleven years and some months. This is the record, "Elisha Stone ordained pastor of the second, or north Parish of Reading, May 20, 1761; died Aug. 31, 1822, in the sixty-second year of his ministry and eighty-sixth of his age." Two years previously, May 19, 1819, Cyrus Pierce—"Father Pierce" of subsequent Normal School fame—had been ordained as his colleague.

This second parish in Reading, "North Precinct," was incorporated in 1713, sixty years later than the first parish in what is now Wakefield, and fifty-six years earlier than the third, in the central part of the original township, which retains the name Reading. The first minister of the north, Rev. Daniel Putnam, was ordained Jan. 20, 1720, and remained in charge till June 20, 1759, when he "departed this life, after a long indisposition (as from the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 1758), in the sixty-third year of his age; having served in the gospel ministry thirty-nine years, wanting nine days."

In calling to mind these long pastorates it is pleasant to be assured on venerable authority that the "ministerial and ecclesiastical history of the town from the first settlement to within the present century is remarkable for the permanence, peace and harmony of the relation between pastors and people." This was spoken in 1844, at the bi-centennial celebration of the town, then including the three Readings, by a native of the "north precinct," Rev. James Flint, D.D., late of Salem, and was followed by further tribute to the early rural clergy of New England, deserving to be here quoted. "The minister's family was the radiating point of intelligence, taste, good manners and letters in the parish. I owe the first awakening desire to obtain an education to the influences emanating from the higher cultivation and taste that distinguished the family of my spiritual father, the honored and excellent pastor of my native parish, the late Rev. Elijah Stone. To his eldest son, the Rev. Micah Stone, of Brookfield, then a tutor in Harvard University, I was indebted for the loan of books which did more in forming and fostering my taste for letters than all my learned instructors in academy or college."

The Rev. Daniel Putnam, a graduate of Harvard, was a descendant of the pioneer Putnams of Salem village (Danvers), emigrants in 1634 from Aston Abbots, Co. Bucks, England. His grandfather, Nathaniel, was a brother of Thomas, the paternal grandfather of General Israel Putnam. "Minister Putnam," as he used to be called, I know not whether by his parishioners during his lifetime, or only by later generations, was the author of one of the letters, number ten, in Prince's "Christian History," a weekly pamphlet issued in 1743, giving account of the great religious awakening then prevailing in New England and elsewhere. The work may be presumed to be rare, as it is not in the Boston Public Library nor in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The two copies, bound volumes, owned by the Athenæum, are doubtless sufficiently accessible to all who have occasion to consult them. A brief citation will give an idea of the subject-matter and style. A ministers' meeting had been called to be held at Commencement time in Cambridge. The writer begins with his reason for not attending,— "The circumstance of my health makes riding grievous to me [horseback riding being then the usual mode of travelling], but I am ready, and that freely, and I hope thankfully, to declare the opportunity that I have had through the tender compassions of a merciful God, to see much of the gracious work of God in the revival of decaying religion among the people committed to my pastoral care, and this without such disorders and extremes that are so much complained of in many places, the worship of God not disturbed."

This would seem to argue persuasive reasonableness with sincerity on the part of the preacher and teachable intelligence in the people. The Putnam homestead in North Reading is still held in the family name, the well preserved house, its thick walls lined with brick, being owned and occupied by one of his descendants. Among others of this lineage through male or female ancestors, may be named Professor John P. Gulliver of Andover, George F. Root of musical fame, and the well known publishing firm, G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York. A tasteful granite monument with inscriptions has recently been placed over the Putnam family tomb, the burial place of several generations, at Riverside Rest in the east part of the town.

Of the Stone family in New England it was long ago said that they were "good to make ministers and deacons of." Rev. Eliot Stone of North Reading, "Parson Stone" of revered memory, like his predecessor in the pulpit a Harvard graduate, was of the sixth generation in direct line from Deacon Gregory Stone, who came to America in 1635 and settled in Cambridge on the west side of the common near the college. The house in North Reading which belonged to Parson Stone, and in which he lived and died, is now the parsonage of the trinitarian congregational church.

The late Gardner Brewer of Boston was a grandson of Parson Stone through the marriage of his daughter Abigail and Thomas Brewer, famous Boston merchant of eighty years ago or more.

It may be mentioned in closing that the Rev. Timothy Flint, who has an honorable place among the pioneers of American literature, and whose works of travel and of fiction were said to have given him "not only an American but a European reputation," was a native of this same obscure parish, where he was born in 1780, and whither he returned from his missionary labors in the lower Mississippi valley to die in 1840. Flint Memorial Hall and Library derive their name and existence from a nephew of the clerical author, the late Charles F. Flint, a lifelong resident of North Reading.

## TRAVELLING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BY

HENRY M. BROOKS.

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In the "Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record" for October 1891, we had something in reference to travel and the carrying of the mails towards the end of the eighteenth century. We now resume the subject and shall continue it in this and subsequent numbers of the "Monthly Historical Magazine." We, in the first place, quote quite freely from DeWarville's work on America, as we think he gives a striking picture of the way of travelling in those days. He was considered a very intelligent observer, and disposed to look upon the best side of everything and everybody, and was a great friend of our country. He was, unhappily, one of the victims of the French Revolution, a few years later.

### *From New York to Philad<sup>a</sup> in 1788.*

The French traveller, De Warville, writing of his journey from New York to Philadelphia in 1788, says: "I went from New York the 25th of August, at 6 o'clock in the morning; and had the North river to pass before arriving to the stage. We passed the ferry in an open boat and landed at Paulus Hook: they reckon two miles for this ferry, for which we pay sixpence, money of New York.

"The carriage is a kind of open waggon, hung with double curtains of leather and woolen, which you raise or let fall at pleasure; it is not well suspended. But the road was so fine, being sand and gravel, that we felt no inconvenience from that circumstance. The horses are good and go with rapidity. These carriages have four benches and may contain twelve persons. The light baggage is put under the benches, and the trunks fixed on behind. A traveller who does not choose to take the stage has a one-horse carriage by himself.

"Let the Frenchmen who have travelled in these carriages, compare them to those used in France; to those heavy diligences, where eight or ten persons are stuffed in together; to those Cabriolets in the environs of Paris, where two persons are closely confined, and deprived of air, by a dirty driver, who torments his miserable jades; and those carriages have to run over the finest roads, and yet make but one league an hour. If the Americans had such roads, with what rapidity would

they travel? Since, notwithstanding the inconvenience of the roads, they now run ninety-six miles in a day. Thus, with only a century and a half of existence, and opposed by a thousand obstacles, they are already superior to people who have been undisturbed in their progress for fifteen centuries.

"You find in these stages men of all professions. They succeed each other with rapidity. One who goes but twenty miles, yields his place to one who goes farther. The mother and daughter mount the stage to go ten miles to dine; another stage brings them back. At every instant then, you are making new acquaintances. The frequency of these carriages, the facility of finding places in them, and the low and fixed price, invite the Americans to travel. These carriages have another advantage: they keep up the idea of equality. The member of congress is placed by the side of the shoemaker who elected him; they fraternize together, and converse with familiarity. You see no person here taking upon himself those important airs, which you too often meet with in France. In that country a man of condition would blush to travel in a diligence: it is an ignoble carriage; one knows not with whom he may find himself. Besides, it is in style *to run post*; this style serves to humiliate those who are condemned to a sad mediocrity. From this inequality, result envy, the taste for luxury, ostentation, an avidity for gain, the habit of mean and guilty measures to acquire wealth. It is then fortunate for America that the nature of things prevents this distinction in the mode of travelling.

"The artizan, or the labourer who finds himself in one of these stages with a man in place, composes himself, is silent; or if he endeavors to rise to the level of others by taking part in the conversation, he at least gains instruction. The man in place has less haughtiness, and is facilitated in gaining a knowledge of the people.

"The son of Governor Livingston was in the stage with me; I should not have found him out, so easy and civil was his air, had not the tavern keepers from time to time addressed him with respectful familiarity. I am told that the governor himself often uses these stages. You may have an idea of this respectable man, who is at once a writer, a governor and a plowman, on learning that he takes a pride in calling himself a New Jersey farmer. The American stages then, are the true political carriages. I know that the *petits motifs* of France would prefer a gay well-suspended chariot; but these carriages roll in countries of Bastilles, in countries afflicted with great inequality, and consequently with great misery.

"From Newark we went to dine at New Brunswick, and to sleep at Trenton. The road is bad between the two last places, especially after a rain: it is a road difficult to be kept in repair. We passed by Prince-

Town: this part of New Jersey is very well cultivated. All the towns are well built, whether in wood, stone, or brick. The taverns are much dearer on this road than in Massachusetts and Connecticut. I paid at Trenton for a dinner, three shillings and sixpence money of Pennsylvania. The Delaware, which separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey, is a superb river, navigable for the largest ships. Its navigation is intercepted by the ice during two months in the year. Vessels are not attacked here by those worms which are so destructive to them in rivers farther south. The borders of this river are still in their wild state. In the forests which cover them there are some enormous trees. Passing the village of Frankford we arrived at Philadelphia by a fine road, bordered with the best cultivated fields, and elegant houses, which announce the neighborhood of a great town."

*Stage-Chaise between Salem and Boston in 1767.*

(From the Boston Gazette.)

**RICHARD CRANCH**

*From ENGLAND.*

**W**HIO lately carried on the WATCH MAKER's Business at Salem, hereby informs the Public, That he has removed from thence to *Befton*, where he carries on the same Business, at his Shop in Hanover-Street, a little to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge. And he would particularly inform the Gentlemen of *Salem*, *Marblehead*, and the neighbouring Towns, who favour'd him with their Custom before he remov'd, that they may have their Watches bro't to him, and carried back again to *Salem*, free of any Charge for Carriage, by applying to Mr. *Boardman*, who goes regularly three Times a Week in the Stage-Chaise between *Salem* and *Befton*.

Richard Cranch was father of the late Hon. Wm. Cranch, of the Circuit Court of D. C., whose son, Christopher Pearse Cranch, is the well-known artist and poet. When Mr. Cranch resided in Salem he frequently received visits from John Adams. His house was in Mill street, near corner of Norman street. It is said Copley, the painter, was often here in those days.

*Stage Coach and Waggon from Boston to Stafford Springs in 1767.*

(From the Boston Gazette.)

**T**HIS is to inform the Public, That the Subscriber has provided himself with a Stage Coach, and a Waggon, in Order to carry Passengers and Goods to the Mineral Spring at *Stafford*, and proposes to set out from this Place on Wednesday, the 20th of May next.—The Price *Five Dollars* each Person, with an Allowance of 20lb. weight.—Any Person inclining to go, by directing a Line to him at the Sign of the Lamb, will be waited on.  
*Befton, April 17, 1767.*

JOHN WOOD.

N. B. The Waggon will set out from this Place on Monday the 4th of May.

The Essex Gazette under date of Boston, Feb. 26, 1771, says: "By a Gentleman who came to Town last Saturday from Philadelphia in 13 days," etc. This was then probably a "quick passage."

In the year 1772 Marblehead, which was then a place of considerable trade and importance, had direct communication with Boston by means of a Stage-Chariot. The following advertisement is from the Essex Gazette, Salem.

### Ebenezer Warner and Company,

**R**Equest the Favour to inform the Public, that they have lately erected a new STAGE-CHARIOT, which is now drove by MR. AENEAS NEWHALL, who formerly drove the Salem Stage, who drives between Marblehead and Boston, and sets out from Marblehead every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.—Passengers applying at his House or Shop nearly adjoining the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Marblehead, or at Mrs. Bean's in King-Street, Boston, will be genteely accommodated, and good Care taken of the Bundles, &c. and Business done with Fidelity and Dispatch.  
*Marblehead, May 14, 1772.*

N. B. Said Warner and Company keeps a Number of genteel Horses and Carriages, which they let at reasonable Rates,

### Portsmouth Mail Stage.

In 1774 a person could leave Boston on Friday morning and arrive at Portsmouth the next day, according to the following advertisement from the Mass. Gazette:

### Staver's Stage-Coach,

Number ONE,

**C**ONTINUES to ply from *Portsmouth* to *Boston* with FOUR HORSES, equal to any in *America*;—Sets out from *Portsmouth* on Tuesday Mornings, reaches *Boston* next Day:—Leaves *Boston* Friday Mornings, reaches *Portsmouth* next day, at said *Staver's* House, where is good Entertainment for Passengers and others; and good Accommodations for Carriages and Horses—He takes Care and provides good Drivers—His Carriages for twelve Years has never been *overfet*, nor any *Passengers* met with any Hurt.

N. B. Such as want a Passage from *Boston*, are desired to apply to Mrs. Bean's in King-Street.

*Newburyport and Boston.*

(From the Essex Journal, June 1, 1774.)

### Stage Coach,

**T**HAT constantly plies between Newbury-Port and Boston, sets out with four horses every Monday morning at 7 o'clock from Newbury-Port and arrives at Boston the same day:—Leaves Boston every Thursday morning and reaches Newbury-Port the same day.

Such Ladies and Gentlemen, as want a Passage from Newbury-Port to Boston, are desired to apply at the house of the Subscriber, opposite to the Rev. Mr. Parsons's meeting-house. And those from Boston to Newbury-Port, at the house of Mrs. Bean, in Kingstreet.

It is hoped this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend on the punctual performance,

Of the Public's most obedient humble Servant,

EZRA LUNT.

*Salem and Boston Stages in 1784.*

(Advertisements from the Salem Gazette.)

## E. Burrill's Stage-Coach,

ON the 19th of *April*, inst. will begin to pass and repass, between SALEM and BOSTON, EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, (Sundays excepted).—He will start from his house in Paved Street, SALEM, at half after 7 o'clock in the morning—and from BOSTON, at 4 P. M.—The price to those who go and return the same day, will be 12/. for the two passages. Otherwise the price will be 7s. 6d. a passage, as usual.—When in Boston, he puts up at the Golden Ball.

N. B. Good Stabling for horses.

April 1, 1784.

## Newhall's Stage Coach.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick, that he has furnished himself with a genteel coach and horses, which will begin to run, the 13th of this month, between Salem and Charlestown—to go one day, and return the next. Any gentlemen or ladies, who may please to favour him with their custom, as passengers, or by entrusting him with the transaction of any other business, may depend on the greatest care and dispatch, and the finest favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

THOMAS NEWHALL.

N. B. When in Boston, he will put up at Capt. Taunt's, at the sign of the Three Pine Trees, State-street. Dec. 7.

The Salem Gazette of 1784 has the following in reference to the mails between Boston and Portsmouth:

By orders from the Postmaster-General, the times of the arrival and dispatch of mails between Boston and Portsmouth are established as before the late war. Mr. Akerman, the present Post, will leave Boston every Tuesday morning, arrive here about 11 o'clock, A. M. and reach Portsmouth about noon on Wednesday. He will leave that place, on his return, every Friday, arrive here at about nine o'clock on Saturday, and reach Boston in the afternoon. Mails will be dispatched from Boston every Friday, and from Portsmouth every Tuesday, by the Portsmouth Stage-Coach.

In consequence of the above alteration, Mr. Prince will discontinue riding to Portsmouth, and the papers for our Eastern customers will be carried, after this week, by Mr. Akerman.

The Massachusetts Gazette gives the fares between Boston and Portsmouth in 1786.

## The PROPRIETORS of the Mail Stage,

**R**UNNING between Boston and Portsmouth, give publick notice, that the Stage-Fare, in future, will be as follows :

Single Passages,		£. s.
	From Portsmouth to Newbury-Port,	0 3
	From Portsmouth to Salem,	0 16
	From Portsmouth to Boston,	1 0
	From Newbury-Port to Salem,	8
	From Newbury-Port to Boston,	12
	From Salem to Boston,	6

Carriage of cash, if silver, one per cent.—if gold, half per cent.  
Baggage agreeable to their former advertisement.

*July 6, 1786.*

(From the Mass. Gazette, July 17, 1786.)

## William Tant,

**I**NFORMS his Friends and the Publick, That he has removed his Tavern (formerly *Vernon's Head*) in State-street, nearly opposite, in said street, to that elegant house, formerly the property of Mr. *Wheatly*, where he has opened

### *The Eastern Coffee-House.*

Gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Lodgings, best of Liquors, and good Stabling for Horses.

All favours conferred on him will be gratefully acknowledged by  
The Publick's humble servant,

WM. TANT.

(From the Columbian Centinel 1798.)

### *Shakespeare Hotel and Coffee*

HOUSE—WATER-STREET.

JOHN BAKER,

**R**ESpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he continues to keep the above house, with his usual attention to the accommodation of his guests.

Dinners and Suppers provided at the shortest notice—and a Larder furnished with every delicacy the market affords.

Also, *Genteel Accommodations* for three or four Gentleman Boarders—and, at the suggestion of a considerable number of his friends, he has erected in the vicinity of his house, a convenient Range of **LIVERY STABLES**, where Horses and Chaises are kept and to hire, for the accommodation of those who may honor him with their custom.

*N. B.* A Bake-house to be let, which would suit a confectioner.

Sept. 8.

(From Philadelphia Weekly Mercury, Nov. 30, 1782.)

### OLD TIME TRAVEL FROM NEW YORK.

On *Monday* next the Northern Post sets out from *New York* in order to perform his stage but once a Fortnight, during the Winter Quarter, the Southern Post changes also, which will cause this paper to come out on *Tuesdays* during that Time. The Colds which have infested the Northern Colonies have also been troublesome here, few Families having escaped the same. Several have been carr'd off by the Cold, among whom was *David Brintnall*, in the 77th Year of his Age; he was the first Man that had a Brick House in the City of *Philadelphia*, and was much esteemed for his just and upright dealing. There goes a report here, that the Lord *Baltimore* and his Lady are arrived in *Maryland*, but the Southern Post being not yet come in, the said report wants Confirmation.

(From the Salem Mercury.)

### LINE of EASTERN STAGES.

THE publick are most respectfully informed, that, after great expence and fatigue, the subscriber, and company, have completed the line of Stages from this city quite thro' to *Boston*. The carriages, which were before heavy and uneasy, are now all hung upon coach springs, and do not fatigue more than a common coach. The carriage from hence to *Fairfield*, in particular, is a new, well constructed, easy one, which will render the journey pleasurable, instead of a toil as heretofore.

Having thus completed the line, the subscriber will commence on *Monday* next, the 21st instant, to run the Stages from *New York* to *Boston*, three times a week, and continue it until *November 1*; from which to *May 1*, twice a week.

The extraordinary cost which he has been at in completing this great work, which he doubts not will be of no small public utility, as well as private advantage and convenience, he hopes will induce many to patronize him. Any business of consequence, that may be wished to be transacted between these two capitals, shall be faithfully executed.

The Stages will start from the General Stageoffice, in Courtlandt street, on the *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* of every week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and will arrive at said place on *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The days and hours of starting and arriving at *Hartford* and *Boston*, are the same as at *New York*.

The fare is 3d. lawful money, or 4d. Newyork currency, per mile; 14 pounds of baggage is allowed gratis; 150 pounds of baggage pays the same as a passenger, and in that proportion.

The publick's humble servant,  
LEVI PEASE.

*Newyork, July 18, 1788.*


### *Proposal to Travel by Balloon from Newark to Philadelphia.*

(From the Salem Gazette, Feb. 27, 1784.)

We are informed from good authority, that a gentleman, no less noted for his attachment to the fine arts, than desirous of promoting every thing useful to the community he resides in, astonished

to find, that by a coalition of parties, the expence of travelling in the stages from Elizabeth-Town, Newark, &c. to Philadelphia, is raised, intends to set up an AERIAL CONVEYANCE from New York to that city, on the new-invented system of Messrs. Montgolfier; a mode of travelling, which, though novel, may be recommended, as the easiest, pleafantest and most expeditious of any yet put in practice; and, though it may, with perfect propriety, be termed a FLYING MACHINE, yet, desirous of preserving as much of antiquity as possible, will be called, *Pacolet's Horse Revived*.——He having greatly improved on the original invention, will undertake to insure not only a safe but certain passage to those who honour him with their patronage.

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 *The MAIL STAGE arrives at the Post-Office in Salem, from the Westward, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock, and from the Eastward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock.——Those who wish to send by the Stage, must be at the Office half an hour sooner.* 1784.

#### **FOURTH REPORT ON THE CUSTODY AND CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF PARISHES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES.<sup>1</sup>**

Mr. Swan has examined and reports upon the records of one hundred and twelve towns and cities in this report, thus following his plan of the preceding year. He notices an improvement in the manner of caring for the various records. He calls particular attention to the careless manner in which assessors' and collectors' records are kept. A plea is also made for the better care of the proprietors' records of the value of which the utmost ignorance usually prevails among town officials.

A series of blank forms are given which will be very useful to the boards of overseers of the poor.

Of a circular letter of inquiry sent to the 2,060 church organizations in the state replies have been received from 800.

The Records of the following extinct societies have been placed in city or town custody :

First Congregationalist Society, Cummington.

Methodist Episcopal Society, E. Bridgewater.

Second Universalist Society, Gloucester.

The condition of the town clerk and his relation to the town and state is again touched upon in this report and each town urged to pay its clerk sufficient compensation for the work performed. The question of safes for records is ever an important one. Mr. Swan states that during the past three years fifty-five towns report the purchase of safes, twenty-three new vaults, and a few others having put old vaults in good order.

In regard to copying records we quote from the commissioners' report : " The Statute is peremptory in the requirement that when records are becoming worn, mutilated, or illegible, city governments and selectmen shall have fair and legible copies seasonably made," and Mr. Swan especially calls attention to the importance of employing for such work only trained and experienced copyists, for the work partially done is worse than not done at all.

Attention is also called to the almost universal need of rebinding old

<sup>1</sup> Fourth Report on the Custody and Condition of the Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties, by Robert L. Swan, Commissioner. Boston, 1892. 8vo. cl., pp. 81.



# Fold-out Placeholder

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*Lowndes & H. L. in L.*



# Fold-out Placeholder

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*Lowndes & H. L. in L.*

records.<sup>1</sup> The use of canvass for binding is recommended and it is to our certain knowledge, a good point made.

The returns of the births, marriages and deaths of the town of Orange were destroyed 7 November, 1891, and two other fires are reported which came near causing great loss of valuable records, the first at Athol, the other in the Probate Office in Boston.

In the matter of inks attention is called to the previous report of the Commissioner. This is one of the most important things to be considered. Cheap inks fade rapidly. The easiest writing inks are usually the poorest and great care should be used in obtaining an ink "suitable for records."

Finally Mr. Swan recommends that every town clerk should receive annually from the state the salary of \$100.00 in quarterly payments, and in addition shall receive 10 cents per capita of the population, to be paid by the town.

Also that all clerks be elected for a term of three years and that a suitable office and safe be provided for the use of the clerk by the town.

Bound in this volume is a reproduction, obtained by the courtesy of the Essex Institute at Salem, of the contract to build the first church in Salem this is shown for the purpose of illustrating the need of experienced copyists. We reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

<sup>1</sup> Here it is proper to state that the bindery operated by the SALEM PRESS PUBLISHING & PRINTING CO. of Salem, is especially suited to the purposes of town officers. For many years such work has been done there.

## RAMBLING STUDIES IN PROVIDENCE.

BY "GARCH."

Some forty to fifty miles to the southwest of Boston, at the head of Narragansett Bay, stands the staid city of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, a quiet, contented, respectable city, whose inhabitants, seemingly to all intents and purposes, attend peacefully to such concerns, business, social and moral, as become any well-regulated community.

Sixteen years after the landing of the "Mayflower" at Plymouth, Roger Williams—an earnest disputations young preacher—because of slight differences of opinion with his neighbors, found it desirable to give up his lease in Salem, Mass., and he in consequence inserted a "want" advertisement in one of the penny daily papers, receiving in reply a mass of heterogeneous offers, calls, etc., etc., of which he finally settled upon that of his old Indian chums Canonicens and Miantonomoh of a chance to settle on land of theirs near the Seekonk river and work his way up; the result of which move is the present city of Providence.

Much interest has always been evinced as to the early home of Williams, and owing to the great antiquity of the custom of making "Welsh" rarebits over the huge oak log fires, which custom was first instituted by Williams, as several credible persons depose, and owing also to several equally convincing and pertinent arguments, until quite recently it has always been tacitly understood in our section of the town that Mr. Williams came from Wales.

But, one by one, the cherished illusions that we have hugged, idolized and disseminated are slowly evaporating in smoke, and the relentless and irreverent hands of latter-day historians convince us reluctantly that he was from London.

However this may be, Roger chose an inclement season for travelling: it was a time prior to hourly trains, broomstick cars, and palace steamers and to us of to-day it would seem that he must have sorely missed a good warming-pan nights—instead of which he had fain to content himself by warming his hands and feet over his flint and steel. In addition to his birthplace, the inquirer has heretofore been wholly in the dark as to the personal appearance of Roger Williams: it is now the author's proud joy to state authoritatively that he was of medium height,

piercing black eyes, Burnside whiskers tinged with reddish gray and with smooth upper lip, rather a prominent forehead and nose, slight hitch in his walk, and an inveterate user of snuff.

When he wore a collar, it was likely to be of unbleached homespun material, of light brown shade. His habiliments were not further noticeable save that there was a general "hand-me-down" air to his trousers, and in view of the intense interest displayed at present in any and all things touching Roger Williams it may be pertinent to ask, —were those trousers new at the time he came into full possession or were they not?

When Williams first crossed the Seekonk River, he had nearly set his foot upon an ordinary rock of conglomerate, when with great foresight, he steered to and landed on slate rock, remarking to Angell, who had tried to step ashore first, that there was fully enough of the slate to answer all purposes of gravestones, roofing, memorials and paper-weights for future generations.

The clear-headed decision of the early proprietors here is evidenced in vol. 1, p. 599, of the town records, where the resolution in favor of lighting the streets with gas or electricity was promptly refused a hearing.

Truth to tell, many a youthful couple of to-day shake their heads in deprecation of the mistaken views of those who ever allowed the dark lanes and byways of the town to be lighted.

Statistics demonstrate that Providence was ever independent, to the extent that Williams and his confrères, *ab initio*, refused all foreign capital, bonding or stocking schemes—as suggested by banking firms of high repute at home and abroad—in fact they eschewed them, and their successors have to this day followed in their paths, anything looking like an attempt to make of Providence a "boom" town.

At the start, the probate records seem to indicate that one or possibly two chairs constituted full allowance for a family, settles answering as a supplement to the need of more accommodations. Many an upholsterer since has realized what chances he would have had in those days to opened a credit monthly payment store.

Though not exactly sumptuous, their religious life was fuller and more to the fore than that of to-day; having far more spicely argument, witty discussion, and strong conviction to fan and keep it alive. Then, too, there was such a multitude of differing elements, from Baptists in North Providence—through Kings' Church people and Quakers to Spiritualism in the South County—a veritable witches' cauldron of seething intolerant opinions. History records for us the interesting fact that frequently on a bright Sabbath morning, after washing down his breakfast with a few mugs

of hard cider, and digesting his Sunday paper, Mr. Williams' custom was to take the "Daystar" for a sail to Newport and a discussion after dinner with his friend Mr. Fox; or perchance, he would hail the cable car, and, sunning himself on the front seat, ride over to East Providence, walking back late in the afternoon by Cat Swamp or Waterman street to save the fare.

Nor must the strict moralist demur at such Sabbath observance: in those days the church choirs were not all good, the organs of doubtful utility, the sermons oftentimes long to a fault—and also perhaps not in accord with Mr. Williams' views,—possibly enough the clergyman (Mr. Gregory Dexter) may have invaded some pursuit of Williams'.

Those who to-day attack the license system, and as well the lottery question, will be glad to know how fully Providence set its face against both. As early as 1639, a full and complete set of prohibitory laws were carefully prepared according to tradition, but unfortunately the shiftless clerk made no minutes of the same on the town books. Yet a community so free from these and kindred abuses should deal leniently with those ill-favored sections of the country where such practices were and to this day are a reproach.

No one doubts that, in the main, the good proprietors of Providence were thrifty, forehanded, avoiders of scandal, pillars of some church and dealt extensively in rum, molasses and slaves. The churches, college, banks, and old established institutions generally, here in Providence, imbibe no small part of their air of solidity and aristocracy from the fact that no money made in the pernicious rum or slave traffic went to build them up, though, *sub rosa*, it may be said that rumor some fifty years ago gave currency to an exploded story to the effect that the B's, the F's, etc., f. f's of Providence had risen from mediocrity through these very sources.

The old (aboriginal) families were apportioned lots on the east side of the river, giving rise through the course of years and decades to a species of caste so that in later days it has increasingly proved a word of reproach to be denominated a "Westsider," in fact synonymous with saying trader, or workingman.

Early, because of other topics to dissect, the press commenced to urge the merits of the well-known French claims, which subject has been to this day unceasingly argued, though so far there seems to have been but little impression made on the national mind. I am informed, by one well situated to know and appreciate the trend of the matter, it is shrewdly figured that by tabling action for fifty years more, so many papers, documents and proofs of the claims will have been destroyed or accidentally lost, as to make any claims well nigh impossible to prove

this occasioning a great and clear saving to the national government. Were this topic of less importance to Providence, the author would not have given it so much space. He is informed that for generations in some families of antiquity in the town, the sole legacies bequeathed from father to son have been the family Bible, wearing apparel, and the French claims. Personally I have some doubts as to the entire correctness of this last observation.

The first impetus in trading lines, after the Narragansett war, was consequent upon the establishment of clam fields by prominent and well-reputed parties, among whom may be mentioned the Browns (both branches), and the Smiths. Doubtless the fame of Providence and Rhode Island had been more scattered through this country and Europe because of the clams than from any or all other reasons combined.

These materials have been compiled carefully from a mass of private traditions, documents and the like, hitherto unknown to the historic student, and are modestly offered as a contribution for the future historian of Providence, the writer well knowing the scarcity of reliable and accurate data of that early and interesting period.

Should these "studies" be favorably received by the public, the author further purposes in succeeding chapters to disclose much of equally important matter.

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

(Continued from page 34.)

### HOLLISTON.

Vol. XII, fol. 13. — "The Militia Company of Foot in Holliston under ye command of Staples Chamberlain in Col. Samuel Bullard's Regiment who did in consequence of the alarm ye 19<sup>th</sup> of April last march to Roxbury" etc.

STAPLES CHAMBERLAIN, *Captain*.

JOSEPH MILLIN, *Lieutenant*.

MOSES HILL, *Lieutenant*.

James Perry  
Jonathan Wiswall  
Benjamin Bridges  
Joshua Underwood

} *Sergeants*.

Andrew Watkins  
Dan<sup>l</sup> Hunt  
Nathan Bulard

} *Corporals*.

Asa Rider, *Drummer*.

#### *Privates.*

Enoch Chamberlain.  
John Blanchard.  
Samuel Pike.  
Daniel Lealand.  
Asa Fisk.  
Wilard Hunt.

Abner Lealand.  
Asa Bullard.  
John Bulard.  
Elijah Bulard.  
Isaac Sheffield.  
Joseph Merifield.

Timothy Twitchell.  
Samuel Wheelock.  
Simeon Littlefield.  
Joseph Hill.  
Thamer Adams.  
Jonathan Farbank.

Time of service from three to eleven days.

### OAKHAM.

Vol. XII, fol. 15. — "A muster Roll of a Company of Foot in the province service under the Command of Capt. John Crawford in a Regiment under the Command of Jonathan Warner Colonel."

JOHN CRAWFORD, *Captain*.

ISAIAH FARMISTER, *Lieutenant*.

ALEXANDER BOWWELL, *Lieutenant*.

George Black  
Samuel Metcalf  
Benjamin Joslyn  
Daniel Henderson

} *Sergeants*.

Silas Bullard  
John Boyd  
James Bell

} *Corporals*.

Aaron Crawford, *Drummer*.

#### *Privates.*

Samuel Bell.  
John Bartlett.

Joseph Perry.  
George Castle.

John Farbush.  
Joel Hayden.

Wm. Bothwell.	Daniel Delano.	James Muckleheron.
John Bothwell.	Wm. Hooper Dunn.	Jacob Parmenter.
Steward Blake.	Joseph Hazen.	Isaac Stone.
Wm. Blake.	Nathan Edson.	Wm. Stevenson.

Most served from nine to fifteen days.

#### BELCHERTOWN AND GRANBY.

Muster roll of the Company that marched on the 20th of April under the command of Capt. John Cowls in Col. Woodbridge's regiment.

JOS<sup>PH</sup> COWLS, of Belchertown, *Captain*.

ASHAEL SMITH, of Granby, *Lieutenant*. ELEAZER WARNER, of Granby, *2nd Lieutenant*.

*Sergeants.*

*Corporals.*

James Walker of Belchertown.	David Town of Belchertown.
Joseph Lane of Granby.	John Preston of Granby.
Gideon Hannum of Belchertown.	Elijah Chapin of Granby.
Elijah Kent of Granby.	Asa Smith of Belchertown.

*Privates.*

Dea. Joseph Smith of Belchertown.	Solomon Smith	of Belchertown
Elijah Dwight " "	Levi Shumway	" "
Wm. Kenfield " "	Elisha Warner	" "
Gideon Stebbins " "	Benjamin Whitney	" "
Phineas Lee " "	David Church	" Granby.
Moses Cowls " "	Eliphalet Green	" "
Asa Newton " "	Jno. Lane	" "
Micah Pratt " "	Ivory Witt	" "
Thaddens Fairfield " "	(Farner) Taylor	" "
Matthew Moody " "	Benj. Witt	" "
David Worthington " "	Eben <sup>r</sup> Taylor	" "
Elisha Root " "	Ezek <sup>l</sup> Barthol	" "
Joseph Bardwell " "	Abrather Vinton	" "
Martin Bardwell " "	Jesse Gilbert	" "
William Bliss " "	David Patrick	" "
Solomon Hannum " "	James Gidions	" "
Samuel Clark " "	James Presson	" "
Amasa Town " "	Sam <sup>l</sup> Dickinson	" "
Jon <sup>as</sup> Kenfield " "	Aaron Ayres	" "
David Kenfield " "	Robert Owens	" "
Calvin Chapin " "	Luther Ranger	" "
David Bridges " "	Eleazer Ayres	" "
Phillip Carrier " "	Aaron Bartlett	" "
Israel Cowls " "	Plyne Dwight of Belchertown.	
Joseph Huth " "		

Range from nine to seventy-eight days service.

#### PELHAM.

In Col. Benj. Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment.

DAVID COWDEN, *Captain*.

JAMES TAYLOR, *Ensign*.

ELEAZER GRAY, *Sergeant*.

THOS. JOHNSON, *Corporal*.

*Privates.*

Timothy Price.	John Hood.	James Patterson.
James Barnes.	Wm Hunter.	Adam Patterson.
John Alexander.	John Hamilton.	Joseph Manken.
Isaac Bennett.	James Hull.	Saml Rush.
Wm. Ferguson.	John Kelly.	Robert Selfrage.
James Harkless.	John M'Shee.	John White.

In service from eleven to seventeen days. Folio 26.

## TOWNSEND.

Capt. Samuel Douglass company in Col. James Prescott's regiment who "marched from home for ye defence of this Colony, against the ministerial Troops, and continued in the service, till ordered back to take care of the Tories in s<sup>d</sup> Townsend."

SAM<sup>l</sup> DOUGLASS, *Captain.*

*Privates.*

SAM<sup>l</sup> HILDRETH, *Drummer.*

Oliver Hildreth.	Abner Adams.	Benj. Adams.
Jona. Hildreth.	Abner Brooks.	Joseph Giles.
Abijah Hildreth.	Abel Foster.	Andrew Sarals.
Eph <sup>m</sup> Adams.	Dan <sup>l</sup> Campbell.	Benj. Willson.
Joel Davis.	Samuel Scripture.	Jon <sup>a</sup> Grass.
Isaac Holden.	Robert Campbell.	

Time of service four and five days.—Folio 42.

## WESTMINSTER.

A roll of the alarm men Nicholas Dike, Captain, who marched from Westminster in the county of Worcester to Cambridge, Mass. on an alarm, April 19th, 1775.—Folio 49.

NICHOLAS DIKE, *Captain.*

JOHN MILES, *Lieutenant.*

Joseph Miller.	Abner Holden.
Daniel Hour.	Michael Gill.

[ *To be continued.* ]

## A CENTURY OF LOWELL.

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"THE PROPRIETORS OF THE LOCKS AND CANALS ON MERRIMAC RIVER" ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO AND THE "SPINDLE CITY" OF TO-DAY.

One hundred years ago, June 27, 1792, a corporation was formed, under the title of "The Locks and Canals on Merrimack River," for the purpose of making the Merrimack river navigable to Chelmsford. While the corporation did not prove a financial success for the original stockholders, it secured control of valuable water power, and was the means of attracting to the Merrimack river the manufacturing industries which made Lowell possible, therefore the centennial of the company's organization seems a fitting time to note the progress made since the date of its charter.

In the year 1814, Patrick T. Jackson perfected a power loom. He had previously formed The Boston Mfg. Co., which had erected a building at Waltham, for the manufacture of "a heavy sheeting of No. 14 yarn, 37 inches wide, 44 picks to the inch, and weighing something less than 3 yards to the pound." Among Jackson's business associates were Nathan Appleton (a Boston merchant and afterwards a member of Congress) and Francis C. Lowell. It was at the Waltham mill that Lowell adopted a labor-saving arrangement, which entitled him to the credit of being the first person to arrange all the processes for the conversion of cotton into cloth within the walls of one building.

The success of the Waltham mill stimulated Appleton to introduce here the manufacture and printing of calicoes. He interested among others, Jackson and Kirk Boott in his new venture, and it was agreed that the most feasible plan was to buy the stock of the proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, also quite a tract of land in what was then the extreme northeastern corner of the town of Chelmsford, and establish their new industry where now stands, in all the strength of a mighty industrial stronghold, the "City of Spindles."

In November, 1821, the above-named gentlemen, with others, made their first inspection of the place, finding less than a dozen houses scattered over the territory. But the water power was there, and that was what these enterprising manufacturers were after. A company was formed, named the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, capital \$600,000

the charter bearing date Feb. 5, 1822, the original directors being Warren Dutton, Patrick T. Jackson, Nathan Appleton, William Appleton, Israel Thorndike, Jr., and John W. Boott. Kirk Boott was the first clerk and treasurer, and Warren Dutton, the first president. A site was selected, a mill erected and on the first day of September, 1823, the wheels of the Merrimack Company were first set in motion.

The most enthusiastic of the prospecting party on that November day in 1821, the first year of President Monroe's second term of office, could hardly have dreamed of the size, wealth and importance of the Lowell of to-day. Indeed it is a matter of record that one of the party, impressed by the splendid water power (which meant more then than it would to-day, Lowell having long since outgrown her water power, fully two-thirds of the present power being steam), brought ridicule upon himself by stating that he believed the place would some day contain 20,000 inhabitants.

The first printing cloths made by the Merrimack Company were 30 inches wide in the gray, or 27 inches when printed—about two inches wider than the average British prints. The business was so successful that other mills were added to the original building, and in 1824 the capital stock was increased to \$1,200,000, to \$1,500,000 in 1828, \$2,000,000 in 1837, and \$2,500,000 in 1849.

In 1825 the "Locks & Canals Company" was reorganized, and the ownership of all the water power and manufacturing sites passed into its hands. This company completed all the necessary canals to render the water power available, selling the same at \$14,336 per "mill power" (the right to draw 25 cubic feet per second, on a fall of 30 feet, equal to about 60 horse power), giving as a bonus as much land as was needed by the establishment. Five thousand dollars of the above amount remained subject to an annual rent of \$300.

The earlier companies to locate at Lowell were the Hamilton, the Appleton, the Lowell, the Suffolk, the Tremont, the Middlesex, the Lawrence, the Boott and the Massachusetts.

In 1826, it having become apparent that the gentleman who had predicted, just five years before, that a city of 20,000 inhabitants would spring up about the site selected for the Merrimack mills, was more sane than those who laughed at him, that part of Chelmsford was set off and incorporated as the town of "Lowell," named in honor of the man who established the system which gave birth to the place. The place then contained about 2,000 inhabitants. In 1836 the number had increased to 17,633, and the town government was changed to that of a city.

In 1846 the Northern Canal along the bank of the Merrimack river

was constructed at a cost of about half a million of dollars, as the increased use of water had caused the current in the old canal to become so great as to diminish the effective head. The work was done under the personal supervision of J. B. Francis, the engineer of the company, a gentleman to whom Lowell owes much for his skill as an engineer and his enterprise as a citizen and business man.

At about this time a change was made in the tenure of the water power, by which the different corporations became joint owners of it.

Lowell is inseparably connected with the railroad interests of the country, the Boston & Lowell railroad being the first opened for travel in Massachusetts (1835).

To write of each industry now located in Lowell would make a library, but a summary of the textile and kindred industries may be of interest.

Cotton.	No. of spindles.	Yds. m'fd weekly.	Capital.
Merrimack Mfg. Co. . . . .	156,976	1,000,000	\$2,500,000
Hamilton Mfg. Co. . . . .	109,816	714,000	1,800,000
Appleton Co. . . . .	50,776	370,000	600,000
Lawrence Mfg. Co. . . . .	150,000	*750,000	1,500,000
Boott Cotton Mills. . . . .	151,292	890,000	1,200,000
Mass. Cot. Mills. . . . .	126,648	1,100,000	1,800,000
Tremont & Suffolk Mills. . . . .	117,000	750,000	1,200,000
Carpet.	No. of looms		
Lowell Mfg. Co. . . . .	385	75,000	2,000,000
Woolen.			
Middlesex Co. . . . .	broad 200	12,500	750,000

\*Also 20,000 dozen hosiery and 1,500 dozen underwear.

One of the foremost industries of the city is the Lowell Machine Shop, the largest manufacturers of cotton machinery in the United States, their capital being \$900,000, giving employment to 1,500 men, the weekly pay roll amounting to over \$12,000, the company's buildings covering nearly 13 acres, and the annual capacity of the shops sufficient to equip with machinery a mill of one hundred and sixty thousand spindles.

The industries above enumerated have a combined capital of fourteen million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, give employment to over twenty thousand people, pay out over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars weekly, run 905,898 spindles and 26,569 looms, consume 2,319,000 pounds of cotton and 120,000 pounds of wool per week, 80,000 tons of coal annually, and produce weekly over 5,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, over 1,500,000 yards of printed, 75,000 yards of carpet, 12,500 yards of woolen cloth, and also the machinery stated.

There are many other important textile and allied industries at Lowell, but such a catalogue as a list of them would hardly interest the average reader.

The promoters of Lowell were philanthropists as well as financiers, giving material encouragement to all educational and religious matters, the Merrimack Company erecting the first church in the place (St. Anne's) in 1825, at a cost of \$9,000. The result of this early example is shown by the forty-one church edifices, representing fourteen different denominations, and the fifty-six public schools, five parochial schools, one Roman Catholic academy, and several private schools, containing in 1891, 12,749 day and 3,691 evening scholars.

Lowell being located but twenty-five miles from Boston does not contain large wholesale mercantile establishments, and until recently the tendency of the largest retail buyers was to do their trading in Boston. In fact, the holders of much of the stock of the largest corporations were non-residents and identified with Lowell only to the extent of their ownership in her factories. For some time, however, much of the Lowell manufacturing stocks sold in the Boston market has come to Lowell and this tendency is on the increase. The shares of one corporation were recently made \$100 instead of \$1,000, and if other companies would follow suit many of the workers would be stockholders in the corporations for whom they toil. Probably this has something to do with the larger and more attractive stores in Lowell now than formerly. The new business blocks in Lowell are spacious, substantial and beautiful, over half a million dollars having just been expended in this direction, and their completion will stimulate home trade still further.

The new public buildings in Lowell comprise a grammar and a high school, memorial hall and public library, city building and postoffice, the cost of all exceeding \$1,000,000.

In manufactories the producing capacity was increased during the past year by the addition of over ten acres of floor space, and the present year should show a gain over these figures: six acres have already been contracted for.

The Lowell board of trade is composed of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the city. Its efforts are just now being directed toward securing the establishment of diversified industries in Lowell, and that it is meeting with good success is proven by the many new enterprises located here.

Lowell, as a municipality, is provided with all the accessories necessary to render it a desirable city for manufacturing or business purposes, or as a place of residence. It has good water works, nearly fifty miles of street car lines, good police force, very efficient fire department, electric light and gas light companies, hospitals, free dispensary, an orphanage, day nurseries, asylums, an old ladies' home, a home for young women and children, free libraries, free reading rooms, eight daily and

nine weekly newspapers, eight national banks, six savings banks, one trust company, and an intelligent and orderly community, fast approaching one hundred thousand inhabitants.

Lowell has much to attract the wage earner. All the large corporations co-operate with the operatives in controlling the price of board; in fact, in Lowell as in no other place does the operative have an unrestrained opportunity for determining the cost of living expenses. The mills rent the buildings to the boarding-house keepers at a nominal price, and in addition, contribute five cents per day toward paying the board of the female operatives. This results in causing the board in Lowell to be better and cheaper than at any other manufacturing centre.

A unique feature at Lowell is the Lowell Hospital Association. In 1839 the various corporations agreed "to establish and maintain a hospital for the convenience and comfort of the persons employed by them, when sick or needing medical or surgical treatment," and "to contribute the funds necessary for that purpose." A house built for Kirk Boott, at that time the best house in Lowell and admirably located, was purchased and has ever since been used for the purpose, having been enlarged from time to time as the needs required. The management is in the hands of the local agents of the corporations and two citizens at large. A competent staff of physicians and surgeons serve without pay, and there is a training school attached for nurses. To operatives able to pay, the charge per week is \$1.75 for women, and \$2.75 for men, to cover partly the cost of board. Medical service, medicine, and all attendance is free. The price for outside patients is regulated by the accommodations and the ability to pay.

A description of the inception and growth of a purely manufacturing city must necessarily be full of dry statistics, allowing but slight opportunity for flights of imagination or a play of words, yet an abler pen than the writer's could find in the keen sagacity of those pioneers who saw and utilized the advantageous location of Lowell for the establishment of textile industries: in their philanthropy and benevolence in providing for the physical, mental and spiritual needs of those laboring for them; in the continuance of the same praiseworthy efforts by the worthy successors of these originators: in the thrift and enterprise, the public spirit and private worth of the present citizens: in the ceaseless whirl of machinery and tumult of trade among the thousand shops and factories of to-day, much material to prove that "truth is stranger than fiction."

The increase in population has kept pace with the establishment of new industries, the census of 1890 showing 77,605 inhabitants.—*Wool and Cotton Reporter*.

## A GENEALOGY OF THE NURSE FAMILY FOR FIVE GENERATIONS.

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BY JOHN D. AMES, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**I Francis Nurse** of Salem, born England, 18 Jan., 1618; died Salem Village, 22 Nov., 1695; married 24 Aug., 1644, Rebecca, daughter of William and Jane (Blessing) Towne of Yarmouth, England; born 16 Feb., 1621, hanged as a witch 19 July, 1692.

Says Upham, in his admirable work on Salem Witchcraft:

"Nurse was an early settler, and, before this purchase, had lived, for some forty years, 'near Skerry's,' on the North River, between the main part of the settlement in the town of Salem and the ferry to Beverly. He is described as a 'tray-maker.' The making of these articles and similar objects of domestic use was an important employment in a new country remote from foreign supply. He appears to have been a very respectable person, of great stability and energy of character, whose judgment was much relied on by his neighbors. No one is mentioned more frequently as umpire to settle disputes, or arbitrator to adjust conflicting claims. He was often on committees to determine boundaries or estimate valuations, or on local juries to lay out highways and assess damages."

"On 29 April, 1678, Nurse bought the Bishop farm at Salem Village on favorable terms and proceeded to settle his family upon it."

"With this strong force of stalwart sons and sons-in-law and their industrious wives, Francis Nurse took hold of the farm. The terms of the purchase were so judicious and ingenious, that they are worthy of being related and show in what manner energetic and able-bodied men, even if not possessed of capital, particularly if they could command an effective coöperation in the labor of their families, obtained possession of valuable landed estates. The purchase-money was not required to be paid until the expiration of twenty-one years. In the meantime, a moderate annual rent was fixed upon; seven pounds for each of the first twelve years and ten pounds for each of the remaining nine years. If, at the end of the time, the amount stipulated had not been paid, or Nurse should abandon the undertaking, the property was to relapse to Allen. Disinterested and suitable men, whose appointment was pro-

vided for, were then to estimate the value added to the estate by Nurse during his occupancy, by the clearing of meadows or erection of buildings or other permanent improvements, and all of that value over and above one hundred and fifty pounds was to be paid to him. If any part of the principal sum should be paid prior to the expiration of twenty-one years, a proportionate part of the farm was to be relieved of all obligation to Allen, vest absolutely in Nurse and be disposable by him. By these terms, Allen felt authorized to fix a very high price for the farm, it not being payable until the lapse of a long period of time. If not paid at all, the property would come back to him, with one hundred and fifty pounds of value added to it. It was not a bad bargain for him,—a man of independent means derived from other sources and so situated as not to be able to carry on the farm himself. It was a good investment ahead. To Nurse, the terms were most favorable. He did not have to pay down a dollar at the start. The low rent required enabled him to apply almost the entire income from the farm to improvements that would make it more and more productive. Before half the time had elapsed, a value was created competent to discharge the whole sum due to Allen. His children severally had good farms within the bounds of the estate, were able to assume with ease their respective shares of the obligations of the purchase, and the property was thus fully secured within the allotted time. Allen gave, at the beginning, a full deed, in the ordinary form, which was recorded in this county. Nurse gave a duly executed bond, in which the foregoing conditions are carefully and clearly defined. That was recorded in Suffolk County, and nothing, perhaps, was known in the neighborhood, at the time or ever after, of the terms of the transaction. When the success of the enterprise was fully secured, Nurse conveyed to his children the larger half of the farm, reserving the homestead and a convenient amount of land in his own possession. The plan of this division shows great fairness and judgment and was entirely satisfactory to them all. They were required, by the deeds he gave them, to maintain a roadway by which they could communicate with each other and with the old parental home.

"Here the venerable couple were living in truly patriarchal style, occupying the 'mansion' of Townsend Bishop, when the witchcraft delusion occurred. They and their children were all clustered within the limits of the three-hundred-acre farm. They were one family. The territory was their own, secured by their united action and arduous, commodious, productive, valuable and beautiful to behold, by their harmonious, patient and persevering labor. Each family had a homestead and fields and gardens, and children were growing up in every household. The elder sons and sons-in-law had become men of influence in the af-

fairs of the church and village. It was a scene of domestic happiness and prosperity rarely surpassed. The work of life having been successfully done, it seemed that a peaceful and serene descent into the vale of years was secured to Francis and Rebecca Nurse. But far otherwise was the allotment of a dark and inscrutable providence.

"There is some reason to suspect that the prosperity of the Nurses had awakened envy and jealousy among the neighbors. The very fact that they were a community of themselves and by themselves may have operated prejudicially. To have a man who, for forty years, had been known, in the immediate vicinity, as a farmer and mechanic on a small scale, without any pecuniary means, get possession of such a property and spread out his family to such an extent, was inexplicable to all and not relished perhaps by some. There seems to have been a disposition to persist in withholding from him the dignity of a landholder; and, long after he had distributed his estate among his descendants, it is mentioned in deeds made by parties that bounded upon it, as 'the farm which Mr. Allen of Boston lets to the Nurses.' Not knowing probably any thing about it, they call it, even after Nurse's death, 'Mr. Allen's farm.' This, however, was a slight matter. When Allen sold the farm to Nurse, he bound himself to defend the title; and he was true to his bond. What was required to be done in this direction may, perhaps, have exposed the Nurses to animosities which afterwards took terrible effect against them.

"In granting lands originally, neither the general court nor the town exercised sufficient care to define boundaries. There does not appear to have been any well-arranged system, based upon elaborate, accurate, scientific surveys. Of the dimensions of the area of a rough, thickly wooded, unfrequented country, the best estimates of the most practised eyes and measurements resting on mere exploration or perambulation, are very unreliable. The consequence was that, in many cases, grants were found to overlap each other. This was the case with the Bishop farm; and soon after Nurse came into possession and had begun to operate upon it a conflict commenced; trespasses were complained of; suits were instituted; and one of the most memorable and obstinately contested land-controversies known to our courts took place. In that controversy Nurse was not formally a principal. The case was between James Allen and Zerubabel Endicott, or between Allen and Nathaniel Putnam."

"We shall come back to the Townsend-Bishop grant and to the house, still standing, that he built and dwelt in, upon it. It may be well to pause and view its interesting history prior to 1692. While occupied by its original owner, the 'mansion' or 'cottage' was the scene of so-

cial intercourse among the choicest spirits of the earliest age of New England. Here Bishop and, after him, Chickering, entertained their friends. Here the fine family of Richard Ingersoll was brought up. Here Governor Endicott projected plans for opening the country, and the road that passes its entrance-gate was laid out by him. To this same house young John Endicott brought his youthful Boston bride. Here she came again, fifteen years afterwards, as the bride of the learned and distinguished James Allen, to show him the farm which, received as a "marriage gift" from her former husband, she had brought as a "marriage gift" to him. Here the same Allen, in less than six years afterwards, brought still another bride. In all these various and some of them rather rapid changes, it was, no doubt, often the resort of distinguished guests and the place of meeting of many pleasant companies. During the protracted years of litigation for its possession, frequent consultations were held within it; and now, for twelve years, it had been the home of a happy, harmonious and prosperous family, exemplifying the industry, energy and enterprise of a New England household."

Mrs. C. E. Upham in her most excellent account of the witchcraft troubles<sup>1</sup> alludes to the arrest and trial of Rebecca Nurse as follows:

"To prepare a friend for bad news is always a painful errand: to warn a venerable saint that she must expect martyrdom, must have indeed been a hard task. Her unconsciousness of coming evil, the beautiful and unrepining way in which she received the dreadful tidings, is one of the most touching scenes in the long tragedy.

"She bore the examination with steadfast dignity and heavenly patience. The questions put to her were but a repetition of those in previous cases, while the proceedings were interrupted as usual by fits and ravings. One woman, so wrought upon by the excitement as to be temporarily insane, threw her mull at the prisoner, and missing the mark, took off her shoe, and with this hit the poor old lady in the head.

"Firmly and repeatedly she protested her innocence against the extravagant charges brought against her."

"Finding neither justice nor mercy could be seen, she exclaimed, 'I have got nobody to look to but God.'

"At the time of her trial, a paper signed by thirty-nine persons of the highest respectability, testifying as to the blameless character of Rebecca Nurse was offered in testimony.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being desired by Goodman Nurse to declare what we know concerning his wife's conversation for time past, we can testify to all whom it may concern that we have known her for

<sup>1</sup> Salem Witchcraft in Outline, 12 mo., cloth, pages 176. Published by the Salem Press. \$4.

many years ; and according to our observation, her life and conversation were according to her profession, and we never had any grounds or cause to suspect her of any such thing as she is now accused of.

Israel Porter, Elizabeth Porter, Edward Bishop, Sr., Hannah Bishop, Joshua Rea, Sarah Rea, Sarah Leach, John Putnam, Rebecca Putnam, Joseph Hutchinson, Sr., Lydia Hutchinson, William Osburn, Hannah Osburn, Joseph Holton, Sr., Sarah Holton, Benjamin Putnam, Sarah Putnam, Job Swinnerton, Esther Swinnerton, Joseph Herrick, Sr., Samuel Abbey, Hepzibah Rea, Daniel Andrew, Sarah Andrew, Daniel Rea, Sarah Putnam, Jonathan Putnam, Lydia Putnam, Walter Phillips, Sr., Nathaniel Felton, Sr., Margaret Phillips, Tabitha Phillips, Joseph Houtton, Jr., Samuel Endicott, Elizabeth Buxton, Samuel Aborn, Sr., Isaac Cook, Elizabeth Cook, Joseph Putnam.

"The jury, impressed by her conduct and conversation, in spite of the prevailing excitement against any accused person, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

But alas ! the favorable verdict was overruled and the venerable woman condemned to death. Her death occurred on Witch Hill and after dark her body was removed by her family and now lies in the little cemetery on the old farm. A suitable monument marks the spot.

#### Children :

- 2 John,<sup>3</sup> b. (?) 1615 ; d. 1719.
- 3 Rebecca, b. (?) 1647 ; d. 1719 ; m. 15 Apr., 1669, Thomas Preston.
- 4 Samuel, b. 3 Feb., 1619 ; d. 15 July, 1715.
- 5 Mary, b. ——— ; m. 25 Oct., 1678, John Tarbell, who died in 1715.
- 6 Francis, b. 3 Feb., 1661 ; d. 5 Feb., 1716.
- 7 Sarah, b. 1663 ; m. July, 1700, Michel Bowden of Marblehead and Salem.
- 8 Elizabeth, b. 9 Jan., 1665 ; m. 25 Oct., 1678, William Russell.
- 9 Benjamin, b. 22 (? 26 Savage) Jan., 1666 ; d. 1748.

**II. 2 John Nurse** (*Francis*) born 1645 ; died 1715 (1719, Savage) ; married 1 Nov., 1672, Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith, born 5 June, 1662, died 12 Oct., 1673 ; married, second, 17 Aug., 1677, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Alice Very, born 1655. Farmer, Salem Village.

#### Children :

- 10 John, b. 12 Oct., 1672 (1673, Savage) ; d. 21 Feb., 1700.
- 11 Elizabeth, b. 18 March, 1678 ; m. Joseph Doughty.
- 12 Samuel, b. 20 Aug., 1679 ; d. 1719.
- 13 Sarah, b. 10 Nov. 1680 ; m. Peter Twist.
- 14 Jonathan, b. 3 May, 1682 ; m. ———.
- 15 Joseph, b. 30 (20, Sav.) Sept. 1683.
- 16 Benjamin, b. 20 Feb., 1686 ; d. 22 May, 1718 ; m. Sarah Boston or Bosson.
- 17 Hannah, b. 22 July (Jan., Sav.), 1687 ; m. Joseph, son of John Very.
- 18 Deborah?

**II. 3 Rebecca** (*Francis*) born 1617 ; died 1719 ; married 15 April, 1669, Thomas, son of Roger and Martha Preston, born Ipswich, 1613 ; died in Salem Village, 1697.

Thomas Preston was one of the first to seek warrants for the arrest of the first accused. He bitterly repented this later, when the affliction came nearer home.

Children :

- 19 Rebecca, b. 12 May, 1670; m. Ezekiel Upton, of Reading.
- 20 Mary, b. 1671; m. Peter Cloyse, of Framingham.
- 21 John, b. 20 Nov., 1673.
- 22 Martha, b. 21 Oct., 1676; m. 7 Dec., 1705, David Judd.
- 23 Thomas, m. Anna Leach.
- 24 Elizabeth, b. 1680; d. 21 Nov., 1693.
- 25 Jonathan.
- 26 David.

**II 4 Samuel Nurse** (*Francis*), born 3 Feb., 1649; died 15 July, 1715; married 5 April, 1677, Mary, daughter of John Smith, born 3 March, 1660; died 10 Dec., 1716. Freeman 1690.

Children :

- 27 Samuel, b. 7 June (Jan., Say.), 1678; d. 1740.
- 28 Margaret, b. 21 Feb., 1680.
- 29 George, b. 25 Jan. (29, Say.), 1682; d. 1709.
- 30 Mary, b. 25 May, 1685; m. John Daggett.
- 31 Rebecca, b. 15 Sept., 1688; d. 1701; m. Jonathan Kenny.
- 32 Ebenezer, b. 1690; d. 1764.

**II 5 Mary** (*Francis*) married 25 Oct., 1678, John Tarbell probably son of Thomas Tarbell of Watertown; died 1715, will dated 3 Mar., 1714-5, probated 25 April, 1715; by it he gives to his son John all his lands and common rights in Groton (where his brother had settled), who is to pay Mary, widow of John Smith, £5. All the rest of his estate is to fall to sons Cornelius and Jonathan who are to pay certain legacies to his three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah.

To Jonathan he gives enough of his share in the "Iron works" to give each of his sons equal shares, witnessed by David Judd, John Preston, and Jonathan Putnam. In May following, the widow Mary relinquishes all right to dower and her sons Cornelius and Jonathan agree to support her. The old house is still standing.

Children :

- |                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 33 John, b. 9 Aug., 1680.         | } | bapt. at church in Salem Village, 4 May, 1690. |
| 34 Mary, b. 3 Apr., 1688.         |   |  |
| 35 Cornelius, b. 25 Mar., 1690.   |   |  |
| 36 Jonathan, b. 26 Feb., 1694.    |   |  |
| 37 Elizabeth, b. 22 Mar., 1693-4. |   |  |
| 38 Sarah, b. 2 Oct., 1696.        |   |  |

**II 6 Francis Nurse** (*Francis*), born 3 Feb., 1661; died 5 Feb., 1716; married, 15 Jan., 1685, Sarah Tarbell. Farmer, Reading and Framingham.

## Children :

- 39 Francis, b. 10 March, 1686; d. 15 Mar., 1686.
- 40 Francis, b. 3 Jan., 1688; d. 15 May, 1733.
- 41 Benjamin, b. 28 July, 1690; d. 6 Jan., 1761.
- 42 Jonathan, b. 4 March, 1692; d. 26 Nov., 1718.
- 43 Josiah, b. 9 Sept., 1694; d. 4 April, 1718.
- 44 Sarah, b. 27 Jan., 1697; d. 15 Jan., 1755; m. 18 April, 1718, Henry Somes.
- 45 Joshua, b. 15 July, 1695; d. 8 Sept., 1717.
- 46 Caleb, b. 15 Jan., 1709; d. 12 Sept., 1778, probably at Reading. Never married.
- 47 Nathaniel, b. 6 July, 1704; d. 25 May, 1717.
- 48 Abigail, b. 15 Aug., 1706; d. 13 Oct., 1786; m. 8 Mar., 1720, Daniel Eames, b. 12 March, 1705; d. 5 June, 1778.

**II 8 Elizabeth** (*Francis*) born 9 Jan., 1665; married 25 Oct., 1678, William son of William and Elizabeth Russell of Salem; died probably in 1717, as administration on his estate was granted to his widow Martha, 27 June, 1717-18. His estate was insolvent; he owned a share in the Iron works valued at £5.

## Children, born in Salem :

- 49 William, b. 22 Oct., 1680.
- 50 John, b. 19 Aug., 1682.

## Child of William Russell by Martha :

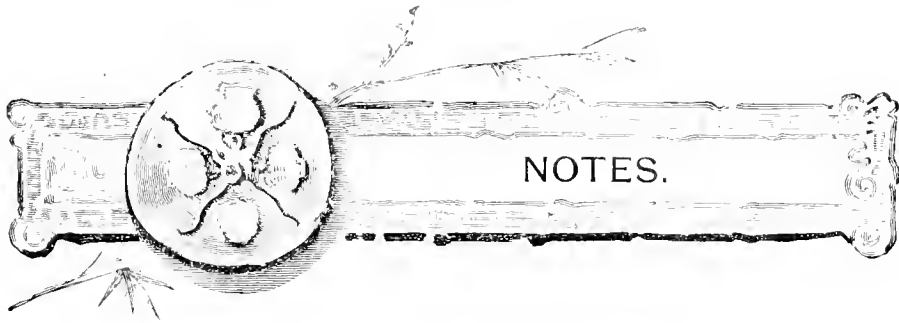
- 50a Jonathan, 17 May, 1708.

**II 9 Benjamin Nurse** (*Francis*), born 22 Jan., 1666; died 1748, will proved 13 Feb., 1748; married, first, Thomasin Jameson of Framingham; married, second, 21 Feb. (16, Sav.), 1714, Elizabeth widow of Joseph Morse, daughter of John and Mary Sawtelle, born 3 Feb., 1665.

## Children :

- 51 Thomasin, b. 12 Nov. (13, Sav.), 1691; d. 1767; m. 23 Feb., 1738, Ebenezer Hemingway.
- 52 Benjamin, b. 29 Jan., 1694; d. 1799.
- 53 William, b. 8 March, 1696; d. 15 Apr., 1778.
- 54 Elizabeth, b. 18 Sept., 1698; m. 1732, Theophilis Phillips, b. 1707.
- 55 Ebenezer, b. 27 March, 1701.
- 56 Margaret, b. 24 March, 1703.
- 57 Moses, b. March, 1705.
- 58 Aaron, b. 11 Jan., 1708.

(To be continued.)



### EARTHQUAKES.

The earthquake reported by Rev. George Leslie of Ipswich, Nov. 18, 1755, was felt in all parts of the country. The air was clear and calm, and the moon shined pleasantly when it occurred. Rev. Abel Stiles of Woodstock, Conn., writes to his uncle: "The terra-motus in this place very severe, lasting about two minutes; earth violently shaken." A report of a previous earthquake is found in the diary of Rev. Marston Cabot, viz.—

"1744, June 3. At Salem, after a fatiguing journey. Just before morning exercise we had a terrible earthquake, and another at ye close of ye evening exercise, which put the people into great consternation. I pray God it may work for good."

"June 10. Quite overcome with my journey last week, but went out hoping and trusting in ye Lord. . . . Preached all day from Ecc. 8, 11. Took occasion to mention to our people the awful Providence that fell out when I was absent from them. God grant that we may receive the alarm and be awaked to a sense of eternal things."

Marston, son of — Cabot, was born in Salem, and graduated from Harvard College, 1724, ordained Feb. 25, 1730, pastor of the newly gathered church in Thompson Parish, Billingsly, Conn.; married soon after settlement Mary, daughter of Rev. Josiah Dwight of Woodstock, son of the much-married Timothy Dwight of Dedham, Mass. Mr. Cabot's ministry was acceptable and successful. Though feeble in body he had evidently much power in the pulpit, filling the large meeting-house with attentive hearers. His printed sermons are clear, logical and impressive. In addition to the all-day Sabbath service, Mr. Cabot frequently preached or lectured in private houses to persons "under confinement" from old age or illness. He reports a horse-back ride of twenty miles on a scorching summer day to preach "to a poor woman under difficult circumstances." Fresh light has been thrown upon Mr. Cabot's ministry through a diary kept by him 1740-45, in possession of the Historic Genealogical Society, Boston. He died suddenly April 8, 1756, stricken down in his own pulpit with apoplexy. His last lineal descendant in Thompson died last winter.

L. B. L.

The visit of the Connecticut Historical Society to Salem was an occasion the memory of which will long be treasured by those who were able to be present.

At the depot the members were met by a committee, appointed by the Essex Institute, with barges, and the party set out for a trip around the city, visiting the historic Charter-street burial ground, where lie entombed Bradstreet, Higginson, and generations of other well-known Salem families. Thence a visit was made to the Hawthorne spots, ancient houses,

and finally to Witch Hill, where on the summit and near the spot of the execution of the unfortunates, a part of the identical tree upon which they were hanged was shown the party.

After a spread in Plummer hall, at which a few remarks were made by officers of the two societies, the visitors examined the collections at the Institute and Peabody Academy of Science.

These fraternal occasions should be cultivated by all who have the opportunity to engage in them, for in meeting in such

an informal manner a vast amount of local antiquarian lore is revealed which otherwise would hardly be known outside a limited coterie of kindred spirits.

Mr. Swan, in his fourth report calls attention to the fact that in some of the public repositories of records, it was still possible for dishonest persons to pluck documents from the files. Of no place is this more true than at the probate office of Middlesex county, unless great changes have been made recently. The county offices of Essex are the best we know of. There, while the freest access is obtainable to all records, yet the arrangement and care are such that it would be next to impossible for the smallest paper to be stolen or mutilated.

Department M of the World's Fair will be the mecca of historical students. There arranged according to the latest approved methods will be choice specimens from the cabinets of historical societies, rare books and manuscripts, furniture, etc., etc.

Prof. Putnam, the chief of this department, while devoting himself chiefly to the preparation of the finest archaeological and ethnological collection ever presented under one roof in America, yet is doing his utmost to make the historical exhibit fully as valuable. In this he has the aid of the National Government who will, among other things, exhibit a collection illustrative of Columbus and his contemporaries. This alone will be worth a visit to the fair.

The Essex Institute is to exhibit a fine collection of colonial furniture, portraits, rare china, and relics of early Essex County, as well as a magnificent collection of photographic views, in the reception room of Massachusetts state building. The building itself will be a reproduction with a few modifications, of the Hancock house, formerly standing on Beacon Hill, Boston.

Mr. Hovey, the secretary of the State Commission, is an organizer and promoter of no mean merit, and to his efficient direction and hard work will be due in a great measure the success of the Massachusetts exhibit.

Recently a discussion has arisen as to the date when girls first began to be instructed in common with boys at the district schools in New England.

Quite a late date has been assigned for this, but in the town of Danvers evidence exists that at a very early date as much care was bestowed upon girls as boys in the matter of education. Writing of Danvers schools, causes the recollection to arise of a recent find among the files of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Essex County. In a suit instituted in 1725 by George Cloyse against Deacon Eleazer Putnam for trespass, evidence is produced showing the existence of a schoolhouse on Asylum hill in 1705, antedating Rev. Mr. Green's schoolhouse at the village by three years. A schoolhouse also existed in the southern part of the village on the land of James Houlton, as he expressly gives the land and "schoolhouse" to his daughters until their marriage.

The custom then was to allow the "school dame" to reside in the schoolhouse rent free and pay her a small yearly stipend in addition, which in Danvers at this period, was five pounds.

During one of the recent storms the historic tree in Hopkinton, N. H., known as the Lafayette tree was blown over.

The centenary of the settlement of Gagetown, N. B., by the United Empire Loyalists, is to be celebrated on the 19th of July. The Loyalist Society of St. John is organizing a reunion of the descendants of all the Loyalists throughout New Brunswick, and from arrangements already concluded the proceedings will be of a most interesting nature.

At the coming annual gathering of the clans at Charlottetown, P. E. I., several new and interesting features will be introduced, among them one which is intended to be commemorative of the brave Scottish pioneers who left their native land, some in 1772, others in 1790, and others again in 1803-6. It will consist of an emigrant's log-house, with its one window of four panes of glass, its thatched roof, moss-stogged walls and clay-built chimney. This dwelling place—representative of olden times—will be furnished with the

domestic articles then in use; and there will also be farm implements and relics of every description. The committee of management will be assisted by Scotchmen in different parts of the island in collecting and forwarding articles, the property of those pioneers when at home in the land of the heather years before they left for America. This novel feature will doubtless cause thousands of the descendants of the Scotch pioneers to see "ye olden time log" house and its surroundings.

The Ordnance Department of Great Britain has completed the reproduction of Domesday Book. It has been accomplished by the process of photozincography, at a cost of over £3,000.

**THE SOUTHERN UTE INDIANS.**—In the southwestern part of Colorado the Utes have established themselves upon a reservation laid out by the national government and are making fair progress towards civilization. The reservation is well supplied with irrigable land, nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres, and the sole hope of making the Indian self-supporting and good citizen is through the plan of making them good farmers. The fact that the present reservation has much land suitable for this purpose is probably the reason why such a persistent attempt is being made by certain speculators and other unprincipled persons to gain possession of it.

To this end Congress is asked to pass a bill removing the Utes to a reservation in the southeastern part of Utah, which while nearly three times as large, contains less than one thousand acres of irrigable land. A fair exchange, truly! Our national honor has never been considered in dealing with the Indian tribes. A treaty or contract entered into by the government with the Indians which any reader of this magazine, if he was personally concerned would seem to violate, is broken without hardly a protest by his representatives in Congress.

If the Utes are removed to Utah all hope must be given up of making of them good citizens of this republic, and the Indians are surely better material to accept as citizens than all this poor Italian, Hunga-

rian, Polish, Russian and what not trash we are daily admitting to our body politic.

The usual lie is employed in favor of this outrageous bill, to the effect that the Indians themselves desire to move.

Consent obtained under duress and by wilful misrepresentation and flattery is not to be taken in account by the guardians of wards and such is the relation of the government to the Indian.

The country has had enough of this injustice and dishonor. We trust that enough congressmen will perceive the great folly and shame of this bill and prevent its being slipped through during the closing hours of this session.

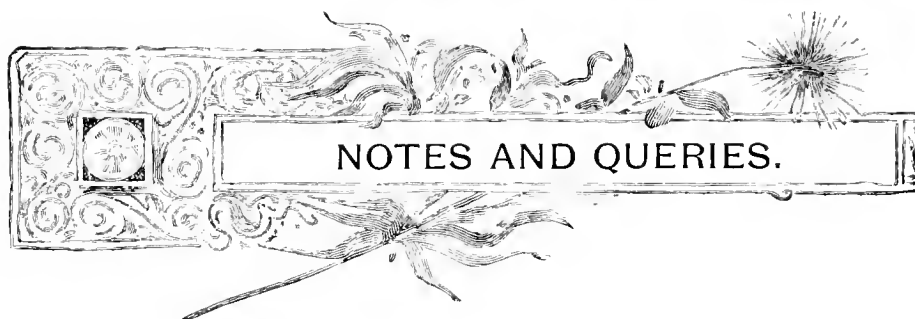
Now is the time, while Mr. Waters is again in England, to contribute to the fund for the future maintenance of his important investigations. Mr. William S. Appleton of Boston is chairman of the committee having this matter in charge.

Compilers of town and family histories should correspond with the Salem Press Publishing and Printing Company, of Salem, Mass., in regard to printing or publishing their work. No other firm has the facilities they have for this special work.

Have you read *Historic Storms of New England*, by Sidney Perley? It is one of the most interesting books of the day, telling of the earthquakes, peculiar incidents of tornadoes, dark days, etc., etc., which New England has experienced during the past 250 years. Over 350 pages, bound in cloth, \$1.63 postpaid, by the publisher.

This is the bi-centennial year of the witchcraft delusion in Salem Village, and many books and pamphlets are appearing upon the subject. Probably the best at the present time which is obtainable, is Mrs. C. E. Upham's *Salem Witchcraft in Outline*. Mrs. Upham is the daughter-in-law of the elder Upham, whose great work is the authority on the subject.

Hawthorne's life in Salem is fully and interestingly described in the *Visitor's Guide to Salem*, just issued. The illustrations are all new. Sent post-paid by the publisher, Eben Patnam, upon receipt of twenty-five cents.



This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and county histories in preparation, is solicited.

#### QUERIES.

1. What became of Jonathan Walcott who married Priscilla Bailey in 1693-5 at Salem Village? Was he the son of Jonathan Walcott and Mary Sibley?

2. Information is requested concerning the Bessom family of Marblehead, during the 17th and 18th centuries.

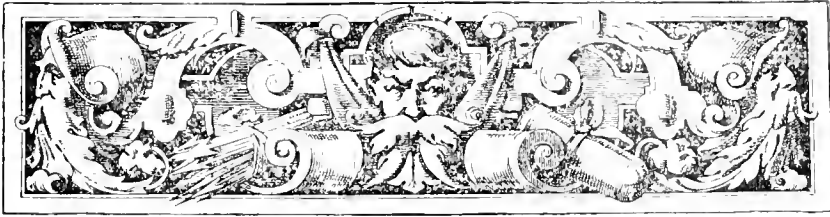
3. Holton Family. Information is requested concerning any members of this family who are descended from the Danvers or Salem family of that name. Branches of this family settled in New Salem, Sutton, Houlton, Me., and elsewhere. It is distinct from the Northampton family of Holton.

5. Ebenezer Griffin, of Bradford, Mass., married, 1755, Priscilla, daughter of Benjamin Kimball. Died Oct. 2, 1792. Wanted: his parentage and ancestry.

6. Ebenezer Stewart, of Rowley, married, about 1699, Elizabeth Johnson. Who were her parents and where was she born?

7. William Davis, of Newton, N. H., afterwards of Kingston, N. H., married, 1751, Jane, daughter of Eben<sup>r</sup> Stewart. He is supposed to have moved away into Worcester Co. He may have been related to Amos Davis, of Amesbury. Wanted: his parents' names. Was he from Amesbury or Haverhill?

8. Wanted: the origin and ancestry of Duncan Stewart, who died in Rowley, in 1717. Was he a brother of Alex<sup>r</sup> Stewart, of Charlestown? Was he of Scotch family? and when and from what place did he come to America?



## BOOK NOTES.

**TOWER GENEALOGY**, an account of the descendants of John Tower of Hingham, Mass., compiled under the direction of Charlemagne Tower, late of Philadelphia, deceased. Cambridge, John Wilson & Son, 1891. 8 vo., pp. 689.

Mr. Charlemagne Tower was not only a most successful lawyer, but in his leisure moments his mind sought relaxation in genealogical and kindred pursuits. This volume will be an everlasting memorial to the former, and the magnificent collection of early laws, and Americana, now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, to the latter. In his youth Mr. Tower sought to solve the questions of his ancestry and traced his line to Ambrose Tower of Lincoln, then Concord, and in later years completed the link of descent from John Tower, the emigrant. From this preliminary work this volume has grown.

John Tower was baptized 17 May, 1609, at Hingham, in England, and was the son of Robert and Dorothy (Dunton) Tower. His wife was Margaret Brook, whom he married at Charlestown, 13 Feb., 1638/9. Of their ten children, all but one were married. There being five married sons to perpetuate the name it is no wonder we have a record of over 1445 families, including, however, many descendants in female lines.

John Tower, it appears, was of an aggressive and independent character, as the trouble between himself and the minister, Rev. Peter Hobart, on the one side, and the colonial authorities on the other, shows. This bit of early history is very interestingly put and is followed by an analysis of the early law of the colony. As Mr. Tower says, the authorities intended to be obeyed whether with or against the provisions of the charter.

There yet remains material sufficient for another volume to the preparation of which for the printer, Mr. Tower's life was not spared, but it is to be hoped that eventually it will be published.

The arrangement of the book is clear although differing in many respects from our usual method. Following the custom now coming in vogue, the biographical and historical paragraphs follow the genealogical, an arrangement to be praised.

**THE SCALPEL**, a journal started by the students of the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago is at hand. The editors start with great enthusiasm and promises of success. We wish the Scalpel a long life. May it never get rusty.

**WHIST**, published monthly in Milwaukee at \$1 per annum, is as its name signifies devoted to the game of whist, and worthily represents the lovers of the game. Several columns are given up to the latest plays, and changes in the leads, etc. If you love the game subscribe.

**WITCHCRAFT** to be understood, facts, theories and incidents. With a glance at Old and New Salem, and its historical resources, by Mrs. H. D. Kimball. George A. Kimball, publisher. 8vo., paper, pp. xxi-37. Illustrated.

This pamphlet is gotten out chiefly for advertising purposes, but a few copies have been printed without advertisements for private distribution by the author or authors, as we believe there is more than one.

The book does not pretend to treat of the theory of witchcraft, but dishes up traditions and stories about witches and witchcraft in a very entertaining manner.

As a specimen of fine press work it will hardly be equalled by books of its class, the illustrations, which are many, being especially well done. The collection of photographs by Frank Cousins of witchcraft sites, buildings, etc. has been largely drawn upon for purposes of illustration.

The cover is very handsome and suggestive. The work was done at the Salem Press

### GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.

*Grosvenor*.—A compilation of the history and genealogy of the Grosvenor family is now being made. All who are connected with the family either directly or by marriage are requested to send their *names* with dates of births, marriages and deaths of the different members of their branch of the family.

Also names of parents of those who have intermarried, portraits, copies of papers or the papers themselves to be copied and returned; and any items of interest either religious, military or judicial or connected with business pursuits, with history of the family and place of residence, birth and death.

Address S. L. C., 1426 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

*Markham*.—E. A. Markham, M.D., Box 95, Durham, Conn., is compiling a genealogy of this family. The name has been variously written Markum, Marcum, Marcum, etc.

*Garland*.—Mr. J. G. Garland, of Biddeford, Me., is still engaged in completing his record of this family.

*Holton or Houlton*.—A genealogy of this family is in preparation by Mr. Eben Putnam of Salem.

### CONTENTS OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

#### Southern Historical Magazine.

*June*, 1892.

Charles H. McCormick, portrait. Family of Peyton, Virginia; History of the Discovery of Gold in California; Adam O'Brien, a pioneer of West Virginia; Early Academies of the Great Kanawha Valley; Derivation of the name "America." Notes.

**N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record**, *July*, 1892, illustrated. Major Azariah Eggleston; The Franklin Family; Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York, baptisms; Zabriskie Notes. Cruzer and Hasell; The Diodate Tomb at Lucca; An original letter from John de Witt; Weddings at St. Mary, Whitechapel, London.

#### Magazine of American History.

*June*, 1892. Historical Reminiscences of Our New Parks; Lt. Gen. John Maunsell; America must be called Columbia; King George's Personal Policy in England. Portraits; Relations between the United States and Japan; An Hour with Daniel Webster; Storming of Stony Point, 1779; Military Operations, 1780; Burning of Washington, 1814; The unpublished letters; History of the United States in paragraphs. Alabama; Notes; Portraits;

Benj. Franklin; Old King Hendrick; Antique Water Pitcher of 1775; Perrin Family; Origin of the Ring in the Marriage Ceremony; Portrait of La Salle; Queries, Societies, Book Notes.

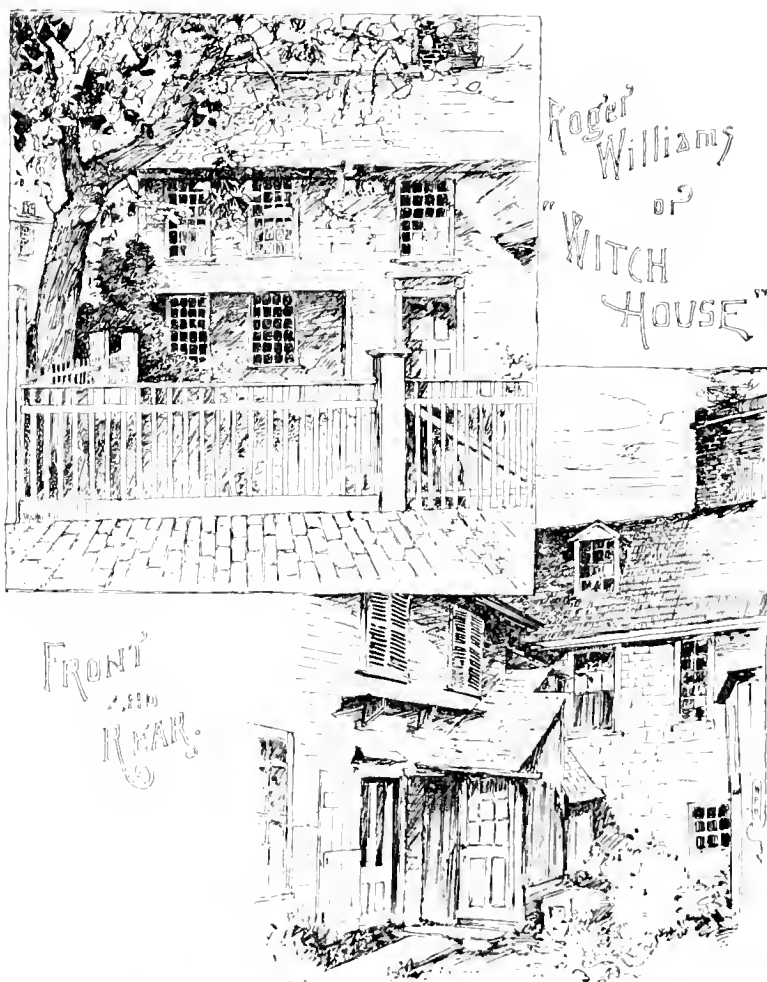
#### Dedham Historical Register.

*July*, 1892. Dedham Town Government; Schools and Teachers; The Chickering Family; Dover illustrated; John Hunting; First Parish in Needham; The Ames Diary 1775-6; Dedham in the Rebellion; High street, Dedham, illustrated; The Richards Diary, Extracts; Michael Metcalf's Freedom, Norwich, Eng., 1618, illustrated; Isaac Colburn; Notes and Queries.

#### Magazine of New England History.

*July*, 1892. Early Education in New England; The United Company of Spennaceti Chandlers, 1761; Extracts from the Letter Book of Samuel Hubbard; Sketch of the Life of Capt. Wm. Torrey; Extracts from the Friends' Records, Portsmouth, R. I.; Almy Family; Descendants of James Skiff, of Sandwich, Mass.; Notes; Diary of a trip from Portsmouth, N. H. to Albany, N. Y., in 1776. Genealogical Queries; Inquisitions Post Mortem; Baptist Church Rec., Newport, R. I., 1759-1800.





SITUATED ON THE CORNER OF NORTH AND ESSEX STREETS.

*[From the Visitor's Guide to Salem]*

The house pictured above was, in 1635, the residence of Roger Williams.

Upon Gallows Hill, where nineteen persons were executed for the supposed crime of Witchcraft, it is proposed to place a fitting memorial, the cost to be paid by subscription, from the descendants of those connected with the events of the time.

In 1692, it was occupied by Judge Jona. Corwin, and hence familiarly known as the "Witch House."

## FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

BY GEORGE R. CURWEN.

THE plainly-conducted funerals of the present day are in such strong contrast with those of the olden time, that some extracts from different writers who make mention of the funeral customs of their day may be of interest to those of the nineteenth century.

In England coaches were used at funerals, perhaps two hundred years or more before they were so used in this country. Pepys mentions them in 1663, as a matter of course.

In New England, the relatives and friends of the deceased followed the body on foot and in couples, the body being carried on a bier on the shoulders of men. The first funeral in Salem where a hearse was used was that of John Appleton, Esqr., 7th March, 1817. Coaches were not used here until about 1830, and even after that date many continued the old fashion of walking. At the time coaches were introduced the writer heard an old lady say she thought it a very unfeeling and indecorous custom to ride to the grave of a friend instead of walking in a reverend manner.

The Sunday after the funeral, it was customary for the near relatives of the deceased to walk in procession to their usual place of worship and have a note read asking the prayer of the congregation that their affliction might be sanctified to them.

### PASSING BELL.

It was long customary in England to have a bell tolled when a person was dying, to ask the prayers of the faithful for the soul passing into eternity. This was called the passing bell.

<sup>1</sup>The following clause in the advertisement for due Order &c., published in the 7th year of Elizabeth, is much to our purpose, "Item, that when anye Christian Bodie is in passing, that the bell be tolled, and that the Curate be speciallie called for to comfort the sicke person; and after the time of his passage, to ring no more but one short peale; and one before the Buriall, and another short peale after the Buriall."

During the time that the Bishop of Rome usurped authority in the

<sup>1</sup> Brand.

Church of England it was customary to toll the passing bell at all hours of the night as well as by day, as an extract from the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of Walschurch (a MS. in the Harleian Library, No. 2252) of the date 1526, shows: "Item, the Clerke to have for tollinge of the passynge Belle, for Manne, Womanne, or Childes, if it be in the day, iijjd. Item, if it be in the night, for the same, viijd.

"In a Funeral Oration made the 14th day of January, by John Hoper, the yeare of our salvation in 1549-50, we read; Theyr Remedyes be folyshe and to be mocked at, as the Ryngynge of Belles, to ease the payne of the dead wythe other; as if the purpose ol tolling the passing bell had been intended to give an easy passage to the dying person." And Veron's "Hunting of Purgatory to Death" (1561) has "If they shoulde tolle theyr Belles (as they did in good Kynge Edwardes dayes) when any bodye is drawing to his ende and departing out of this Worlde, for to cause all menne to praye unto God for him, that of his accustomed Goodnesse and mereye, he should vouchsafe too receave him unto his mereye, forgiving him all his Sinnes: Their ringinge shuld have better appearance and should be more conformable to the anciente Catholicke Church."

Durandus, who flourished about the end of the twelfth century writes in his *Rationale*: "when any one is dying, Bells must be tolled that the people may put up their prayers twice for a woman and thrice for a man: if for a Clergyman, as many times as he had Orders, and at the conclusion a peal on all the Bells, to distinguish the quality of the person for whom the people are to put up their prayers; A Bell, too, must be rung while the corpse is conducted to church, and during the bringing it out of the church to the grave. This seems to account for the custom in the north of England, of making numeral distinctions at the conclusion of this ceremony, namely, nine knells for a man, six for a woman, and three for a child: which are undoubtedly the vestiges of this ancient injunction."

#### BIDDING TO FUNERALS.

"Previous to the formation of cemeteries and the employment of Omnibus Hearses, it was customary to invite large numbers to attend funerals. Guests were invited by dozens: and as each entered the house where the deceased lay, he was met at the door by a female attendant habited in black and wearing a white apron, who offered him spiced liquor from a silver Tankard. In the house each person was presented with a bun and a slice of currant bread, when the time for closing

the coffin arrived each took his last look at the corps and presented a shilling or more to the nearest relative of the deceased who alway sat at the head of the coffin for this purpose. In the neighborhood of Little Houlton, Peel Yard, Walkden Moor &c., it was till of late years the custom for two persons to be nominated as "bidders" of guests to a funeral. These went to the various houses of the persons to be invited and presented to each a sprig of rosemary, which the guest wore or carried by the hand at the funeral. This inviting or "bidding" was usually called "lating" or "lathing" from Old Saxon verb *Lathian* to invite, bid or send for."

#### FUNERAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

<sup>1</sup>"These funeral entertainments are of very old date; Cæcrops, it is said, having instituted them for the purpose of renewing the interrupted intercourse of old friends. Maresinus represents that in England in his time they were so profuse that it cost less to portion off a daughter than to bury a dead wife. The burial feasts are still kept up in the north of England where they are called *arvals* or *arvils*."

<sup>1</sup>"At the funeral of Sir John Gresham, Knight, mercer (1556) the church and streets were all hung with black, and arms great store. A Sermon was preached by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, and after all the company came home to as great a dinner as had been seen for a fish day, for all that came, for nothing was lacking; and likewise at the funeral of Thomas Percy, late Skinner to Queen Mary (1561), he was attended to his burial in St. Mary Aldermay church with twenty black gowns and coats, twenty clerks singing &c. The Floor strewed with rushes for the chief-mourners, Mr. Crowley preached, Afterwards was a great dole of money; and then all went home to a dinner."

<sup>1</sup>"At the funeral of Sir Humphrey Brown, Knight, Lord Chief Justice (Dec. 15, 1562), we read that the church was hung with black and arms, the helmet and crest were offered (on the Altar), and after that his target; after that his sword; then his coat armour; then his standard was offered, and his penon; and after all the mourners and judges and serjeants of the law, and servants offered, Mr. Reneger made the sermon, and, after; they went home to a great dinner."

<sup>1</sup>"In the parish of Campsie, in Stirling, Scotland (1795), it was customary till within these few years, when any head of a family died to invite the whole parish; they were served on boards in the barn, where a prayer was offered. The entertainment consisted of the following parts, first, there was a drink of Ale, then a Dram, then a piece of Short-bread then another Dram of some other species of liquor, then a piece

<sup>1</sup> Brand.

of Current-bread and a third Dram of either spirits or wine which was followed by Loaves and Cheese, Pipes and Tobacco. This was the old Funeral Entertainment in the parish of Campsie and was stiled their service; and sometimes this was repeated, and was then stiled a double service. A Funeral cost at least, a hundred pounds Scots, to any family who followed the old course. The most active young man was appointed Server; and, in those days, while the manners were simple, and at the same time serious, it was no small honour to be a server at a Burial. However distant any part of the parish was from the place of interment, it was customary for the attendants to carry the corps on handspokes.

The mode of invitation to the Entertainment was by some special messenger; which was stiled bidding to the Burial, the form being nearly in the following words: you are desired to come to such a one's Burial to-morrow, against ten hours'. No person was invited by letter; and, though invited against ten of the clock, the corpse never was interred till the evening; time not being so much valued in those days."

#### SIX EATERS.

<sup>1</sup>" Within the memory of our Fathers in Shropshire, in those villages adjoining to Wales, when a person dyed, there was notice given to an old Sire, (for so they called him), who presently repaired to the place where the deceased lay, and stood before the door of the house, when some of the Family came out and furnished him with a Cricket on which he sat down facing the door, Then they gave him a Groat, which he put in his pocket; a Crust of Bread which he eat; and a full bowle of Ale, which he drank off at a draught. After this he got up from the Cricket and pronounced with a gesture, *the ease and rest of the soul departed, for which he would pawn his own soul.*"

<sup>1</sup>" In the County of Hereford was an old Custom eat Funeralls to hire poor people, who were to take upon them the Sinnes of the Party deceased. One of them (he was a longe, leane, ugly, lamentable poor Raskal) I remember lived in a Cottage on Rosse high-way. The manner was, that when the Corpse was brought out of the house and layd on the Biere, a Loafe of Bread was brought out, and delivered to the Sinne Eater over the Corpse, as also a Mazard Bowle of Maple, full of Beer, (which he was to drink up), and Six pence in money: in consideration whereof he took upon him, *ipso facto*, all the sinnes of the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead.

This Custome (though rarely used in our dayes) yet by some people was observed even in the strictest time of the Presbyterian Government,

as at Dynder, (volens nolens the Parson of the Parish), the kindred of a woman deceased there had this Cereмонie punctually performed, according to her Will; and also the like was done at the City of Hereford in those times, where a woman, kept many years before her death a Mazard Bowle for the Sinn Eater; and the like in other places in this County, as also in Brecon; *e. g.* at Llanggors where Mr. Gwin, the minister, about 1640, could not hinder the performance of this ancient Custome."

#### FOLLOWING THE CORPSE TO THE GRAVE.

Misson's record of travel in England gives these details:

"They let the body lye three or four days, as well to give the dead person an opportunity of coming to life again, if the soul has not quite left his body, as to prepare mourning, and the Ceremonies of the Funeral. They send the Beadle with a list of such Friends and Relations as they have a mind to invite; and sometimes they have printed tickets which they leave at their houses." A little before the Company is set in order for the march, he continues, "they lay the Body into the Coffin upon two stools in a room where all that please may go and see it; they then take off the top of the Coffin. Being ready to move; one or more Beadles march first, each carrying a long staff, at the end of which is a great apple or knob of silver. The Body comes just after the minister or ministers attended by the Clerk, the relations in close mourning and the Guests, two and two, make up the rest of the procession."

Macaulay's History of Claybrook<sup>2</sup> in Leicestershire (1791) narrates "at the Funeral of a Yeoman, or Farmer, the Clergyman generally leads the van in the procession, in his canonical habiliments; and the Relations follow the Corpse, two and two of each sex, in the order of proximity linked in each others' arms. At the Funeral of a young man it is customary to have six young women, clad in white, as Pall-Bearers; and the same number of young men, with white Gloves and Hat-bands, at the Funeral of a young woman. But these usages are not so universally prevalent as they were in the days of our Fathers."

According to Gough it was the practice in Flintshire to say the Lord's Prayer on bringing the corpse out of the house.

"At South Shields, the bidders, *i. e.*, the inviters to a funeral, never use the rapper of the door when they go about, but always knock with a key, which they carry with them for that purpose."

"The form of inviting to burials by the public bellman of the town is or, till very lately was used to be, in Hexham in Northumberland as follows.

<sup>1</sup> Brand.

<sup>2</sup> Ruth place of Revd. John Hugginson of Salem, Mass.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Joseph Dixon is departed son of Christopher Dixon was. Their Company is desired to-morrow at five o'clock, and at six he is to be bu—ri—ed. For him and all faithful people give God most hearty Thanks."

PALL AND UNDER-BEARERS.

"The parish (writes Misson) has always three or four mortuary Cloths of different prices (the handsomest is hired out at five or six crowns) to furnish those who are at the charge of the Interment. These Cloths which they call *Palls*, are some of black velvet others of Cloth with an edge of white linen or Silk a foot broad or thereabouts. For a Batchellor or maid the Pall is white, This is spread over the Coffin, and is so broad, that the six or eight men in black cloaths that carry the body (upon their shoulders) are quite hid beneath it to their waste, and the corners and sides of it hang down low enough to be born by those (six friends Men or Women, according to the occasion) who are invited to act as pall bearers. They generally give black or white gloves, and black crape Hat bands to those that carry the Pall, sometimes also white silk scarves."

(*To be continued.*)

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

(Continued from page 90.)

### LENEX.

"A True Return of minnit men that marched from Lenox in Capt. Charles Dibbets Comp. in Col. Jos Patersens Reg."

CHARLES DIBBITT, *Captain.*

SIMEON SMITH, *Lieutenant.*

AMOS PORTER, 2<sup>d</sup> *Lieutenant.*

Israel Dibbitt	} <i>Sergeants.</i>
Isrl Hollister	
Saml Jerem	
Enos Stone	

Jesse Hollister	} <i>Corporals.</i>
Wm. Mertendal	
Thos Hudson	
Madthias Hale	

Jacob Goodrich, *Drummer.*

Raphel Porter, *Fifer.*

#### *Privates.*

John Grace,	Tim <sup>e</sup> Way.	Joel Curtis of Stockbridge.
Noah Yall,	Bildad Clark.	Bergils Andrus.
Ephm Cary.	Simon Willard.	Roswell Ballard.
John North.	Jeremiah Hull.	Asa Cooper.
Caleb Calver.	Nath <sup>e</sup> Coleman of Gageboro.	Abel Pend.
Patrick Kelly.	ough.	Michael Johnson.
Silas Walters.	Elijah Northrop.	Patrick Mc Keen
David Curtis.	David Clark.	
Caleb Northrop.	James Kelly.	

Service thirteen days.—Folio 51.

### WILMINGTON.

"A Muster Roll of a Company of minnit men under ye Command of Capt. Cadwallader Ford junr. of Wilmington who Inlisted ye 9<sup>th</sup> day of March 1775 to be at a minutes warning till ye last day of June 1775, and marched on ye alarm to Concord ye 19 day of April 1775."

CADWALLADER FORD, *Captain.*

JOHN HARNDEN, *Lieutenant.*

Wm. Blanchard, *Sergeant.*

David Beard, *Sergeant.*

#### *Privates.*

Nathan Beard.	John Winn.	John Eames Junr.
Ephram Flagg.	Thos. Evans, Junr.	Phineas Peabody.
Wm. Butters, Junr.	Jesse Hopkins.	
Benj. Harnden.	Paul Upton.	

In service from seven to twenty-one days.—Folio 56.

### BLANFORD AND MURRAYFIELD.

Capt. John Ferguson's Company in Col. Tim<sup>e</sup> Danielson's regiment.

JOHN FERGUSON of Blanford, *Captain*

DAVID HAMILTON of Blanford, 1<sup>st</sup> *Lieutenant.*    Wm. MORE of Murrayfield, 2<sup>d</sup> *Lieutenant.*

*Sergeants.*

Silas Noble of Blanford,  
James Nutt of Blanford,  
David Blair of Murrayfield.

*Corporals.*

James Stewart of Blanford,  
Moses Ker,  
Jonathan Henry of Blanford.

*Privates.*

George Black of Murrayfield.  
Timothy Blair of Blanford,  
Joseph Band " "  
Archibald Black " "  
John Cook " "  
Cornelius Cochran " "  
Solomon Ferguson " "  
Samuel Hamilton " "  
Oliver Knox " "  
John Knox " "  
James Knox " "  
David Kennedy " "  
John Kennedy " "  
Wm Mitchell " "

Alexander Moroson of Blanford.  
John Proven " "  
Matthew Proven " "  
Jehiel Stewart " "  
Spenser Stewart " "  
John Savage " "  
Thomas Smith of Murrayfield.  
John Wheeler of Blanford.  
John Lucore of Murrayfield.  
Thomas Elder " "  
Ruben Boies of Blanford.  
Robert Blair " "  
Joel Boies " "

Time of service mostly ten days, some twenty days.—Folio 64.

## SOUTHWICK.

SILAS FOWLER, *Captain.*

GEORGE GRAINGER, *Lieutenant.*

JOHN REENT, *Ensign.*

L. Durham\*  
Elijah Hough  
Jonas Haies

} *Sergeants.*

John Campbell  
Wm. Campbell\*  
Amos Ives\*

} *Corporals.*

Roger Root, *Major.*

*Privates.*

Zenas Graves,  
Saml. Olds,  
Israel Loomis,  
Stephen Russell,  
Moses Campbell.

Thomas Campbell,  
Ezekiel Graves,\*  
Levi Bradley,\*  
John Stevenson,\*  
Israel Haies.\*

Amos Loomis\*  
Noah Loomis,\*  
Silas Stephens,\*  
Elijah Hammon,  
James Nelson.\*

Times of service from eight to sixteen days.—Folios 66 and 72.

"Capt. John Estabrooks' company who joined Col. Asa Whitcombs' regiment but did not enlist in the army."

JOHN ESTABROOK, *Captain.*

Wm. Egell,  
Nathan Howard,  
James Baglow,  
John Brown,  
James Cooper,  
Ned Wheeler,  
David Child,  
Thos. Benis,  
Edward Jackson

Asa Ray,  
Sam Warren,  
Silas Whitney,  
John Goodale,  
Levit Brooks,  
Nat Kazar,  
John Cowry,  
David Pratt,  
Jonah Wheeler, jr.

Elias Herus,  
Edwards Wilson,  
Nathan Price,  
Moses Sever,  
Barron Brown,  
Josh Millins,  
Eli Keys.

Time of service from six to eleven and one-half days.—Folio 81.

\* Recruited at Roxbury for the summer's campaign.

*To be continued.*

## THE SCAMMON FAMILY OF MAINE.

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THERE can be little doubt that the New Hampshire and Maine families of this name were in some way connected; but how, remains, so far as the writer is aware, purely a matter of conjecture. In the "Genealogical Register" of John Farmer, there is a "William, Boston 1640," and a "Richard, Portsmouth 1642." These may have been father and son, or brothers, of whom the first is seen no more, although the name is retained in the family of the other.

FOR convenience we will assume that Richard, the settler of Portsmouth in 1642 was the *father* of the Richard who married, in 1661, Prudence the only daughter of William Waldern; also of John of Kittery who had daughter Elizabeth Atkins: of Anne who was the second wife of Major Richard Waldron: and of Elizabeth who married first, about 1648, Mr. Peter Lidget, and second, in 1680, Hon. John Saffin, and whose will dated in 1682 seems to establish these four individuals as brothers and sisters. It would seem that had the first Humphrey Scammon been a brother of Mrs. Saffin, she would have remembered him or some member of his family in her will. There is, however, on the other hand, a fairly well-kept tradition in the N. H. branch of the Scammon family that Humphrey was a brother of the four above mentioned.

THE earliest mention of the first Humphrey Scammon is in the Kittery records and is as follows: "Humphry Son of Humphry Scammon and Eliz<sup>a</sup> his wife was Born at Kittery May 10<sup>th</sup> 1677," and the son then born in Kittery recorded fifty years later as town clerk of Biddeford his father's death: "Humphrey Scammon Desesed, Januarey the 1 day in year of 1727 and of his Aeaeg 87 yeares. Humphrey Scammon Town Clark."

BETWEEN these two dates he lived sometimes in Saco and sometimes in Kittery, according as the troubles with the Indians were less or more pronounced. In 1679 he was at Cape Porpoise, also at Saco where he received a grant of land and bought 200 acres of the widow of Henry Waddock. June 12, 1680, he was "accepted into the town" and lived at the lower ferry on the East side of the Saco River, in his garrison house, having charge of the ferry (established 1654), and entertained

travellers. Another grant from the town Dec. 3, 1681, and on May 10, 1684, he was on the "Jury of trials." In 1686 he was on church committees during the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Milburne. In Kittery in 1693, but about four years later together with his family was captured in Saco by the Indians and kept in Canada until the close of King William's war about the first of 1699. They returned to Saco but at the date of his will in 1714 he was "of Kittery." He died in Biddeford (formerly and now Saco) and probably at his son's house which was at the upper ferry about three miles below the falls and on the east side of the river. The family name of his wife is not known and the five children mentioned in his will are the only ones we know.

Mr. Whittier has perpetuated the Scammon name in his poem of Mogg Megone in connection with Wood Island at the mouth of the Saco River; the beauty of his poetry, however, is more to be admired than his historical accuracy. The larger part of the Maine family spell their name Scammon, but a portion spell it Scammon the same as the New Hampshire branch.

**1 Humphrey<sup>1</sup> Scammon**, born about 1640, died in Saco, Jan. 1, 1727-8; wife Elizabeth; his children mentioned in his will:

- 2 i. HUMPHREY,<sup>2</sup> jr., b. May 10, 1677; d. May 31, 1734.
- ii. ELIZABETH,<sup>2</sup> m. July 15, 1697, Andrew (son of Andrew and (prob.) Deborah (Willson) Haley) who d. in 1725. Children: Elizabeth,<sup>3</sup> b. June 25, 1698, Andrew,<sup>3</sup> b. June 22, 1700, William,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 17, 1704, and prob. d. young, Samuel,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 17, 1706, Sarah,<sup>3</sup> b. Apr. 9, 1709, John,<sup>3</sup> b. June 14, 1712, Rebecca,<sup>3</sup>
- iii. MARY,<sup>2</sup> m. Lieut. John (son of George Purington one of the first aldermen of Gorgeana (York). He left three sons, John,<sup>3</sup> James,<sup>3</sup> and Joshua,<sup>3</sup> and perhaps other children.
- iv. REMUEY,<sup>2</sup> m. --- Billings.
- 3 v. SAMUEL,<sup>2</sup> b. 1689; d. May, 1752.

**2 Capt. Humphrey Scammon, jr.** (*Humphrey*<sup>1</sup>) born in Kittery May 10, 1677 and died in Saco, May 31, 1734; he was married (probably the second time) about 1711 to Elizabeth (daughter of Dominicus and Hannah (Tristram) Jordan), who was born about 1690, and died, his widow, about 1746. In the agreement between Capt. Humphrey Scammon, Nathl. Weare and Pepperrell (afterwards Sir William) he is styled "Mariner," a prominent man and large land owner. He had ten children, the first two probably daughters of a first wife.

- i. HANNAH,<sup>3</sup> m. Lieut. Allison Brown of Arundel (Kennebunkport), and had two children: Andrew,<sup>4</sup> m. Nov. 5, 1747, Elizabeth Harding and had 10 ch. Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> m. Aug. 11, 1743, Abraham Tyler of Andover, then of Scarborough, of whom Southgate speaks highly, a soldier of the Revolution.
- ii. ELIZABETH,<sup>3</sup> m. Aug. 25, 1729, Capt. Ichabod Goodwin of Berwick, and had ten children: Hannah,<sup>4</sup> b. July 24, 1730; m. Tristram Jordan, Ichabod,<sup>4</sup> d. in infancy, Humphrey,<sup>4</sup> d. in infancy, Mary,<sup>4</sup> b. Jan. 21, 1736-7, m., 181,

Mar. 17, 1756; Foxwell Curtis Cutts (Har. Coll. 1747) and m., 2nd, July 20, 1762, Rev. John Fairfield of Saco. Ichabod,<sup>1</sup> d. in infancy. Dominicus,<sup>2</sup> b. Apr. 24, 1741; m., 1st, July 12, 1763, Hannah (daugh. of Capt. Elisha and Mary (Plaisted) Hill); and m., 2nd, in 1772, Mrs. Betsey (Littlefield) Perkins, Ichabod,<sup>3</sup> b. May 14, 1743, d. May 25, 1829; m. Mary, daugh. of Capt. Thomas and gr. daugh. of Col. Thomas Wallingford; he was Major General, also Sheriff of York Co. Samuel,<sup>4</sup> b. Aug. 17, 1745; d. unm. Elizabeth,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 25, 1748; d. unm. Sally,<sup>6</sup> b. Apr. 21, 1754; m., 1st, Sept. 24, 1772, Temple Hight, and m., 2nd, Rishworth Jordan.

iii. MARY,<sup>7</sup> Much of romantic tradition has been thrown around this child. In June, 1724, at about the age of 8, while on a visit to the garrison house of Roger Dearing in Scarborough, a connection of her family, she was captured and carried by the Indians to Canada, educated in the house of Gov. Vaudreuil, became a catholic, and m. a M. Dumincour of Quebec. She never received her inheritance, owing to the difficulty of communication. These lands, long known as "the Canada lots" were finally divided among the other heirs in 1802.

iv. SAMUEL,<sup>8</sup> d. Sept. 2, 1738; m. Aug. 25, 1737, Joseph (son of Tobias Jr. and Ann (Lord) Hanson of Dover, N. H.) as his 2nd wife. She had one son, Humphrey,<sup>9</sup> b. Aug. 27, 1738; d. aged 26 or 7; he m. Joanna, daugh. of Isaac Watson of Dover, and had 2 sons and 2 daughters.

v. HUMPHREY,<sup>10</sup> b. Mar. 2-1717. In the Kittery town records is the following which probably refers to him: "Married in Kittery Oct.—, 1738, by Rev. John Rogers, Humphrey Scammon of Biddeford and Susannah Shapleigh of Kittery." As the oldest son he received a double portion of his father's estate in 1736, and in 1744 he moved to Kittery where "he lived to a great age."

1 vi. DOMINICUS,<sup>11</sup> b. May 22, 1719; d. 1745.

5 vii. JAMES,<sup>12</sup> b. Aug. 1, 1721; d. 1753; he was a "blacksmith".

viii. NATHANIEL,<sup>13</sup> b. Feb. 6, 1723-4; d. at Cape Breton in 1745, unm.; he was a "cordwainer."

ix. BENJAMIN,<sup>14</sup> b. May 9, 1727; d. in Biddeford in 1745 on his return from Cape Breton, unm.

x. JEREMIAH,<sup>15</sup> b. May 12, 1729; d. May 29, 1729.

**3 Samuel<sup>16</sup> Scammon, Senior** (*Humphrey*<sup>1</sup>), born about 1690; died May, 1752, in his sixty-third year; married twice: first, in 1712, at Kittery, to Margery, daughter of Roger Dearing, sr., of Kittery. She was born 1689 and died Oct. 10, 1740; married, second (intention of marriage Sept. 5, 1741) to Elizabeth Stimson, of Biddeford. He lived on the eastern side of Saco River, half a mile above the lower ferry, but after the death of his first wife resided with his son Samuel, jr., who in 1736 built a garrison house about in the centre of the present town of Saco. This house although moved from its original site and much altered, is still used as a dwelling. Mr. Scammon was admitted a member of the church in Biddeford by Rev. Mr. Samuel Willard, who was ordained there Sept. 30, 1730. The only children known are those mentioned in his will:

6 i. SAMUEL<sup>17</sup> jr., b. 1713, d. Mar. 8, 1758.

ii. JOHN<sup>18</sup> d. 1752 m., 1st, Nov. 11, 1741, Hannah Foster of Scarborough, he m.

2nd (int. of m. Mar. 22, 1746). Hannah, dau. of Daniel Robinson of Cape Elizabeth. After Mr. Scammon's death his widow m. a second husband and removed with her children to Mt. Desert. The baptisms of his children are in the records of the 1st church of Biddeford:

- 1 MOLLY,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Dec. 5, 1742; m. in Scarborough June 9, 1757, James, son of Seth and Mary (Pickernale) Fogg; 8 children.
- 2 HANNAH FOSTER,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Dec. 14, 1744; d. young.
- 2 JOHN,<sup>4</sup> jr., bapt. May 24, 1747; d. young.
- 4 DANIEL,<sup>4</sup> bapt. July 17, 1748.
- 5 HANNAH,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Aug. 26, 1750.
- 6 REBECCA,<sup>4</sup> bapt. June 29, 1752.

7 III. EBENEZER.<sup>4</sup>

**4 Dominicus<sup>3</sup> Scammon.** (*Capt. Humphrey, jr.<sup>2</sup>, Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born May 22, 1719; died 1745; married, 1741, Rebecca (daughter of Capt. Daniel and Rebecca (Emery) Smith), born Oct. 12, 1724, and died 1745. They lived on the Ferry Road in Saco, a little below the present cemetery; they both died of the malignant fever contracted by some of those who returned from the Cape Breton expedition, and of which his brothers Nathaniel and Benjamin, who were there, died the same year. Capt. Daniel Smith was of Exeter, N. H., and died 1750; his widow, born Mar. 7, 1697-8, married, second, Lieut. Nathaniel Ladd, of the English army, who died 1776. "Madam Ladd," who died 1786, had the care of her grandchildren Dominicus, jr., and Elizabeth Scammon. She used to complain that Mr. Ladd gave all his negroes their freedom. "It was hard that she could not have one," two of them, "Pete" and "Bess," who were born of their slaves, were married and continued her voluntary servants till her death.

Children:

- 8 I. DOMINICUS,<sup>4</sup> jr., b. Feb. 7, 1742-3; d. Jan. 6, 1821.
- ii. ELIZABETH,<sup>4</sup> b. Jan. 11, 1744-5; d. Jan. 11, 1803; m. Aug. 21, 1762, Col<sup>d</sup> Thomas Cutts of Pepperrellboro. He was the son of Hon. Richard and Eunice (Curtis) Cutts of Kittery and was b. Apr. 5, 1736, and d. Jan. 10, 1821. 8 children:
  - 1 MARY<sup>5</sup> CUTTS, b. July 19, 1763; d. Mar. 21, 1796; m. June 24, 1788, Samuel Abbott, Esq. 2 sons.
  - 2 FOXWELL<sup>5</sup> CUTTS, b. Apr. 7, 1765; d. June 6, 1816; m., 1st, Aug. 2, 1789, Sarah (dau. of Col<sup>d</sup> James and Hannah (Page) Scammon), b. Oct. 16, 1768, and d. Aug. 1, 1806, without children. He m., 2nd, June 24, 1807, Hannah Dustin (dau. of Daniel Page of Concord, N. H.), b. Apr. 25, 1784; d. Aug. 14, 1817. They had 4 children.
  - 3 ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup> CUTTS, b. Dec. 20, 1766; d. Feb. 10, 1810; m. Jan. 9, 1785, her own cousin Richard Foxwell Cutts of Berwick. 10 children.
  - 4 THOMAS<sup>5</sup> CUTTS, b. June 8, 1769; d. July 17, 1839; m., 1st, Jan. 31, 1802, Elizabeth Hight of Berwick. 1 ch. He m., 2nd, June 2, 1807, Mary Augusta Cook of Wiscasset. 3 ch.
  - 5 RICHARD<sup>5</sup> CUTTS, b. June 28, 1771; d. Apr. 7, 1845; Har. Univ. 1790; m. Mar. 31, 1804, Anna Paine (a sister of Pres<sup>d</sup>. Madison's wife). 6 ch.

- 6 SARAH<sup>5</sup> CUTTS, b. Mar. 20, 1774; d. Nov. 7, 1845; m. Nov. 26, 1793, Dr. Thomas Gilbert (son of Timothy and Eunice (Brown) Thornton) U. S. Marshal for many years. 12 ch.
- 7 DOMINICK<sup>8</sup> CUTTS, b. May 4, 1778; d. May 4, 1844; m. Apr. 23, 1832, Polly Chadbourne, who d. Dec. 16, 1853, æt. 73 y. 6 mos. No children.
- 8 EUNICE<sup>5</sup> CUTTS, b. May 30, 1782; d. Oct. 26, 1853; m. Sept. 20, 1803, Maj. Samuel Nye, b. at Harwich, Mass., Aug. 27, 1777-8, d. Saco, Mar. 4, 1826, an officer in the war of 1812. They had 10 ch.

**5 James<sup>3</sup> Scammon** (*Capt. Humphrey, jr.<sup>2</sup>, Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born Aug. 1, 1721; died 1753; married Hannah Plaisted, probably a daughter of Col<sup>o</sup> Elisha and Hannah (Wheelwright) Plaisted of Berwick. Five children:

- 9 i. JAMES,<sup>4</sup> jr., b. 1740-1; d. Oct. 11, 1804.
- ii. HANNAH,<sup>4</sup> b. 1743; d. Oct. 10, 1771; m. Apr. 18, 1764, Thomas Donnell, jr. 4 children baptized in Biddeford.
1. WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> DONNELL, bapt. Feb. 23, 1772.
2. HANNAH<sup>5</sup> DONNELL, bapt. Feb. 23, 1772.
3. MIRIAM<sup>5</sup> DONNELL, bapt. May 14, 1775.
4. JOHN<sup>5</sup> DONNELL, bapt. May 14, 1775.
- 10 iii. NATHANIEL,<sup>4</sup> b. July 14, 1746; d. July 29, 1820.
- iv. ELIZABETH,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Feb. 22, 1748-9; m. Sept. 25, 1766, her cousin, Deacon John Hill of Berwick, son of Capt. Elisha and Mary (Plaisted) Hill.
- v. MARY,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Nov. 19, 1752; m., 1st, Apr. 4, 1770, Capt. Seth Mitchell.

The widow of James<sup>3</sup> Scammon married July 4, 1754, Major Ebenezer Ayer, from Haverhill, Mass., and had by him six children.

(To be continued.)

## INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGES IN GEORGETOWN, ME.

Jno. Foot and Martha Parinton, Mar. 31, 1772.  
 Jno. Linsey and Francis Hodgnet, April 4, 1772.  
 Jno. Wood and Mary Emerson of York, May 13, 1772.  
 Ralph Cheney and Lydia Grover, May 15, 1772.  
 Sam'l Freezey of Harpswell, and Lucy Holbrook, May 21, 1772.  
 Peter Jordan of Brunswick, and Hannah Holbrooks, May 21, 1772.  
 Thos. Roos of Harpswell, and Catharine Kennelle, June 13, 1772.  
 Jno. Rourk and Sarah Tarr, July 1, 1772.  
 Thadens Brown and Eliz. Brackett, July 30, 1772.  
 Lemuel Hall and Jean Dam, Aug. 7, 1772.  
 Jno. Chisam and Catharine Rairden, Aug. 18, 1772.  
 Jno. Andrews, of Brunswick, and Deborah Sargent, Sept. 19, 1772.  
 Sam'l Main, of Woolwich, and Margaret Grace, Oct. 16, 1772.  
 Jos. Main of Woolwich, and Beatrixe McCobb, Nov. 1, 1772.  
 Rev. Jno. Murray of Boothbay, and Mrs. Susanna Lithgow, Nov. 19, 1772.  
 Ephraim Fitts and Sarah Lowell, Nov. 21, 1772.  
 Jeremiah Tower and Margaret Ren, Dec. 12, 1772.  
 David Oliver, 6th, and Jane Marshall, Dec. 15, 1772.  
 Joshua Tennant and Ruth Matthews, Dec. 22, 1772.  
 Lemuel Standish and Mrs. Rachel Jackson, Jan. 1, 1773.  
 Sam'l Todd and Mary Porterfield, March 25, 1773.  
 Ebenezer Combs and Abigel Thomson, May 27, 1773.  
 James Crawford and Hulda Thomson, May 27, 1773.  
 Joshua Rains and Deborah Daring, of Harpswell, July 6, 1773.  
 Stephen Morss, of Falmouth, and Abigail Danil, Aug. 8, 1773.  
 Jona. Thomson and Martha Thomson, of Brunswick, Sept. 11, 1773.  
 Samuel Berry of Gardner Town, and Ruth Lunaber, Sept. 25, 1773.  
 Arad Powers and Lucy White, Sept. 25, 1773.  
 Jno. Combs and Survier Brown, Oct. 3, 1773.  
 Jno. Campbell and Ann Drummond, Nov. 12, 1773.  
 Isaac Bridges and Eliz. Snow, of Harpswell, Nov. 12, 1773.  
 Thomas Leimont and Lucy Mitchel, Nov. 14, 1773.  
 Benj. Donnell and Eliz. Todd, Nov. 21, 1773.  
 Francis Burnham and Eliz. Ring, Nov. 25, 1773.  
 John Donnell and Sarah Philbrook, Dec. 8, 1773.  
 Richard Keating, of Harpswell, Minham Bridges, Dec. 13, 1773.  
 Jos. Thomas and Phebe Tyler of Jeremy-Squam, Jan. 7, 1774.  
 Nath'l Donnel and Susannah Sargent, Feb. 5, 1774.  
 Geo. Andrews and Eliz. Brant, March 5, 1774.  
 Chas. Coming and Marthy Holbrook, March 26, 1774.  
 Sam'l Carter and Mercy Tarr, April 23, 1774.  
 Jas. McCobb, Esq., and Hannah Miller of Bristol, May 21, 1774.  
 John Williams and Abigail Higgins, May 22, 1774.  
 John Parrot and Fencia Combs, May 22, 1774.  
 Daniel Mors and Molly Waymon, June 12, 1774.

## MARY ENDICOTT'S DIARY.

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*(Continued from page 63.)*

Mar. 11, 1859. Mrs. Serena Perry died on the 8th, aged 39, leaving husband & little children & 3 sisters & an aged father. Also, George Perkins of Wenham died a few months ago. Was in the morning of life & left a widowed mother & brother & an aged grandfather.

Mar. 22, 1859. In Feb., I think, Mr. Samuel Porter Fowler of Danversport died—aged. Leaves a number of children. Three unmarried daughters resided in the house with him.

April 5, 1859. Died night before last Mrs. Willard Putnam of Danversport.

April 12, 1859. Died a few days ago, I think April 4, Mrs. Deborah Fosdick; wife of John Fosdick of Charlestown, daughter of late Dea. Nath'l Frothingham, leaving a husband & 2 daughters. She buried a married daughter & her husband few years ago.

July 2, 1859. Buried yesterday, Harriet S. Coolidge daughter of Joshua & Harriet Sylvester. Recently married & had one child.

July 22, 1859. Rufus Choate to be buried in Boston to-morrow. Died at Halifax on his way to Europe.

Aug. 27, 1859. Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, widow of the late Samuel C., died last week. She was between 83 & 84 years of age. Also Captain Atkins of New York died about a week ago. A few years ago he formed a second connection with Mrs. Hopping of Salem, daughter of the late Deacon N. Frothingham; thus she is left a widow a second time.

Sep. 6, 1859. Buried on the 3rd, John Dwinell of Topsfield, about 40 years old. Resided from one to two miles from here with parents & brothers. Died on 2nd Sept., John Wheeler, of Danvers, aged 72. He formerly resided in this vicinity many years ago & also in our family. Left wife & two children.

Oct. 14, 1859. Died recently Mrs. Parker Brown of Salem & Mrs. Luther Parks of Boston.

Nov. 24, 1859. Thanksgiving.

Jan. 21, 1860. On Jan. 10, Pemberton mills fell. Great loss of life; crushed or burned several hundred.

Mar. 2, 1860. Buried to-day Mr. N. Batchelder, Tailor at Plains.

Yesterday's papers announced death of John C. Noyes, formerly of S. Danvers, native of Atkinson, N. H. Died in Manchester, England. Both left widows & families.

Mar. 25, 1860. Died at Boston Mr. Benacab C. Bracket & on Mar. 17th, his widow Mary Bracket, daughter of the late Aaron Porter of Salem. They resided in Danvers in my younger days.

April 21, 1860. Died on 19th. inst. Mr. Moses Pettingill of Danvers & Mr. Sylvester Cummings of Georgetown, both leaving widows & Mr. Pettingill quite a number of children. Mr. Cummings I think left some though he lost two married children within a year or two.

April 27, 1860. Mrs. Margaret Putnam widow of the late Edward Putnam buried this afternoon. Died day before yesterday, leaving a son & daughter & an only sister & brothers.

May 4, 1860. Buried to-day Miss Hannah Putnam, one of the old inhabitants of this neighborhood. Also died some days ago, another friend, Miss Mary Putnam, far advanced in life.

May 20, 1860. Died on the 13th. inst., Mr. Abel Nichols of Danvers, aged 15, leaving two children, a widowed mother & a sister.

June 11, 1860. Died this morning, an old friend, Mr. Robert Gray of Portsmouth. His sister was staying here & her sister & brother-in-law came after her & to tell her the sad news.

June 15, 1860. Died June 12th Mrs. Louise P. Putnam, wife of Rev. A. P. Putnam of Roxbury & daughter of Samuel Preston, aged 32 years. Buried to-day.

June 23, 1860. Died at Rowley, June 19th, Capt. Solomon Dodge, past 81 years of age. He was an old neighbor of ours in former years & a well known & intimate friend of father's & of us all. Was of "Excellent character."

June 24, 1860. Our near neighbor & dear friend, Hannah Richardson, died yesterday afternoon.

Sep. 11, 1860. Mr. Moses Putnam, aged citizen, born & always resided in this vicinity, died yesterday morning, about 85, leaving widow, children & grandchildren. Samuel Cummings, also belonging to this vicinity, died suddenly within two or three days. Died on or near the road (not far from Turnpike).

Jan. 5, 1861. Joseph Black departed this life Jan. 3rd, leaving wife & several young children—one of our neighbors.

Feb. 11, 1861. Died Saturday, 9th, Col. Jesse Putnam, an aged & well known citizen, leaving widow & children.

Mar. 8, 1861. Fidelity, daughter of the late Edward & Margaret Putnam buried to-day. Died on the 6th, aged 21, leaving an orphan brother—a year or two older, I think.

Mar. 26, 1861. Died on 21st, Rev. Thos. Whittemore, to be buried to-day. Editor of Trumpet.

April 19, 1861. Within a day or two Mrs. Susan Putnam (daughter of Moses Putnam) returned from the South with the body of her only daughter, Eliza, whom she had taken there for her health.

April 20, 1861. Died on the 16th, Mrs. Polly Frothingham of Salem, widow of the late Dea. Nath'l Frothingham; she was wanting 2 or 3 months of 81 years, "A good woman."

May 31, 1861. Died recently Mrs. Mehitable Cheever of Dorchester, N. H., formerly of Danvers. Was between 90 & 100. I knew her in her youthful days. Also died within a few days, Mr. Moses Black of Danvers, over eighty, and also Rev. Hosea Ballou 2nd, of Medford.

July 20, 1861. Just heard of death of Col. Warren Porter, my nephew's (Elias E. Porter) only uncle.

July 29, 1861. Sabbath before last I with my sister & nephew attended my cousin's (Col. W. Porter) funeral. He was buried with Masonic honors. Died within a day or two the aged Samuel Clarke, leaving a widow & 3 daughters, sons-in-law & grandchildren. Dea. Joel Peabody died last week, leaving widow & several children. Deacon John Wright of Topsfield died yesterday, I think, leaving widow & several little children & a daughter by a former marriage.

Aug. 5, 1861. Died Aug. 3, Mr. Squire Shove of S. Danvers, about my own age. The last child of his parents; leaves a widow & nephew & nieces.

Aug. 9, 1861. Since yesterday have heard of death of two aged acquaintances, friends of my parents, Mr. Ephraim Harris of Beverly & Mrs. Sarah Bryant, both 87 years of age. The latter died in Salem & has lived there & in various places in her life time. She was a distant relative of our family & both of these old friends have seen much trouble in their matrimonial connection.

Aug. 31, 1861. Another friend gone, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, widow of the late Capt. Samuel Kennedy & aunt to the man who has lived in our family more than 50 years, was buried yesterday morning. She has left a daughter & a son & his wife & grandchild.

Oct. 15, 1861. Died at Danversport yesterday about noon, Mr. Moses Black, leaving widow & a family of children. A useful man especially in the Universalist society.

Oct. 22, 1861. Died at Danvers Plains a day or two since, Mary Ann Putnam, daughter of Eben Putnam.

(To be continued.)

## GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY

J. HARVLY TREAT.

(Continued from page 23.)

### ABSTRACTS.

1590 John Trott of Lode in psh of Martocke, co Somst., husbandman; will nuncupative; Dat. 12 Dec. 1589; wife Margaret sole Legatee; Wit. Thos. Lyde, Alice Perryn, Joane Lyde, Eliz. Lyde, Joane wherwood, with others; Adm. with will gr 26 Jan. 1589 to relief, no Exr being named. Drury 4

1591 Marye Trott of Pykesashe in psh of Mertoocke, Somst., widowe; Dat. 25 Aug. 36 Eliz., 1594; Cath. of Wells 4d.; psh Ch. of 3s.; poor of M. 13s. 4d.; dan Edithe Moore £4 & half of apparell; dan's dan Joane Knappe £20, a Cubbord in Hall, best Chest, Coffe standing in the Beddes foote in Little Parlor & all money & goods in same, & Coffe vnder the windowe & a siluer spoone, viz the best fetherbedd &c, a Drawer of Calicowe for same, &c &c, best brasse panne, & Kettell, 1th brasse panne, 2d brasse Crocke & 1e st ditto, best bason, 5 best tynnen platters, 3 ditto podingers, 3 do saucers, 2 salts, 2 Candlestickes, 2d Cowe & half Apparell, all timber vessell & an yron barre in Kitchen Chimney, best yron potthookes & Cronke if sh die before 16, rem to her bro. John Knappe & if he die bef. 21 rem to my sisters son Thos Alven of Pitminster & dan's dan Mary Moore; servt Willm Cribbe £1; every godch. 12d.; John Knappe afsd R. L. & Exr; Overseers Thos Alven afsd & Thos Leache of Piesashe & to each 10s.; Wit. Johane Chaffye, Robte Chaffie; In primis-Mary Trott hathe given to Mary Moore, dan of Geo Moore £1 in his hands; to John Maister 4 lbs of wooll; Alice Maister an olde Cote & apron; Joane Turner xij d., an apron & smoeke; John Cluellen xij d.; Wm Crybe a bedd &c that dothe belong to him & he dweth £1 whereof 10s. to his 2 sons; Jdeth Moore & her dan Joane Knappe 11 lbs of yarne & 6 lbs of wooll; Pro. 18 Nov. 1594 by dan Edith Moore to whom Admon was issued during minority of Extrs. Dixey 82

1610 Robert Trott of Cheddar, co. Somst. husbandman, sicke of bodye; Dat. 10 July 1610; sonn John Trott leases of ground at Banwell & Stoke & £20; daus Eliz. & Agnes Trott each £20; wife Maryan R. L. & Ex; Overseers Thos Darban & Wm. Reve, Jr.; Wit. Wm. Rue Jr., Thos Durban & John Venn the Elder; Pro. 6 Oct. 1610 by Extrs. Wingfield 84

1620 Robert Trott of Crewkerne, Somst, yeoman; Dat. 29 Jan. 1619; to Ch of C. 3s. 4d; Almshouse of C. 20s.; 3 score olde poore folk of C. 20s.;

wife Joane Trotte great Chest with contents & all goods except Hay; to Anne dau. of John Trott my silver Cuppe onellie wife to have use of same for her life; to Joane dau of son Robert Trotte, half doz. siluer spoones with use to wife; Robert Trott son of Henry Trott 40s; somme Robert Trotte £100; dau. Christian Trott £105; somme John Trotte Res Leg & Exr; Wit. John Fuller & Roger Cussins: Pro. 6 May 1620 by Exr. Soame 45

*This will was not indaxed in Calendar, but found by page to page search.*

1623 Edith Trott of Chellington, co. Somst., widdowe, sicke of body; Dat. 26 Apr. 1622; to poor of C. 3s. 4d.; to daus dan Johane ffarnham all apparell & household stuff; Thos Smith of Stoke Abbott, Dorset, yeoman, owes me £52 & 3 score bush of wheat, 30 bush of wheate (*sic*) 30 bush of Barley & 30 bush of Oates due for 3 yrs rent of Tenement at Chillington & I give to sd Johane ffarnham & John & Joseph sons of John Drayton of Barrington the moyetie & halfendeale of said debt or what is recovered; to Dorothy & Edith Smith, daus of sd Thos. Smith each 12d.; dan Agnes wife of John Baunton the other half of said debt & she Extrx.; Overseer neighbor John Sampson & to him 12d.; signs by mark; Wit. Mr. Timother Dixes, William Wilkens; Pro. 9 May 1623 by Ex.

1629 Robert Trott of Bishoppes Lideard, co. Somst., sick of body; Dat. 26 Aug. 1628; St. Andrews Ch. of Wells 12d.; bro. Henry's son Alexander bapt Burdette 1603 Trott £10; sist Joane Peafe £10 & my house in Buckland with rem to her dau. Mary; sist Joane Pearce's dau Joane P. the yr. £30; brother Henry Trott 40s.; poor of B. L. 20s.; poor of Ashpriors 19s.; Church of Ashpriors 19s.; poor of Buckland 20s.; godch. Robt. Stone, James Ballifant & Robt. ffriene 12d. apiece; Mary Pearce dau. of sist Joane Pearce R. L. & Extrx; Overseer, friend John Mighill als Curtis & to him 6s. 8d.; signs by mark; Wit. Rich Tomes, John Mighill als Curtis Thos. Nashion; Pro. 13 Feb. 1628 by Extrx. Ridley 48

1629 John Trott of Crewkerne, co. Somst., yeoman; at 1 Nov. 1629; wife Aune sole leg. but if wife doe marie & dau Anne Trott shall possess my house, she to pay dau. Rachel £20, with rem. to fower youngest child; w. Anne Extrx & tutor of 4 yr. ch.; Overs. John Beard & Nich Wyatt Wit. Robt. ffreke, Jo. Bartole, Jo. Eades, Geo. Lane; Pr. 30 Dec. 1629 Ridley 106

ADMONS.

1608 Christopher Trott, May 20 Commission issued to Charles Ley one of the Creditors of xpofer Trott, late of Taunton, co. Somst., dec'd, to adm. &c. Invt. Ext. 4<sup>th</sup> Johis 1609. Act Bk fo. 118

1609 Thomas Trott, Dec. 12 Com. iss. to Henry Trott, brother of Thomas Trott, late of kingsdon, co. Somst., dec'd to adm &c. Inv ex 7<sup>th</sup> vij<sup>th</sup> Blasij. Act Bk fo. 181

1621 John Trott, Oct. 23 Com. iss. to Simon Trott, brother of John Trott, late of Ould Cleeve, co. Somst., decd. to adm. &c. Act Bk fo. 221

1626 John Trott de bonis. Feb. 4 Com. iss. to Thomas Trott, brother of John Trott late of Old Cleeve, co. Somst., deed., to adm. & Simon Trott, the bro. having deceased without having fully admrd. &c. Act Bk fo. 58

WILLS IN PROBATE COURT OF THE ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON.

*Registered wills in 42 unindexed volumes from 1538 to 1593 with numerous chasms.*

1546 Willm Trott of Porlock. Dat. xxvij febr. 1545; To be buried in churchyard of P.; to church of P. ijs. iiij d.; Harrie nick iiij shepe; John Trott the young<sup>r</sup> my beste coate & A doublett; John nick of Dunster my grey cote; all godeh. ij d. apeece; wief Agnes to be Resid. Legatee & Executrix; Wit. S<sup>r</sup> John Seyman Curate & John Rytner; Pro. in psh. church of Monksilver 5 Apr. 1546; Val. Inven. xv li.; Vol. 1538-1546, fo. 181

1546 Thos. Beste of Shepton beclmip; dat. 15 Nov. 1546; pr. 8 Jan 1546 Wit. Richard Trott. Vol. 1538-1546, fo. 191

1547 Roburt Tette of Crukelherne; da. xvij Mehe 1547; bur. in chyd of Crewkerne; to St. Andrews Ch. in Welles ij d.; to High aulter of C. for tethings forgotten iiij d.; to church of C. A Shepe; wief Alice Res. Leg. & Ex.; Wit. Sir Richarde Archbold curatt, John Som'sett, Nicholas Snider with other mo; Vol. 1547-1548, fo. 14

1558 Johan Trotte of Northpetherton. vearye sycke of bodye; da. xxij maye 1558; bur. in chyd of N. P.; to psh. ch. of same ijs. iiij d.; psh. ch. of St. mychael xijd.; Cath. Ch. of Wells iiij d.; bro. James Trotte vjs. viij d.; Phillippe Sedboroughe vjs. viij d.; bro. John Trotte xijs.; bro. Thoms Trotte vne cowe; Johane Andersye. dau. to Henrie A vne cowe; Symon Andersye the increase of same cowe for space of iij yerres; Melchel Anderseye a cowe & a lambe; Margerye Andersye ij platters. ij podingers & ij sawcers; Constance daye her syster i platter j podinger & j sawcer; Margaret Trotte her syster the same; Margaret babbe one charger; Margaret Juglyhe Her goddan. ijs. iiij d.; Jone nevell her dau. xxs.; Roberte Oorece xijd.; dorothe Lewse a Neckerchewe; Jone lewse the syster of dorothe afsd. an Apron; Julyan Batte one Neckerchew; her godmother Johan Raff one kerchief; margerye Raff an apron & neckerchief; Jone Score a kercheiff; margarett score a white petycote; Jane Sedebury a kercheiff; Johan Lewse dowghter to willm Lewse vne Reboud of sycke; Jone Godden a kercheiff; James Raff, Henrie Raff & Thos Babbe each iiij d.; Henrie Rudesey ijs. iiij d.; mother Margaret Trotte Res. Leg. & Ex; Wit. Henrie Andersey, James Trotte, & philipppe Sedbury w<sup>th</sup> others. Vol. 1557-1558, fo. 105

1558 Richard Trotte of meriatt; da. xiiij Sept. 1558; wiffe Alice sole legatee & Ex.; Wit. Sr Thoms Lamberd, vicar of Meriat & willm Ball; Pro. xij<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1558. Vol. 1557-1558, fo. 150

*(To be continued.)*

## CONTENTS OF A FAMILY TRUNK.

*Providence May 13<sup>th</sup> 1783*

Rec of Sylvanus Martain Forty three pound Nineteen Shilling & Eight pence It being In full for two Hogsheads of W. I. Rum Bt of Hezekiah Dayton Which he bought of W<sup>m</sup> Buntin Out of the prize Brig Jenny Which was Taken by W<sup>m</sup> Brown In the privatear Modesty And sense Sold to W<sup>m</sup> Hall.

In behalf of W<sup>m</sup> Hall,  
Jon<sup>d</sup> Tillinghast.

*E. Greenwich August 3<sup>d</sup> 1778*

Sir—

the Barrer has a Contentel Horse which you will be Pleas<sup>d</sup> to Bate While he stays if that waggon is Repair<sup>d</sup> and you Can spare it to Come here send it as soon as Possible I expect to be with you to morrow if the Troops here should move that way in hast from your friend and humbl sarv<sup>t</sup>

C Brown  
To Dexter Brown Esq  
D. W. Mr Gen<sup>l</sup>.  
Public Service

This writing is to Certifie all persons whom it doth or may concern:-- that Anthony Sprague Jun<sup>or</sup> of Attleborough in the County of Bristol in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay &c: and Anna Thurston of Providence in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation &c: personally appeared before me the subscriber, in Providence above said: on the twenty fifth day of November in the year of our Lord 1723: and they was then and there Lawfully Joyned together in Marriage Pr. me.

Richard Browne,  
Justice of peace

To William Brown Capt. of the first Company or Train Band of the Town of Providence and County of Providence and Collony of Rhode Island &c, these Greeting.——

Wharcas as the General Assembly of this Collony att thare Laste Sessions Did order the Companies or Train Bands In Each Respective Regiments In this Collony to Be forth with Cauld to Gather as Soum as

Conveniently might Be to InListe Solgers to Go to his majestyes forces In the west Inges a Gainst the King of Spain and for thare In curriegemant a bounty of five pounds and a wach Cote Given by the Government Besides a large Bounty from his majesty &c . . . . .

These are tharefouer In His Majestyes name George the Second King of Grate Britton &c—to Raquier you the Sd. William Brown to Warn and give Timely notes to all and Every solger. under youre Command that they meet to Gather on Friday next the 23 Day of this instant october att the House of Capt. James Olneys In Providence att nine a Clock In sd. day thare to meete Youre feeld offisurs to Raseive such men as shall Inliste a fordsd.

Given under our hands and Seale this 16: Day of October In the 15 year of his sd. Majestyes Raign anno Dom. 1741

{ Seal }  
{ Seal }

Jabez Bowen Left. Colonel

James Arnold Major.

To Capt. W<sup>m</sup> Brown In Providence

*Middletown—August 23 Ad. 1777,*

A Return of the temers Belonging to Genaral Cornals Briggade

John Workers 3 Cattle

James Kint 3 ..

Joshua Grant 3 ..

Josiah Allin 3 ..

John Vial 4 oxen & a horse

Samuel Rede 3 cattle

Nathaniel Smith 4 oxen & a horse

Daniel Jinks 4 oxen & a horse

Daniel Thurber 3 Cattle

Lucus Wheten 3 ..

Volintine Martin 3 ..

Elkanah Humphry 4 oxen & a horse

William Urlbour 4 oxen.

Total of the temes 13

These men all have thare teemes

Will<sup>m</sup> Jones

W. Master

*Providence, June 22, 1778.*

This day Rec<sup>d</sup> of Silvanus Martin one Hundred Dollars the same being for one Sixteenth part of the Sloop Dolphin—Isaac Tyler Master, Now to be fitted out A privateering which sd Martin is to pay his pro-

portion of fitting out and I promise to Deliver the Above Mentioned part to sd Martin with his paying his Proportionate part of sd Bills.

By me as witness my hand

Martin Thurber.

---

*Providence January 10<sup>th</sup> 1791*

then Receiv<sup>d</sup> of Dexter Brown Exetior to the Last will and Testament of Susanna Brown Deceast one Silver Pornger marked S. W. which was given to Susanna Whipple granddaughter to the deceast which was prized at Nine Dollars. I say rec<sup>d</sup> by me as per above.

Susanna Whipple.

Joseph Hawkins.

*Rehoboth October: ye 16<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1775.*

My son,

I Received your letter wherein I Find a Request to Exchange ye use of Horses: it will Discommode me some about my use of the Team, but however I am nevertheless very Willing as the Circumstance is:—But Fear it will prove Chargeable for your Present Return to Service unless you are forst to go on foot which will prove very Tedious & Fatiguing: however Conduct prudently as you can.

Fare well from your loving Father

Sylvanus Martin.

P. S. Leave a line of intelligence when you Set off whereby we may be Furtlaur Informed how matters are conducted: & also I give my Regards to Brother Brown & Sister & Family & am Glad he is going and wish him a Good Journey on so Good an Errand.

S. M.

to M<sup>r</sup> Sylvanus Martin

at

Providence

These—

---

*Power of Attorney*

from Walter Monk. Citizen and Merchant of London.

appoints as atty.

my trusty friend Benjamin Mountford of Boston in N. E. to collect debts of William Milbourne late of the Island of Bermuda—mariner.

13 March, 168<sup>3</sup> London.

In presence of

George Monk Son to said Walter Monk.

Simon Man.

Tho. Brinley.

**ABSTRACT OF THE COUNTY COURT RECORDS OF  
ESSEX COUNTY, MASS. 1636-1693.**

BY PERLEY DERBY.

*(Continued from Salem Press Historical Genealogical Record, Vol. II, page 192.)*

**White**, John Sr. of Salem, for not coming to watch. Thomas Louthrop of Salem, witness. (17)

**Edwards**, Rice and wife of Salem, for incontinency before marriage. Witnesses, Henry Walton, Mary Bourne, both of Salem. (17)

**Chubb**, Thomas of Salem, Bass river side, for idly misspending his time. Witnesses, Thomas West and William Dixie, both of Salem. (17)

**Cromwell**, Philip

**Sims**, Peter

**Knight**, Walter

**Leech**, John, Sr.

**Tucke**, Thomas

**Wake**, William

} all of Salem, for living away from their  
wives. (17)

**Clarke**, William of Salem, for reporting that he did secretly pry into the chamber of his master and mistress when they were in bed together. Witnesses, Thos: Goldsmith, Michael Sallows, Edward Wilson, all of Salem. (17)

**Trask**, Capt. Wm: of Salem, for scales and weights not being gauged up to order. Witnesses, Nicholas Sharp, Thomas Truster, both of Salem. (17)

**Tike**, Robert, for stealing wood. (17)

**Read**, Thomas, plaintiff and witness. (17)

**Studley**, John of Salem, for taking, selling and stealing an ax, and carrying it to his master again. Witnesses, Thomas Truster, Ralph Talbot, Tristram Dollaber, all of Salem. (17)

PRESENTMENTS. 4 mo. 1613.

**Fitts**, Zachary of Lynn, for keeping great cattle and swine in his own land within a common fence. Robert Driver of Lynn, witness. (17)

**Churchman**, Auld (Hugh) of Lynn, for living 7 or 8 years without his wife, and living with the wife of Hugh Burt locked with him alone in his house. Witnesses, Joseph Flood and Jarrald Spencer, both of Lynn. (17)

**Hill**, Mary of Marblehead, for being overcome with wine. Witnesses, Wm. Blanchett and Zo: Blanchett, both of Marblehead. (17)

**Friend**, John of Salem, for striking Nathaniel Pitman (Pickman) of Salem, in his own house. (17)

**Downing**, Mr.

**Curtis**, Zacheus

**Ingersoll**, Richard

**Putnam**, John

**Goodall**, Robert

**Spooner**, Thos:

**Ray**, Daniel

**Davenport**, Rich:

**Perry**, Francis

**Borradge**, Wm:

} all of Salem, for putting their cattle  
} Thomas Read of Salem, witness. (17)

**Edwards**, Rice of Salem, and wife for incontinency before marriage. Witnesses, Henry Walton and Mary Bourne, both of Salem (17)

**Davenport**, Rich: of Salem, foreman of grand jury. (17)

PRESENTMENTS. 10 mo. 1613.

**Sanders**, John of Salem. Will dated Oct. 22, 1613, proved Dec. 28, 1643. Son John under 21; his wife to have residue of estate. Father-in-law Joseph Grafton and Goodman Hardie, overseers to will. Witnesses, Nathaniel Porter, Henry Budsall. All of Salem. (18)

PRESENTMENT. 12 mo., 1613.

**Belknap**, Abraham of Lynn. Inventory, £53 10 s. Died beginning of Sept., 1613. Wife, Mary Belknap. Appraisers, William

Tilton, Edward Tomlins. Creditors, Joseph Armitage, Francis Ingalls, Goodman Phillips, Richard (Routon?), Thomas Loughton, Edward Farrington, Zerard Spencer, Mr. Tinge, John Person. All of Lynn. (18)

**Ingalls**, John of Lynn, presented for words between him and Thomas Winterton, of Lynn. Deposition by John Rysell of Lynn. (18)

**Stanborough**, Josias of Lynn, for defrauding a court execution. Witness, Edward Tomlins of Lynn. (18)

#### WARRANTS TO SUMMON PERSONS PRESENTED.

**Churchman**, Ould (Hugh) of Lynn, for living 7 or 8 years without his wife. (18)

**Armitage**, Joseph of Lynn, for procuring a false warrant for 70 persons. Witnesses, Edward Tomlins and Nicholas Browne, both of Salem. (18)

**Armitage**, Joseph of Lynn, for selling house and land, already mortgaged, to another man. Mr. Russell of Charlestown, witness. (18)

**Dexter**, Thomas of Lynn, for evading course of justice, etc. Witnesses, Edward Tomlins and Joseph Armitage, both of Lynn. (18)

**Edwards**, wife of Mr. of Lynn, for striking a man and scoffing at his membership. Witnesses, John Wood, Boniface Barton, both of Lynn. (18)

**Hethersay**, Robert of Lynn, for lying from his wife for many years. (18)

**Walton**, Mr. of Lynn, for saying he had as leave hear a dog bark as to hear Mr. Cobbett, of Lynn, preach. Witnesses, John Smith of Lynn, who saith he can prove two others. William Longley of Lynn, constable. (18)

5 mo., 1644.

**Pritchard**, Hugh of Gloucester, vs. John **Sadler** of Salem for debt. Obadiah Bryen of Gloucester (p Cur). (19)

**Bartol**, John of Marblehead vs. Alice, wife of Jno. **Peach**, jr., of Marblehead. Witnesses, Richard Cook and wife, Moses Maverick, Jno. Devereux and wife, wife of Abraham Whithier, all of Marblehead. David Carwithen of Marblehead, constable. Before Ralph Fogg of Salem. (19)

**SOLDIERS AT FORT GEORGE, NOW BRUNSWICK, MAINE  
IN 1732 AND 1735.**

[From *Massachusetts Archives.*]

The petition of the officers and soldiers of His Majesty's Fort George,  
at Brunswick, to the Hon. Jonathan Belcher, Governor.

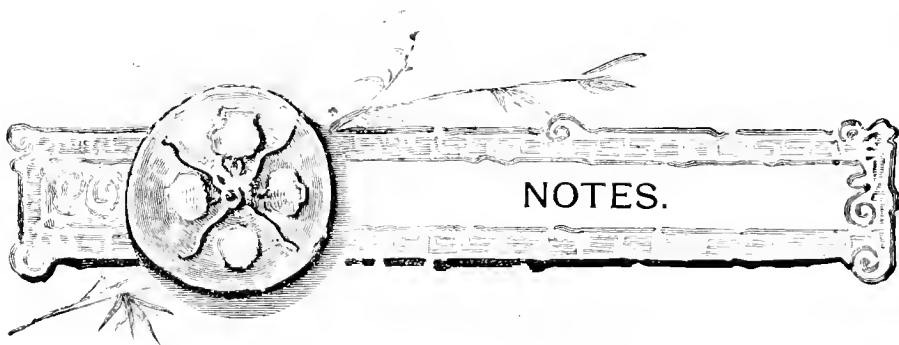
"Have not received pay or wages since Sept. 28, 1730," dated July,  
1732 and signed by

Benjamin Larrabee.	Ephraim Winship.
Samuel Eaton.	Alexander Potter (mark).
Robert Lithgo (mark).	Luke Wells (mark).
William Sturgeon.	James McFarlane.
William Malcolm.	Nehemiah Robinson (mark).
William Potter.	Jacob Eaton.
	Thomas Frasier (mark.)

**ROLL OF COMPANY STATIONED AT FORT GEORGE, 1735.**

BENJAMIN LARRABEE, *Captain.*  
Pompey, negro servant to Capt. Larrabee.  
SYMOND BRADBURY, *Lieutenant.*  
David Sergeant, *Corporal.*  
Samuel Eaton, *Sentinel.*  
Robert Lithgo, *Gunner.*

William Potter.	Thomas Lane.
Alexander Potter.	Thomas McGregor.
Nehemiah Robinson.	Charles Casady.
Jacob Eaton.	Robert Barriek.
Thomas Frazier.	Thomas Washborne.
Luke Wells.	John Smith.
	William Larrabee.



The Nurse family at their annual gathering this year, which, by the way, is the bi-centennial of the witchcraft delusion, erected a tablet on which are inscribed the names of forty individuals who were brave enough to testify in the behalf of Rebecca Nurse at the time of her trial. This petition is one of the most important papers we have bearing upon the witchcraft delusion at Salem Village, yet a recent writer on this subject completely ignores its existence.

It is a pity that care should not have been taken in cutting the names on the stone which, consequently, will have to be re-cut, as certain names are incorrectly given.

The Rev. A. P. Putnam of Concord, delivered a very valuable address in the First Church, after the dedication.

The names, with the exception of Nathaniel Putnam, appearing on the tablet are given on page 100 of our July issue. The name Houtton is an error for Houlton. We hope a report of the proceedings will be issued in pamphlet form as soon as may be.

The July number of the New England Historical Genealogical Register appears later than usual. We understand the reason for this is that there is a difference of opinion in relation to the manner in which Mr. Waters' valuable gleanings should be printed. The result has been the placing of his extremely interesting and extensive communication at the rear of the number even after such dry matter as the necrology, society proceedings, etc. As Mr.

Waters' gleanings are really far more valuable than the balance of the Register, it seems to us that his communications should either be given a proper place in the make up of the Register or else be issued under a separate pagination, which latter course is undoubtedly the better to take.

Mr. Lea, in his paper upon the "Parentage of Rev. Nicholas Street of New Haven," reprints to a great measure what has already and is now appearing in the pages of PUTNAM'S MONTHLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, under our general head of Genealogical Gleanings in England. Mr. Lea was employed by Mr. J. H. Treat of Lawrence, who is at present furnishing us with these installments, to search English records for the name of Treat and gathered much relating to that and similarly pronounced names.

Have you read *Historic Storms of New England*, by Sidney Perley? It is one of the most interesting books of the day, telling of the earthquakes, peculiar incidents of tornadoes, dark days, etc., etc., which New England has experienced during the past 250 years. Over 350 pages, bound in cloth, \$1.65 postpaid, by the publisher.

Hawthorne's life in Salem is fully and interestingly described in the *Visitor's Guide to Salem*, just issued. The illustrations are all new. Sent post-paid by the publisher, Eben Putnam, upon receipt of twenty-five cents.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and county histories in preparation, is solicited.

### QUERIES.

1. Richard Ingersoll came from Bedfordshire, England, in 1629, and settled in Salem, Mass. He died about 1644. He married Ann ——. After his death his widow married John Knights.

Their children were:

1. George, b. —; m. Elizabeth —.
2. John, b. —; m. Judith Felton.
3. Nathaniel, b. —; m. Hannah Collins.
4. Alice, b. —; m. Jonathan Walcott.
5. Bathsheba, b. —; m. John Knights of Newbury.
6. Joannah, b. —; m. Richard Pettigell.
7. Sarah, b. —; m. William Haines of Salem.

Will some of your readers please give me the maiden surname of Ann, the wife of Richard Ingersoll, and also the date of the birth of his children. Also, the maiden surname of Elizabeth, the wife of George Ingersoll, David Ingersoll (grandson of George and Elizabeth Ingersoll

married Mary Sargent, Dec. 12, 1718. Want the christian name of her father and the maiden name of her mother.

2. Information is requested concerning the Bessom family of Marblehead, during the 17th and 18th centuries.

3. Holton Family.—Information is requested concerning any members of this family who are descended from the Dauvers or Salem family of that name. Branches of this family settled in New Salem, Sutton, Houlton, Me., and elsewhere. It is distinct from the Northampton family of Holton.

4. Ebenezer Griffin, of Bradford, Mass., married, 1755, Persilla, daughter of Benjamin Kimball. Died Oct. 2, 1792. Wanted: his parentage and ancestry.

5. Ebenezer Stewart, of Rowley, married, about 1699, Elizabeth Johnson. Who were her parents and where was she born?



## CONTENTS OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

**A Journal of American Ethnology and Archæology**, edited by J. Walter Fewkes, Vol. II. 1892. A few Summer Ceremonials at the Tusayan Pueblos; Natal Ceremonies of the Hopi Indians; A Report on the Present Condition of a Ruin in Arizona called Casa Grande.

**The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography**, *July*, 1892.

Diary of Lt. James McMichael of the Penn. Line, 1776-78; Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, 1768-98; John Clay Poole's Memorandum Book; Diary of Nathan Sellers, 1776-78; The Battle of Germantown described by a Hessian Officer (plan of battle); Letters of Lt. John Richardson, 1776; Richard Preston of Maryland, 1636; Letter of Miss Rebecca Franks, 1778; Directory of Friends in Philadelphia, 1757-1760; Wilhelm, Baron Imhausen and Knyphausen (portrait); Notes, Queries, Book Notices.

**Iowa Historical Record**, *July*, 1892.

Dr. Enos Lowe; Henry Dodge; Gov. Kirkwood as a Poet; The Old Pioneer; Recollections of Rev. John Johns; Men who made Iowa; War Memories; Indian names; Deaths; Notes.

**The English Historical Review**, *July*, 1892.

The Church of the Resurrection or of the

Holy Sepulchre; The Conversion of Wessex; Villainage in England; A Legal View of Crammer's Execution; The Royal Navy under James I; Edward Augustus Freeman.

*Notes.* The Obit of St. Columba and the Chronology of the Early Kings of Alban; The Storm of Maidstone by Fairfax 1648; Book Notes, etc.

**The New England Historical Genealogical Register**, *July*, 1892.

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John P. Healy (portrait); Otis Family of Montreal; The Gill Lineage; Petition of Palmer Goulding, 1741; Henry Crane and his descendants; First Church founded by New England people in Kings County, N. S.; Letters of Col. Thos. Westbrook and others; Exhibitions of Harvard College prior to 1800; Rev. Stephen Bachiler; Friends in Brentwood, N. H.; Parentage of Rev. Nicholas Street of New Haven, Conn.

*Notes.* The Simancas Map (illustrated); Dennison Register of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, London; Societies and the Proceedings; Necrology; Book Notices, etc.; Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England.

SEPT.-OCT.  
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PUBLISHED BY EBEN PUTNAM,  
SALEM, MASS. U. S. A.

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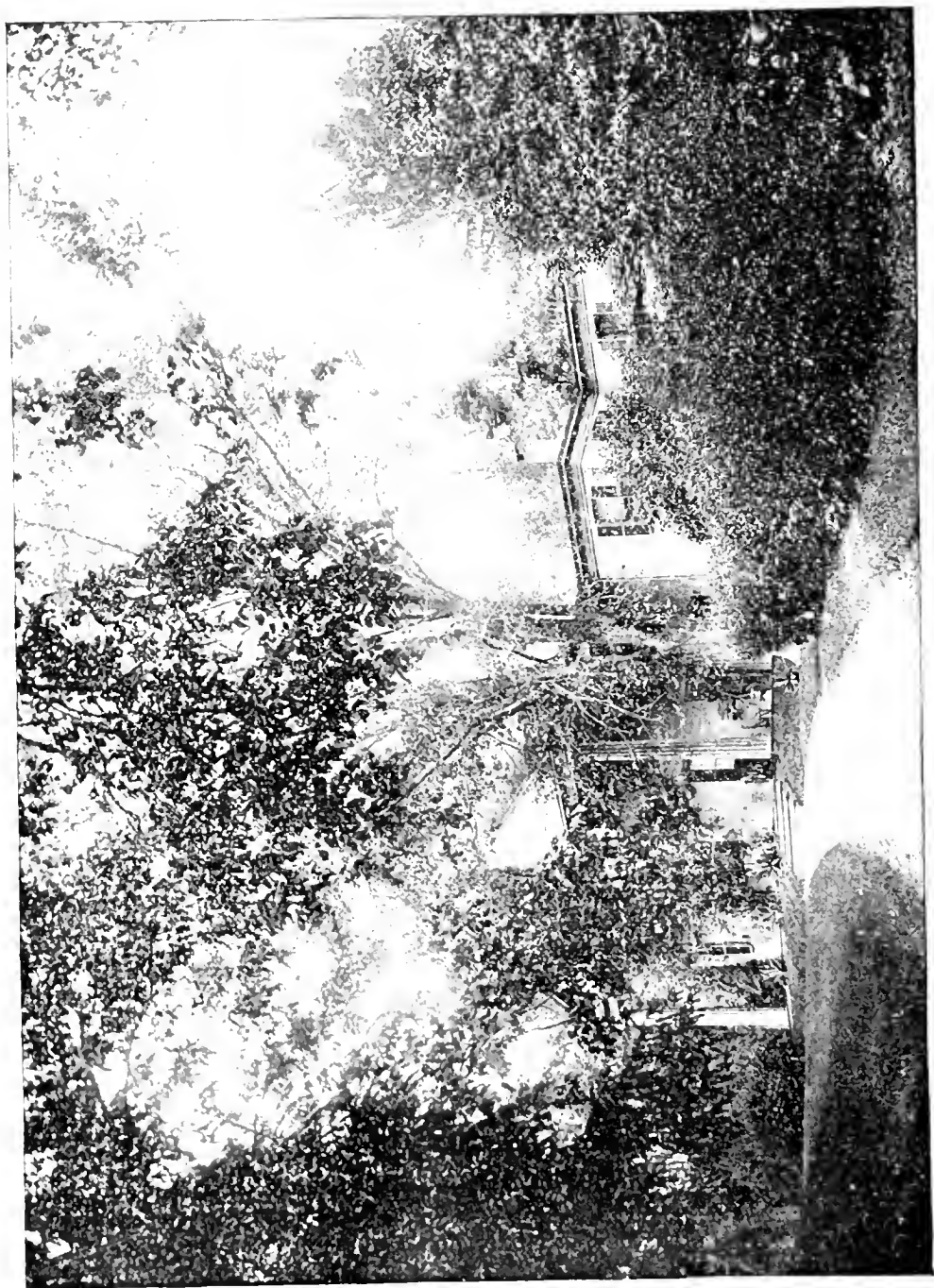
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THE HOUSE OF THE DANVERS

## JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

HIS LIFE ILLUSTRATED BY HIS WORKS.

BY EZRA D. HINES.

Mr. Whittier, the good pure man—the upright citizen, the beloved friend,—and best of all, the poet of the people, our American Bard, has passed from mortal sight. That change which men call death, but which the true Christian believes to be the continuation of life, came to Mr. Whittier Wednesday morning, September 7, 1892. On that morning, as the stars in heaven were, one by one, fading quietly away before the coming light of day, so the spirit of our revered poet faded as quietly away and sank to rest, to wake again we firmly believe, into the glorious morning light of the immortal world.

Mr. Whittier belonged to the people; he was one of them. He was an American, but his fame was not confined to his own land; it was world wide. As the name—poet of the people—implies, he loved, and he wrote for humanity. He sent forth missives for all classes and conditions of men. Let his written words attest:

“And, while my words are read,  
Let this at least be said:  
Whate’er his life’s defeatures,  
He loved his fellow-creatures.

\* \* \* \* \*

He meant no wrong to any  
He sought the good of many.”

Born in the beginning of the present century, in our own Essex County, his early life was passed upon a New England farm. His advantages were few, but he early learned the important lesson, that to succeed in life one must use the opportunities which lie nearest to him, for in so doing, he will sooner or later enjoy the reward which always must come to the diligent and persistent student. How delightful that picture he has left for us, of his early home life, and his own family in the exquisite poem “Snow-Bound,” and how true it is to nature especially in the country.

With his entrance upon manhood’s stage we see with what tenacity

he clings to the eternal right,—eternal justice,—and how he thus early begins to plead the cause of the slave.

There is a saying—"What the world needs is men." Mr. Whittier in his early life, and since, has demonstrated the fact that he was one of those men that the world really needed, illustrating perfectly the saying just quoted.

In the anti-slavery agitation, he did a great and good work, and here he used to advantage his genius for poetry. See how he shows the injustice of his fellow countrymen in allowing slavery to exist in a land where the people's "boast is loud and long of holy Liberty and Light."

"What, ho! — *our* countrymen in chains!  
The whip on WOMAN'S shrinking flesh!  
*Our* soil yet reddening with the stains  
Caught from her scourging, warm and fresh!  
What! mothers from their children riven!  
What! God's own image bought and sold!  
AMERICANS to market driven,  
And bartered as the brute for gold!"

And again, how impressively he illustrates by his verse that sad scene—the auction of a slave,—a christian woman.

"A CHRISTIAN! going, gone!  
Who bids for God's own image? — for his grace,  
Which that poor victim of the market-place  
Hath in her suffering won?  
  
My God! can such things be?  
Hast thou not said that whatsoever is done  
Unto thy weakest and thy humblest one  
Is even done to thee?"

And then note his address to the clergy of that day, those who believed and spoke of slavery, as a divine institution, something never to be mentioned only in self defence.

"Just God! — and these are they  
Who minister at thine altar, God of Right!  
Men who their hands with prayer and blessing lay  
On Israel's Ark of light!  
  
What! preach and kidnap men?  
Give thanks, — and rob thy own afflicted poor?  
Talk of thy glorious liberty, and then  
Bolt hard the captive's door?"

And once more see with what tender pathos, he describes the farewell of the Virginia slave mother to her daughters sold into Southern bondage.

"Gone, gone,—sold and gone,  
 To the rice-swamp dank and lone,  
 Where the slave-whip ceaseless swings,  
 Where the noisome insect stings,  
 Where the fever demon strews  
 Poison with the falling dews,  
 Where the sickly sunbeams glare  
 Through the hot and misty air, —  
 Gone, gone, — sold and gone,  
 To the rice-swamp dank and lone,  
 From Virginia's hills and waters,—  
 Woe is me, my stolen daughters!"

Mr. Whittier, by his voice and with his pen, did an illustrious work toward the overthrowing of a great wrong. He educated the people of that day to see their injustice in allowing such a blot to exist upon the otherwise fair fame of their country; an injustice which afterwards caused the people of the land to arise in their might, and through great agony and suffering finally to wrest from the heart of the nation that unnatural incumbrance which had so long been a part of its very life. The manner in which the overthrow was accomplished was heroic indeed, but the end gained was glorious.

Having been a leader in the agitation which finally brought on the great struggle which ended in the complete destruction of slavery, it was natural that Mr. Whittier should, during that long contention, by his voice and pen do all in his power to help and encourage.

Many days did the end seem far distant, but through all the long struggle the burden of his song was ever faith in the good ending, the final result.

He says in one of his poems at this time,

" \* \* \* \* \* The future's gain  
 Is certain as God's truth; but, meanwhile, pain  
 Is bitter and tears are salt: our voices take  
 A sober tone; our very household songs  
 Are heavy with a nation's griefs and wrongs."

And again a tender poem of submission,

"We see not, know not; all our way  
 Is night,—with Thee alone is day:  
 From out the torrent's troubled drift,  
 Above the storm our prayers we lift  
 Thy will be done!"

+ \* \* \* \* + \* \* \* \*

If, for the age to come, this hour  
 Of trial hath vicarious power,  
 And, blest by Thee, our present pain,  
 Be Liberty's eternal gain,  
 Thy will be done!"

And when the result for which he had so long labored had at last come, when slavery by constitutional amendment was finally abolished from our land, then his soul full to overflowing with joy and gladness, broke forth into this ecstatic song,

LAUS DEO !

"It is done!  
Clang of bell and roar of gun  
Send the tidings up and down.  
How the belfries rock and reel!  
How the great guns, peal on peal,  
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring, O bells!  
Every stroke exulting tells  
Of the burial hour of crime.  
Loud and long, that all may hear,  
Ring for every listening ear  
Of Eternity and Time."

And later on in the same song, as though he could not believe that the wonderful event had really taken place, he is led to sing in a softer and more devout strain,

"Let us kneel:  
God's own voice is in that peal  
And this spot is holy ground.  
Lord, forgive us! What are we,  
That our eyes this glory see,  
That our ears have heard the sound!

Did we dare,  
In our agony of prayer,  
Ask for more than He has done?  
When was ever his right hand  
Over any time or land  
Stretched as now beneath the sun?"

Having written thus far concerning Mr. Whittier's life, or that part of it which shows him as a man of great courage and firm convictions, and having illustrated the same by word paintings taken from his own poems, we come now to observe his love for labor and the laborer, as sung by him in peaceful days, in hours of quiet and repose.

Mr. Whittier always dignified and exalted true and earnest labor. He ever desired to make the toiler feel contented with his task, not that he should ever continue in the same branch of toil, but while in it do his best. Think you the laborer has not lost a kind friend in the death of John G. Whittier?

See how full of meaning and with what beauty of expression he dedicates his songs to the laborer.

“ So haply these, my simple lays  
Of homely toil, may serve to show  
The orchard bloom and tasselled maize  
That skirt and gladden duty's ways,  
The unsung beauty hid life's common things below

Haply from them the toiler, bent  
Above his forge or plough, may gain,  
A manlier spirit of content,  
And feel that life is wisest spent  
Where the strong working hand makes strong the  
working brain.”

Hear him now as he sings of the Shoemaker, the Knight of St. Crispin : this class of workers whom he calls “The Gentle Craft of Leather !”

How true to facts when he writes concerning the maker of shoes,

“ Rap, rap ! upon the well-worn stone  
How falls the polished hammer !  
Rap, rap ! the measured sound has grown  
A quick and merry clamor,  
Now shape the sole ! now deftly curl  
The glossy vamp around it,  
And bless the while the bright-eyed girl  
Whose gentle fingers bound it.

\* \* \* \* \*

Let foplings sneer, let fools deride, —  
Ye heed no idle scorner ;  
Free hands and hearts are still your pride,  
And duty done, your honor.

\* \* \* \* \*

The foot is yours ; where'er it falls,  
It treads your well-wrought leather,  
On earthen floor, in marble halls,  
On carpet, or on leather.”

And finally he takes leave of them, with

“ All honor to the good old Craft,  
Its merry men and women !”

What dignity he gives to the worker of leather—to his importance in this world of ours !

And if we will still further listen we shall soon catch the strains he lets fall as he describes the Ship-builder, and again exalts the laborer and his work.

“ Up ! — up ! — in nobler toil than ours  
No craftsmen bear a part ;  
We make of Nature's giant powers  
The slaves of human Art



And again note how he brings home to our minds the blessings and comforts of life which these men are called upon to forego, in their seclusion from the world, for the benefits of trade; how they must for many months remain away from home and friends, and from the benefits of civilization, and in their sadness at the thought of these things he maketh them to say, sadly,

“Not for us the measured ringing  
From the village spire,  
Not for us the Sabbath singing  
Of the sweet-voiced choir:”

and then see how he shows that though far from home and friends, they are just as near to the God of their fathers, and that they can enjoy religion there if they only will, and to carry out this thought he reminds them that they are in the first great temples, and he makes them to exclaim,

“Ours the old, majestic temple,  
Where God’s brightness shines  
Down the dome so grand and ample,  
Propped by lofty pines!”

Is not such language as this enough to inspire any man? Does it not give new meaning to labor and to him who labors?

He does not forget the Fishermen. They that go down to the sea in ships.

“Hurrah! the seaward breezes  
Sweep down the bay amain;  
\* \* \* \* \*  
The stars of heaven shall guide us,  
The breath of heaven shall speed  
\* \* \* \* \*  
The sea’s our field of harvest.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
We’ll reap the teeming waters  
As at home they reap the plain!”

and realizing the danger of their life, he makes them to sing with a calm and firm faith in the divine Providence,

“In the darkness as in daylight,  
On the water as on land,  
God’s eye is looking on us,  
And beneath us is his hand!  
Death will find us soon or later,  
On the deck or in the cot;  
And we cannot meet him better  
Than in working out our lot.”

Mr. Whittier has also written songs for the farmers, for the drovers, for the huskers, for many others of earth's toilers.

We might also relate of the beautiful songs sung by him concerning nature: the mountains, the hills, the lakes, the rivers, and the streams, but we will pass these and come to consider some of his religious poems, or those poems which contain so much of the spirit of religion. By these poems will Mr. Whittier continue to live longest in the esteem and regard of the people, for in them he touches the heart of our common humanity: he makes the whole world kin.

In common with others I have greatly enjoyed these poems. There has been so much of sweetness, of tenderness, of kindness, of love, in them all.

Born and bred as I was in a home, where the mother endeavored to, and did impress upon her son, as early as he could understand and appreciate them, beautiful and pleasant thoughts of the Heavenly Father, of duty, and of the future life: and also born into that branch of the Christian church whose teachings have ever been of the most holy and uplifting character,—these poems of Mr. Whittier have added to and strengthened the thoughts and impressions already made in the home and church.

We have great faith and trust, but at times there come to all of us troublous questions, questions that seem difficult to answer, and then have we found great relief and satisfaction in the words of our beloved poet, which seem to express so well our own feelings.

"I have no answer for myself or thee,  
Save that I learned beside my mother's knee;  
'All is of God that is, and is to be;  
And God is good.'—Let this suffice us still,  
Resting in childlike trust upon his will  
Who moves to his great ends unthwarted by the ill."

Let us, in considering these poems, first take prayer, invocation to our heavenly Father; see how much is comprehended in the following.

"He prayeth best who leaves unguessed  
The mystery of another's breast.  
Why cheeks grow pale, why eyes o'erflow,  
Or heads are white, thou need'st not know  
Enough to note by many a sign  
That every heart hath needs like thine

*Pray for us!"*

And again hear him sing concerning forgiveness: that quality which we all need to have; and also notice how in expressing, perhaps his own feelings he is also expressing the experience and feelings of others, toilers like him, along life's pathway.

"My heart was heavy, for its trust had been  
 Abused, its kindness answered with foul wrong;  
 So, turning gloomily from my fellow-men,  
 One summer Sabbath day I strolled among  
 The green mounds of the village burial-place;  
 Where, pondering how all human love and hate  
 Find one sad level; and how, soon or late,  
 Wronged and wrongdoer, each with meekened face,  
 And cold hands folded over a still heart,  
 Pass the green threshold of our common grave,  
 Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart,  
 Awed for myself, and pitying my race,  
 Our common sorrow, like a mighty wave,  
 Swept all my pride away, and trembling I forgave!"

And now concerning the punishments of God, inflicted upon his children, for that they sin and need and receive punishment we all know, but Mr. Whittier desires to show that although the good Father punishes his children, yet that he does not afflict willingly, but only for his child's ultimate good; intending the punishment to be remedial in its results.

He says:

"Thank God! that I have lived to see the time  
 When the great truth begins at last to find  
 An utterance from the deep heart of mankind,  
 Earnest and clear, that ALL REVENGE IS CRIME!  
 That man is holier than a creed,—that all  
 Restraint upon him must consult his good,"

And again he desires and does show that one need not despair in doing the right, or the right as God gives him to see it; to all those who are in any way trying to uplift humanity, to destroy sin and vice and to bring in righteousness, he sings for them, that they may not fall by the way discouraged, but having put their hands to the plough they must not turn back, despite the ridicule and censure of the world.

"What is it that the crowd require  
 Thy love with hate, thy truth with lies?

\* \* \* \* \*

Yet do thy work; it shall succeed  
 In thine or in another's day;  
 And, if denied the victor's meed,  
 Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay."

And then of Trust, how beautifully in one of his poems he shows the blessings attending perfect trust in the Father.

"Our times are in God's hands, and all our days  
 Are as our needs: for shadow as for sun,  
 For cold as heat, for want as wealth, alike  
 Our thanks are due, since that is best which is,  
 And that which is not, sharing not his life  
 Is evil only as devoid of good,  
 And for the happiness of which I spake."

I find it in submission to his will,  
And calm trust in the holy Trinity  
Of Knowledge, Goodness, and Almighty Power."

And once more concerning that great event which has often seemed such a terror to men, the event which is expressed by that one word Death.

Does he not rob it of its terrors and does he not inspire faith that all's well, in that glorious verse of trust and faith when singing, sweetly singing to the children of the world

"That death seems but a covered way  
Which opens into light,  
Wherin no blinded child can stray  
Beyond the Father's sight;—"

There are many, oh, so many more of his poems in which this same spirit is shown but we cannot quote them all. We think we have quoted enough of them to show the life and teachings of our beloved poet.

Mr. Whittier ever taught in his poems, holy living, beautiful thoughts of God and the future life; incited men to live noble lives, to do noble deeds. In all he taught the good and true. His writings are full to overflowing, of a good kind father; of a father full of love and compassion to all his children, one who surely punishes, but always in love; a father who is ever near his children, one who never leaves nor forsakes them, though they may often wander far from him and his tender care.

"To doubt the love that fain would break  
The fetters from thy self-bound limb;  
And dream that God can thee forsake  
As thou forsakest him,"

"Thou lovest all: thy erring child may be  
Lost to himself, but never lost to Thee!"

Never in any of his songs, does he speak of a God of hate, but always of a God of love.

"I know not of His hate,—I know  
His goodness and His love."

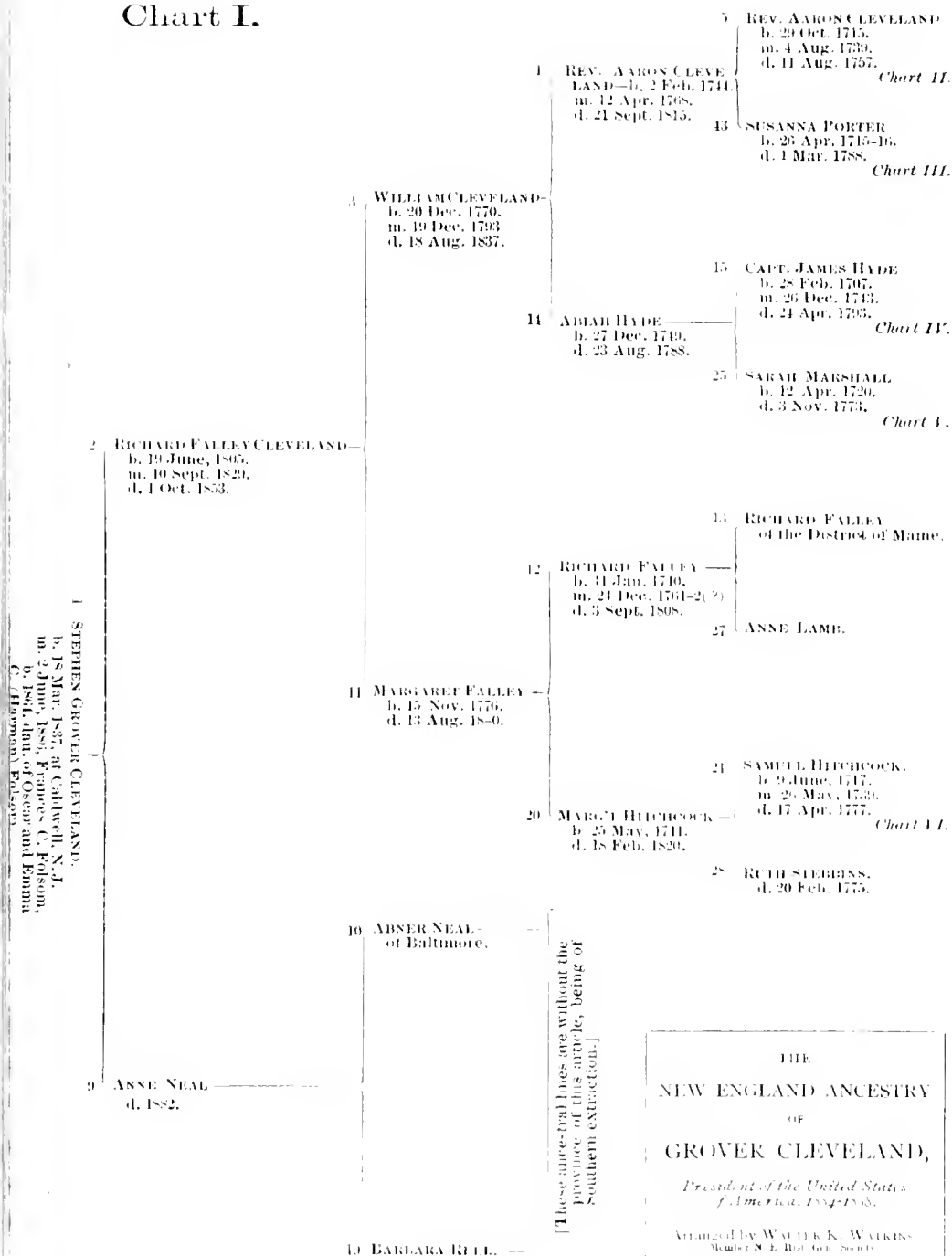
Mr. Whittier, the great poet and teacher, taught in a large school; many were his apt and loving pupils; in fact, he taught the world.

Living, he sung for humanity, for all classes and conditions of men. Dead, he still continues by the works he left behind to teach and bless, and how true of Mr. Whittier the words he once wrote of another.

"God blesses still the generous thought  
And still the fitting word He speeds  
And Truth, at his requiring taught,  
He quickens into deeds.

Where is the victory of the grave?  
What dust upon the spirit lies?  
God keeps the sacred life he gave,—  
The prophet never dies!"

# Chart I.



[These ancestral lines are without the  
provision of this article, being of  
Southern extraction.]

THE

NEW ENGLAND ANCESTRY

OF

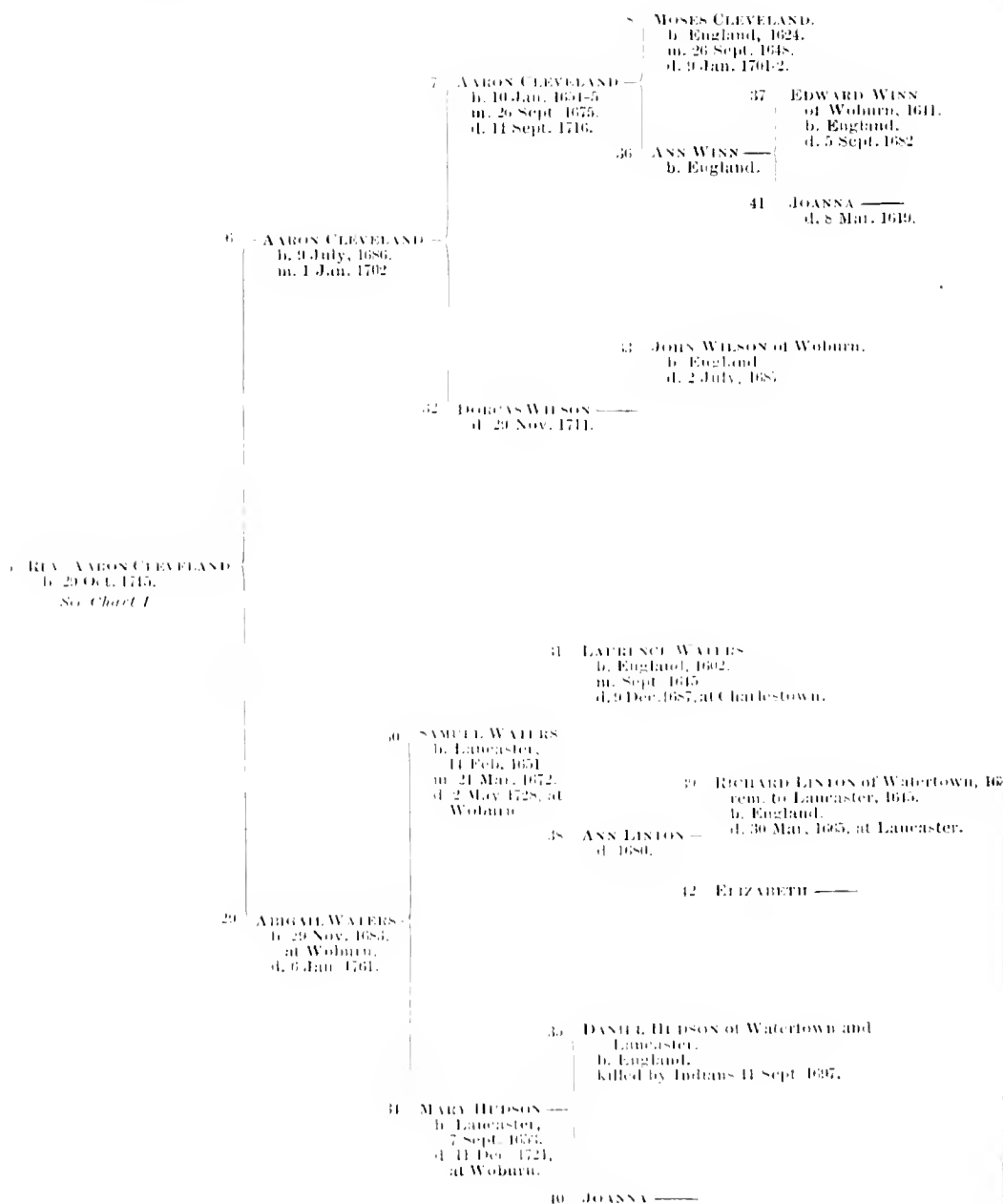
GROVER CLEVELAND,

*President of the United States  
of America, 1894-1898.*

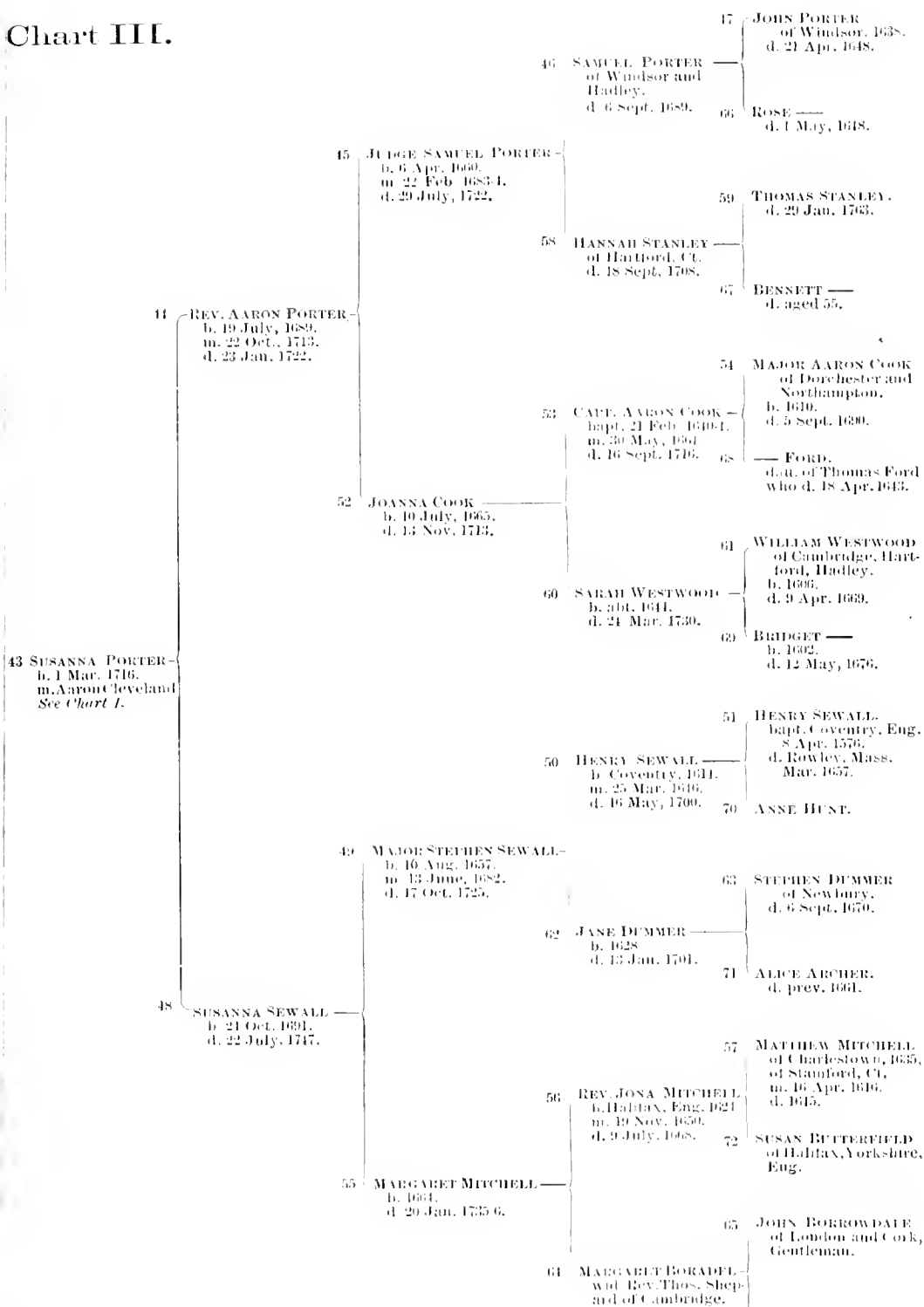
Arranged by WALTER K. WALKINS  
Member C. S. E. Hist. Gen. Society

With notes and additions by  
ELEN PUTNAM.

## Chart II.



# Chart III.



# Chart IV.

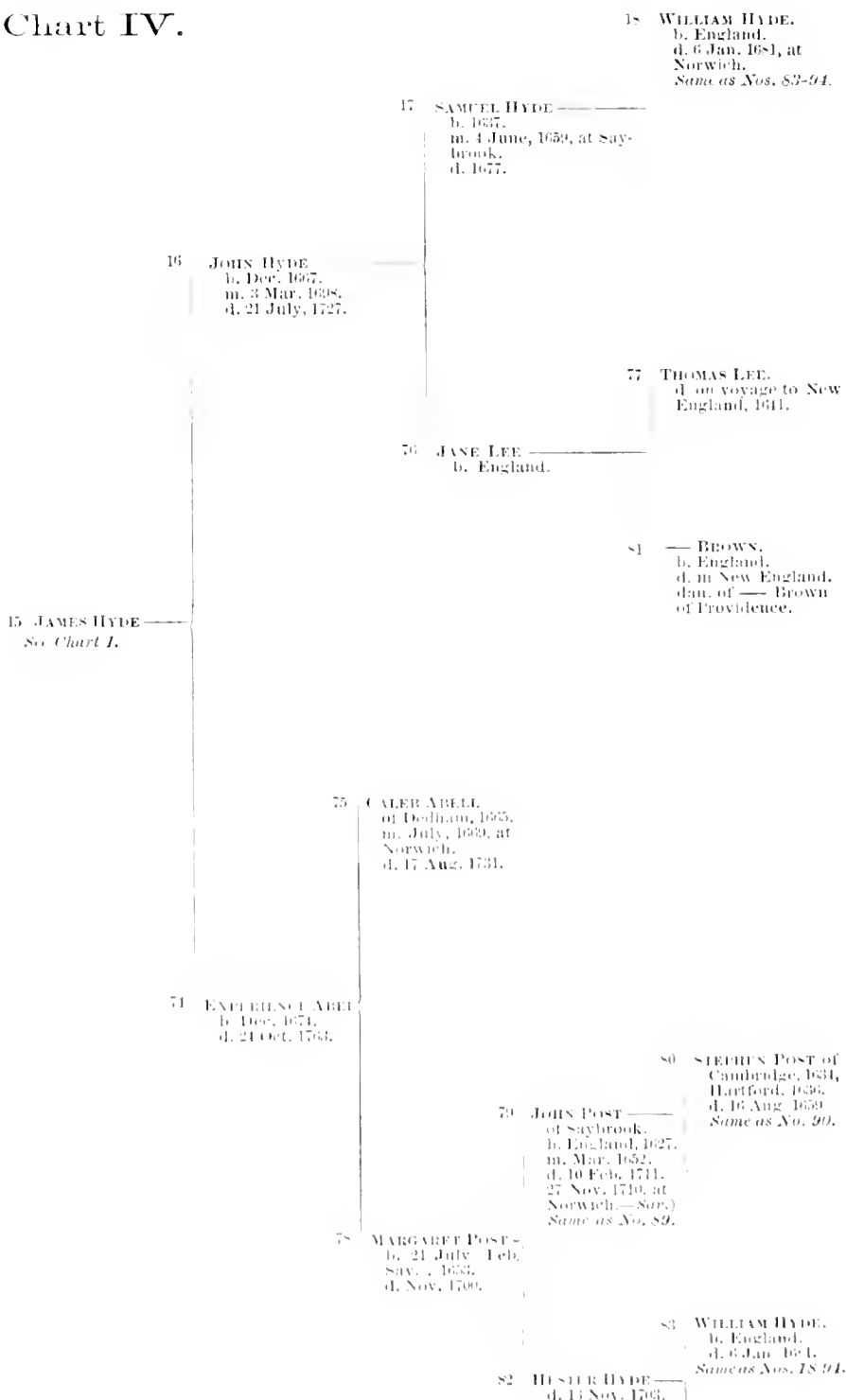


Chart V.

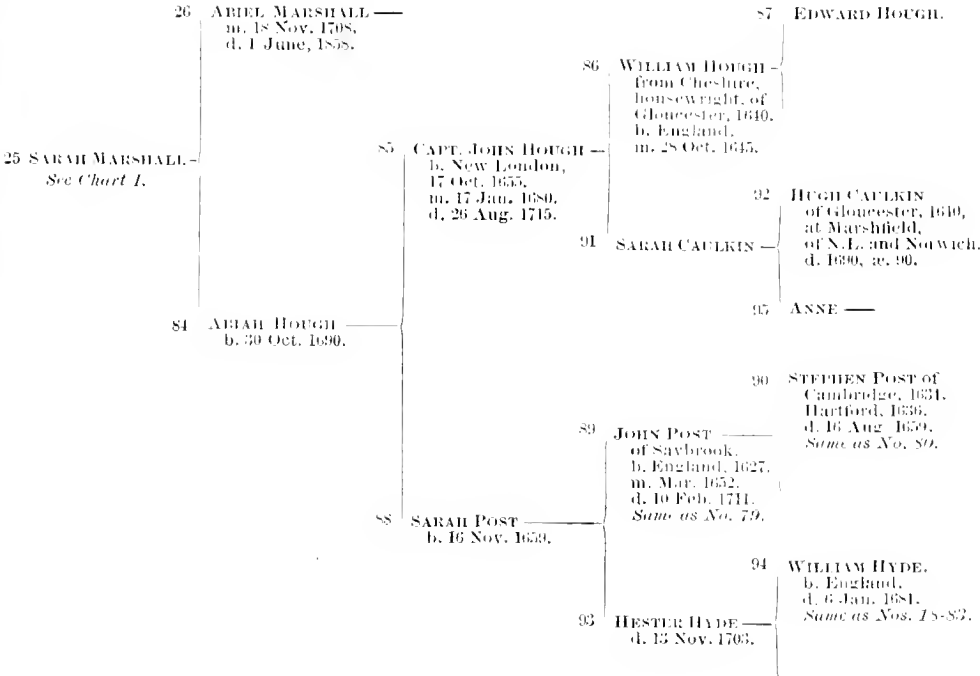
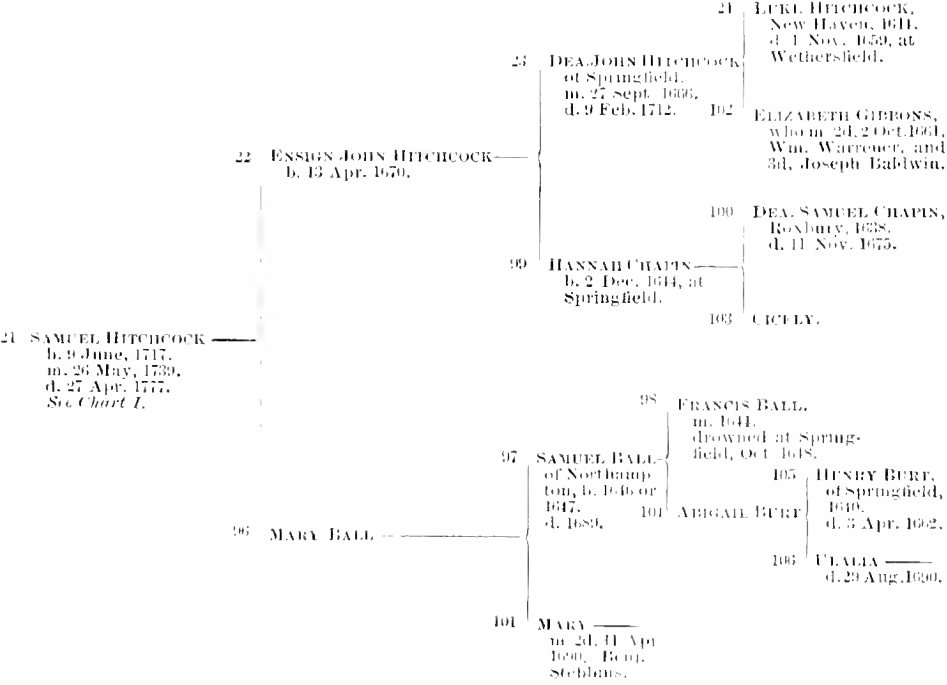


Chart VI.



## NOTES ON THE ANCESTRY OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

BY EBEN PUTNAM.

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Brown, Chart IV.	Linton, Chart II.
Butterfield, Chart III.	Marshall, Charts I and IV.
Caulkin, Chart V.	Mitchell, Chart III.
Chapin, Chart II.	Neal, Chart I.
Cleveland, Charts I and II.	Porter, Charts I and III.
Cook, Chart III.	Post, Charts IV and V.
Dummer, Chart III.	Reel, Chart I.
Falley, Chart I.	Sewall, Chart III.
Folsom, Chart I.	Stanley, Chart III.
Ford, Chart III.	Stebbins, Chart I.
Gibbons, Chart VI.	Waters, Chart II.
Hitchcock, Charts I and IV.	Westwood, Chart III.
Hough, Chart V.	Wilson, Chart II.
Hudson, Chart II.	Winn, Chart II.
Hunt, Chart III.	

NO. I. STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND. James Russell Lowell said in an address before the Tariff Reform League, "I feel myself strongly attached to Mr. Cleveland as the best representative of the higher type of Americanism that we have seen since Lincoln was snatched from us.

. . . Every word he says is weighted with what he is. . . We are here to telicitate each other that this man understands politics to mean business, not chicanery; plain language, not paltering with us in a double sense; that he has had the courage to tell the truth to the country without regard to personal or party circumstances."

FRANCIS FOLSOM, a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of John Folsom, who first settled at Hingham, Mass., and later at Exeter, N. H.

The line of descent is as follows: John Folsom of Hingham, 1638; married Mary, daughter of Edward Gilman. Their son, Deacon John Folsom of Exeter (born 1638; died 1715), married Abigail, daughter of Abraham Perkins of Hampton. Their son, Abraham (died about

1740), married Elizabeth ———. Their son, Daniel Folsom of Exeter, was the father of Abraham, who became the father of Asa and grandfather of John B. Folsom, Esq., the grandfather of Mrs. Cleveland.

No. 2. REV. RICHARD FALLEY CLEVELAND, graduated at Yale, 1824, and studied at Princeton. He was married at Baltimore and soon afterward settled over a church at Windham, Conn., a town adjoining his birthplace, Norwich. Afterward was settled at Caldwell, Fayetteville and Holland Patent, N. Y. He died 1 Oct., 1853, and his widow 19 July, 1882, aged seventy-eight, at the home in Holland Patent.

No. 3. DEACON WILLIAM CLEVELAND, born 20 Dec., 1770; died at Black Rock, 18 Aug., 1837. Lived chiefly in New London, New York and Norwich. He was a watchmaker, and deacon in the first Congregational church. "He was a man of social, amiable temperament, and fervent piety."—*History of Norwich, Conn., published 1866.*

No. 4. REV. AARON CLEVELAND, born East Haddam, Conn., 3 Feb., 1744; died at New Haven, Conn., 21 Sept., 1815. He lived most of his life at Norwich, Conn., and in 1779 represented that town in the Legislature, during which session he presented a bill looking to the abolition of slavery. He, indeed, is justly said to be the first one in Connecticut to write against slavery. He became a Congregationist minister and was settled for a while at Brampton, Vt. After 1803, he was never settled but supplied many pulpits. His second wife was Elizabeth, relict of David Breed, and daughter of Jeremiah Clement. One of the daughters married David L. Dodge, another the Rev. Samuel H. Coxe, D.D. The Rev. Charles Cleveland, so well known and beloved as city missionary of Boston, was a son of Rev. Aaron and was born in Norwich, 21 June, 1772.

No. 5. REV. AARON CLEVELAND, born in Cambridge, Mass.; graduated from Harvard, 1735; settled at Haddam, Conn., 1739; dismissed 1746; settled over South church in Malden, Mass.; dismissed 1750. Then at Halifax whence he sailed to England and took orders in Church of England at London, 1755. Commissioned by Society for Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts to take charge of church at New Castle, Penn. While on the way to bring his family to New England, he stopped at the house of his old friend, Benjamin Franklin, and died there 11 Aug., 1757. See obituary, written by Benjamin Franklin in *Penn. Gazette*, 18 Aug., 1757. His widow died in Salem, Mass., 1788.

No. 6. CAPT. AARON CLEVELAND, carpenter of Woburn. Removed to Medford; thence to Charlestown; 1738 to East Haddam, Conn., where he traded extensively in land and became wealthy.

No. 7. AARON CLEVELAND of Woburn, carpenter; married, for his

second wife, Prudence ———. He lived, at one time, in Cambridge.

No. 8. MOSES CLEVELAND of Woburn, Mass., 1641; said to have emigrated from Ipswich, Suffolk Co., Eng., 1635; an indentured apprentice to a housewright or master builder. Freeman, 1643. The number of his descendants is large. Dr. Parker Cleveland, once president of Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Me., descended through his son Samuel, his grandfather being that Rev. John Cleveland of Chebacco, who served as chaplain in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and a brother of the patriotic and self-denying Rev. Ebenezer Cleveland, of Gloucester. A son of Rev. John of Chebacco, also named John and a minister, held a lieutenant's commission in the Revolution. This line of the family was especially prolific of ministers. Isaac, son of Moses Cleveland, settled early at Norwich, Conn., and others of the family at Canterbury.

No. 12. RICHARD FALLEY, JR., born at George's River, District of Maine, 31 Jan., 1740; died at Westfield, Mass., 3 Sept., 1808. At the age of sixteen entered the Provincial army and at the surrender of Fort Edward was captured by the Indians. He was adopted by an Indian chief and taken to Montreal, but later was ransomed by a benevolent lady for sixteen gallons of rum and returned to his home at Westfield. He commanded a company at Bunker Hill and his eldest son, Frederick (afterwards a major), then but fourteen years old, drummed throughout the battle. Richard Falley was for many years superintendent of the Armory at Springfield, and was of powerful physique and of great strength.

No. 16. JOHN HYDE of Norwich, Conn. He lived on his farm at Walockus Hill, dying at the age of sixty. His widow lived to be nearly ninety.

No. 17. SAMUEL HYDE of Norwich, Conn. He was married at Saybrook, June, 1659. His daughter Elizabeth was the first white child born at Norwich, Conn. The widow Hyde married John Birchard.

No. 18. WILLIAM HYDE, one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn., but removed to Saybrook as early as 1648, and in 1659, or 1660, removed to Norwich where he died. In 1799, there were one hundred and fifty persons, his descendants and their wives, bearing the name of Hyde, in Norwich.

No. 24. LUKE HITCHCOCK of New Haven, Conn., in 1644, and probably brother to Matthias Hitchcock of New Haven, Conn., 1639; removed to Weathersfield, and, in 1659, signed an agreement to settle at Hadley, Mass., but died 1 Nov., of that same year. His son Luke was sheriff of Hampshire Co., and married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Burt.

No. 30. SERGEANT SAMUEL WATERS of Lancaster. He accompanied his father to Charlestown after the Indian massacre at Lancaster, but finally settled in Woburn, where both he and his wife died.

No. 31. LAWRENCE WATERS, one of the proprietors of Watertown, 1636-7; a carpenter. He was one of the three persons sent by the Nashaway Plantation to make provision for their own coming. This was in 1645. His house was the second built in the present town of Lancaster. In 1676, the inhabitants of Lancaster were exposed to the inroads of the Indians, and Waters, with his family, were obliged to seek shelter in Charlestown. Most of the name settled in Charlestown are descended from his sons who settled there.

No. 33. JOHN WILSON of Woburn. He had two children born previous to his settlement at Woburn in 1666. He was the first of the name there.

No. 35. DANIEL HUDSON, was received as an inhabitant of Lancaster in 1664. He was a brick maker and mason. In 1697, he, his wife and two of his grandchildren suffered death at the hands of the Indians. Two of his daughters, Joanna and Elizabeth, were taken captive. The name was often spelled Hutson.

No. 37. EDWARD WINN of Woburn, 1641. He brought from England, three children. The Winns became one of the most prominent families in Woburn and Burlington. A branch of this family settled in New Hampshire.

No. 39. RICHARD LINTON, one of the early inhabitants of Watertown, but in 1645, or perhaps earlier, he, with his son-in-law, Lawrence Waters, settled in Lancaster. His grandson, George Bennet, was slain by the Indians in 1675.

No. 44. REV. AARON PORTER of Medford. Graduated from Harvard College, 1708, the first of the name to graduate from that College. Ordained at Medford, 11 Feb., 1712-13. Mr. Hancock<sup>1</sup> gave the right hand of fellowship. Judge Sewall, in his diary under date of Oct. 22, 1713, notes: "I go to Salem. See Mr. Noyes marry Mr. Aaron Porter and Mrs." Susan Sewall, at my Brother's. Was a pretty deal of Company present: Mr. Hirst and wife, Mr. Blower, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Tuft, Sen<sup>r</sup>. and Jun<sup>r</sup>., Madame Leverett, Foxcroft, Goffe, Kitchen, Mr. Samuel Porter, Father of the Bridegroom, I should have said before, many young Gentlemen and Gentlemen. Mr. Noyes made a Speech, said Love was the Sugar to sweeten every Condition in the married Relation. Pray'd once. Did all very well. After the Sack-Posset,<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Bishop Hancock," so-called. He was grandfather of Governor Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

<sup>2</sup> The prefix "Mrs." or "Mistress" was given by courtesy to maidens of high social rank.

<sup>3</sup> Sack-Posset, a compound of milk, spirit, and other ingredients, partaken of with a spoon.



independent man especially in his religious opinions. During the last years of his life he was sometimes at loggerheads with the civil and church authorities.

The father of No. 51, was Henry Sewall, a linen draper, and mayor of Coventry, England. Among the noted men of this family were the Chief-Justice Samuel Sewall, father and son, Prof. Stephen Sewall of Harvard College, Jonathan Sewall, at one time Attorney General of Massachusetts and whose place was filled by Hon. James Putnam, both loyalists, but both pure, upright, and patriotic men. Also, his sons Stephen, Solicitor-General, and Jonathan, Chief Justice of Canada. Gen. Henry Sewall of Maine, and Judge David Sewall also belonged to this family, which has beyond doubt, supplied as great a proportion of noted men as any family in America.

No. 53. CAPT. AARON COOK, of Hadley. Representative 1689-91-3-7. According to his gravestone he was "a justice near thirty years and a captain thirty-five."

No. 54. MAJOR AARON COOK, of Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1635, but removed with the large company, in 1636, to Windsor, Conn., where he was married. He married, secondly, Joan, daughter of Nicholas Denslow. He had grants of land at Simsbury but on account of some controversy removed to Northampton, Mass., in 1661. Six years later he was one of the proprietors of Westfield. Representative, 1668; married a third wife in 1676, Elizabeth, daughter of John Nash, and a fourth in 1688, Rebecca, widow of Philip Smith and the daughter of Nathaniel Foote.

No. 55. MARGARET MITCHELL. A fine large portrait of Margaret Mitchell hangs on the walls of the Essex Institute; also, one of her husband Major Stephen Sewall. The portrait represents a lady of middle age, holding an open bible. The expression of the face is very sweet and gentle, which effect is heightened by the peculiarly arranged head-dress of the day.

No. 56. REV. JONATHAN MITCHELL. Graduated from Harvard. For eighteen years pastor of the church at Cambridge, succeeding the Rev. Thomas Shepard, whose young widow he married. At one time he had been engaged to the daughter of Rev. John Cotton, but her death prevented the marriage. Rev. Jonathan Mitchell was one of the foremost of New England clergy. His early death at the age of forty-five was much lamented. Mather calls him the "matchless Mitchell."

No. 57. MATTHEW MITCHELL, sailed from Bristol, Eng., on the ship "James," arriving at Charlestown, 16 Aug., 1635. He died at Stamford, Conn. In 1636, he sold his house at Charlestown and removed to Concord. The next summer he settled at Saybrook. Shortly

after he removed to Weathersfield, thence to Stamford. During the Pequot war he suffered very severely from Indian depredations. His son-in-law was killed by the Indians. Besides these misfortunes his house and goods were twice destroyed by fire.

No. 59. THOMAS STANLEY of Hartford, 1636. He was a brother of Timothy Stanley of Cambridge and of John Stanley who died on the passage to New England. Two of his daughters married Porters.

No. 61. WILLIAM WESTWOOD sailed from Ipswich, Eng., and settled in Cambridge, 1631. He brought his wife and child. He accompanied Hooker to Hartford and became very prominent in Connecticut affairs. He was often representative, etc., etc. His large estate fell to his only child, the wife of Aaron Cooke.

No. 63. STEPHEN DUMMER was the youngest son of Thomas Pyldrym, *alias* Dummer. The name Pyldrym was dropped soon after 1625. Came to New England in 1638, bringing stock and ten servants but returned to England with his family in 1647. The Dummers are descended from an ancient family in England. Richard Pyldrym married, it is supposed, Maude, daughter and sole heiress of John Dummer, who was living about 1471-1506. Lt.-Gov. William Dummer, was the son of Stephen Dummer's brother Richard.

No. 64. MARGARET (BORADEL) SHEPARD, widow of Rev. Thomas Shepard and sister of Anne, wife of Capt. George Dennison, a famous soldier under Cromwell and also in New England. Capt. George Dennison was a brother of Major-General Daniel Dennison who married the daughter of Governor Dudley. Margaret Boradel was married to Rev. Thomas Shepard, 8 Sept., 1647, but he died Aug., 1649, much lamented.

No. 65. JOHN BORROWDALE, or Boradel, a gentlemen of London, who also owned property in Cork, Ireland. His son John lived in London.

No. 75. SERGEANT CALEB ABEL, of Dedham, Mass., 1665; removed to Norwich, Conn., 1668, where he was Constable, 1684, Selectman, 1689 and afterward. He died 7 Aug., 1731, aged eighty-five. His second wife was Mary, widow of Stephen Loomer of New London; a descendant was the gallant Gen. Elijah Abell of the Revolution. There was a Benjamin Abell of Norwich and also a Joshua Abell of the same place. It is likely that Benjamin was the father of both Caleb and Joshua or perhaps a brother.

No. 79. JOHN POST. Same as No. 89.

No. 80. STEPHEN POST. Same as No. 90.

No. 83. WM. HYDE, see No. 48.

No. 85. CAPT. JOHN HUGH of Norwich and New London. He was a "house-builder" and acquired land at both places. He was a large

man, was highly esteemed and actively employed in both military and civil affairs. His death was caused by a fall from a scaffolding, 26 Aug., 1715.

No. 86. WM. HOUGH was a carpenter. He settled at Gloucester, at Trynall Cove. Selectman, 1649-1650. In 1651 he, with others, removed to New London, Conn.

No. 89. Same as No. 79.

No. 90. Same as No. 80.

No. 92. HUGH CAULKIN (husbandman). Was one of the Rev. Richard Blymman's company who was settled over the church at Gloucester. They first settled in Plymouth in or about 1641 and are said to have come from Wales. Hugh Caulkins was selectman of Gloucester in 1642. Commissioner (Justice) to end small cases, 1645. Representative, 1650. In 1651, he removed to New London, and thence in 1661 to Norwich, Conn. During his residence at each of these places he represented the town in the General Court.

No. 94. Same as No. 18.

No. 97. SAMUEL BALL of Northampton. His widow married, 11 Apr., 1690, Benjamin Stebbins, son of Lt. Thomas Stebbins who married Samuel Ball's mother.

No. 98. FRANCES BALL was early in Dorchester, but removed to Springfield. He was drowned on the Connecticut river, Oct., 1648. His widow married, 1649, Benjamin Mun and again, 14 Dec., 1676, Thomas Stebbins. There were several emigrants to New England bearing the surname of Ball.

No. 100. DEA. SAMUEL CHAPIN of Roxbury, 1638. Removed in 1642 to Springfield. One of the proprietors of Westfield in 1660. Savage says of him "he was a deacon and a man of distinction." His family has been quite numerous in the Connecticut valley.

No. 105. HENRY BURT of Roxbury previous to 1639. In 1640, he removed to Springfield and was there clerk of the Writs.

#### A BURLESQUE ON THE PRIDE OF FAMILY BLOOD.

WRITTEN BY

REV. AARON CLEVELAND.

[After hearing a conversation on the subject].

Four kinds of blood flow in my veins,  
And govern each, in turn, my brains;  
From CLEVELAND, PORTER, SEWALL,  
WATERS.

I had my blood distinct in quarters.  
My parents' parents' name I know.  
But I no farther back can go.

Compound on compound from the flood  
Forms now my own ancestral blood,  
But what my sires of old time were,  
I neither wish to know nor care,  
Some might be wise, and others fools;  
Some might be tyrants, others tools;  
Some might be rich, and others lack;

Some might be white, and others black;  
 No matter what in days of yore,  
 Since they are known and sung no more.  
 The name of CLEVELAND I must wear,  
 Which some poor foundling first might  
     bear.

PORTER. I'm told, from Scotland came,  
 A bony bard of ancient fame;  
 SEWALL, an English derivation,  
 Perhaps some outcast from the nation;  
 WATERS, an Irishman, I ween.  
 Straight roundabout from Aberdeen—  
 Such is my heterogeneous "blood,"  
 A motley mixture, bad and good;  
 Each blood aspires to rule alone,  
 And each in turn ascends the throne,  
 And rules till others tear him down.  
 Each change must twist about my brains,  
 And move my tongue in different strains;  
 My mental powers are captive led,  
 And whim or wisdom rules the head.  
 My character, no one can know,  
 For none I have while things are so,  
 I'm something, nothing, wise or fool,  
 As suits the blood which haps to rule.

When CLEVELAND reigns, I'm thought a  
     wit,

In making words the funny hit;  
 In social glee and humorous song,  
 I charm the fools that round me throng;  
 But soon, perhaps, this blood is down,  
 When PORTER next may wear the crown.  
 Now all is calm, discreet, and wise,  
 What'er I do, what'er advise,  
 What common sense and wisdom teach,  
 Direct my actions—form my speech;  
 The wise and good now with me stay,  
 While laughing fools keep far away;  
 But soon, alas!—this happy reign  
 Must, for some other, change again.

SEWALL, perhaps, may next bear rule,  
 I'm then a *philosophic fool*!  
 With Jefferson I correspond,  
 And soar with him the stars beyond,  
 While every fibre of the brain  
 To sense profound I nicely strain,  
 And then arise beyond the ken  
 Of common sense and common men.  
 Wise fools may soar themselves above,  
 And dream in rapturous spheres they  
     move,

But airy castles must recoil,  
 And all their imagery despoil.  
 Thus great was I till SEWALL'S crown  
 About my head came tumbling down.  
 But who comes next? alas! 'tis Waters  
 Rushing fearless to headquarters.  
 He knows no manners, nor decorum,  
 But elbows headlong to the forum,  
 Uncouth and odd, abrupt and bold,  
 Untaught, unteachable, uncontrolled,  
 Devoid of wisdom, sense or wit,  
 Not one thing right he ever hit,  
 Unless by accident—not skill.  
 He blundered right, against his will—  
 Such am I now, no transmigration  
 Can sink me to a *lower* station.  
 Come, PORTER, come, depose this clown,  
 And once for all assume the crown.  
 If aught in SEWALL'S blood you find  
 Will make your own still more refined,  
 If found in CLEVELAND'S blood a trait  
 To aid you in the affairs of state,  
 Select such parts, but spurn the rest,  
 Never to rule my brains or breast;  
 Of WATERS' blood expel the whole,  
 Let not one drop pollute my soul.  
 Then rule my head, then rule my heart,  
 From folly, weakness, wit apart;  
 With all such qualities I'll dispense,  
 And only give me *common sense*.

## TRAVELLING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BY HENRY M. BROOKS.

*Great changes in the last hundred years.*

During the period from the close of the War of the Revolution to the time of the late Civil War, vast changes took place in modes of communication from place to place, as well as in the multiplication of comforts, conveniences and luxuries. A striking instance occurs to us in reference to these changes. Madam Cushing of Salem, a well known, very intelligent lady, who resided at one time in the noted Roger Williams house, corner of Essex and North streets, and who was born in 1769 and lived nearly a century, said that she remembered, when a child, seeing Mr. Diman and his "chair"—Diman was the mail carrier who went to Boston one day and returned the next. He had a spare seat, and sometimes took a passenger with him. Mrs. Cushing also said she remembered seeing men standing in groups about the upper part of Essex street, waiting for Diman on the evening of his return,—some sitting upon the doorsteps,—to get the news from Boston and their newspapers. This was then the only regular communication between Boston and Salem, and was by the way of Danvers, and has been in recent years called "the old road," distinguishing it from the Salem Turnpike built some years later.

This lady who saw the rude beginnings of stage travelling in New England, lived to go to New York by steam. She saw the opening of the Salem Turnpike, which was considered to be a wonderful undertaking in its day; she lived to see it superseded by the Eastern Railroad; she saw the streets in Salem first lighted with Oil lamps, which was thought to be a long step in the progress of civilization, although the lights were few and far between; she lived to see Gas Lights in their place, and which as it was then supposed never could be outshone, for the electric light had not been dreamed of by even the most visionary. She saw the old town which had for a century and a half depended for its water upon wells, introduce the wooden logs of the Salem and Danvers Aqueduct Company; she lived long enough to see that source begin to decline, and to see the old Town Pumps, one by one disappear—including the town pump on the corner of Washington and Essex streets which Hawthorne commemorated. And had she lived but half a dozen years longer she would have seen the old logs discarded in Salem alto-

gether, and the far-famed Wenham Lake, furnishing the city with its water, a thing, which in her youth certainly could not have been prophesied by the most sanguine. The very idea of having water from as far off as Wenham would have been laughed at.

In England as late as 1794, as we learn from "*Ashton's Picture of Social Life at the end of the Eighteenth Century*" the condition of the roads were so bad and public vehicles so over-crowded that complaints were made in the newspapers of the day and the following letter from a lady to the London Times in the year above named, will be found quite amusing, and it shows that we in New England, in modes of travelling were as far advanced as they were in old England, and judging from this letter we must have been far ahead in point of good manners.

A lady, writing to *The Times* in 1794, gives the following account of

#### A JOURNEY BY WAGGON.

We were twenty-four passengers within side, and nine without. It was my lot to sit in the middle, with a very lusty woman on one side, and a very thin man on the other. 'Open the window,' said the former, and she had a child on her lap, whose hands and face were all besmeared with gingerbread. 'It can't be opened,' said a little prim coxcomb, 'or I shall get cold.' 'But I say it shall, Sir,' said a Butcher, who sat opposite to him, and the Butcher opened it; but, as he stood, or rather bent forward to do this, the caravan came into a rut, and the Butcher's head, by the suddenness of the jolt, came into contact with that of the woman who sat next to me, and made her nose bleed. He begged her pardon, and she gave him a slap on the face that sounded through the whole caravan. Two sailors, that were seated near the helm of this machine, ordered the driver to cast anchor at the next public-house. He did so; and the woman next to me, called for a pot of ale, which she offered to me, after she had emptied about a pint of it, observing, that 'as how she loved ale mightily.' I could not drink, at which she took much offence; and said, 'I was mighty squeamish; but thank God, she was as good as I, and kept a lodging-house in Craven-street, where she saw *her betters* every day, and so,' continues she, 'here's to you, my dear;' and she finished the pot. A violent dispute now arose between two stout-looking men, the one a Recruiting Sergeant, and the other a Gentleman's Coachman, about the *Rights of Man*; and, having struck two or three blows in the Caravan, they got out into the road, to decide whether *Tom Paine* was an *Atheist*, or a *Deist*. In this contest, victory fell to the Sergeant, and the driver of the horses was so mauled by the leader of men, that he was lifted into the vehicle, where he sat in sullen silence all the rest of the journey.

Travel in the neighborhood of New York, the latter part of the last century is well illustrated in the following account printed in the *New York Daily Advertiser* for 1833. Farther south the difficulties of travelling were even greater than in New York and Pennsylvania.

In the year 1786, if we recollect rightly, the first stage carriage that ever was established on the great post road between New York and Boston, was set up by Jacob Brown, then a resident of Hartford in the state of Connecticut, and commenced running between Hartford and New Haven. It was a carriage somewhat resembling the coaches of later times, but it was far inferior to most of them in workmanship and appearance, and was drawn by one pair of horses, which performed the whole journey through from one town to the other. — The route was upon what is called the middle road, that is by Berlin, Wallingford, &c. and the journey occupied the day. At that time, for a large part of the year, a great proportion of travellers from the eastward to the city of New York, took passage at New Haven, on board the sloops which plied between the two ports, and thus finished their journey by water. The passages varied, according to wind and weather, *from twelve hours to three days*. In the course of our own experience they differed as much as this. A considerable part of the road between New Haven and New York, along the shore of the Sound, was extremely rough, rocky, and uncomfortable, and in fact in some places almost impassable for wheel carriages. After Brown's carriage had run for a year or two, or perhaps more, a man of the name of Hall petitioned the legislature of Connecticut for the exclusive privilege of running stage carriages on the road from New Haven through that state, to Byram river, which was granted, and the stages were established, and run for a number of years, when they passed into other hands. Not far from the same time, an exclusive privilege of running stage carriages from Hartford to Massachusetts line, between Suffield in Connecticut and West Springfield in Massachusetts, on the great post road to Boston, which then passed in that direction, was granted by the legislature of Connecticut to Reuben Sikes, who for many years, in connection with Levi Pease of Shrewsbury in Massachusetts, and probably with others, kept up the line through to Boston.

At that time, there were scarcely any turnpike roads in the country ; of course, travelling in any kind of vehicle, was performed in a slow, tedious, and fatiguing manner ; and all intercourse with different parts of the Union was laborious, expensive and discouraging.

After some time, turnpike roads began to be formed, and the great obstacle to locomotion, presented by extremely bad roads, was in many

places removed, and the travelling portion of the community began to take courage, and move from place to place with accelerated speed and increased satisfaction. The fashion having once begun, as is usual in such cases, it soon became general, and turnpike roads were made in almost every direction. The advantages to the business and the pleasure of the country were great, new life and new spirit were infused among the inhabitants at large, and over a large part of the middle and eastern states, the aspect of things changed, and all was active, animating, and encouraging.

In process of time steamboats were invented, and a new impulse was given, not only to the activity of the United States, but to the world at large. Here, vessels of this description, which commenced their career at a speed of five or six miles an hour, by a series of improvements in machinery, and skill in navigation, went on gaining, until they have attained the extraordinary expedition of nearly twenty miles an hour. This, one would have supposed, would have satisfied the desires of the most restless spirits in the world; but, as there is no end to the exercise of human ingenuity and mechanical skill, probably those who live to see a few years more, will find a constant attempt at more rapid movements of these wonder-working vessels.

In the meantime, not to be behind hand upon land, the invention of railroads has broken in upon the world, and already millions of money are investing in these new and astonishing inventions for increasing the speed of locomotion. Projects, almost without number, are offered for establishing these new and extraordinary channels of communication, and it must be acknowledged that they meet with the most flattering encouragement among the monied men of the country. Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of travelling on railroads twenty, thirty, and sometimes even forty miles an hour—of going from New York to Philadelphia to dinner, and back to New York to supper.

Those who are old enough to remember the state of things in the country at the peace of 1783, and for a number of years thereafter, and to recollect, the extreme toil and apprehensions of a journey of a hundred or two of miles, to almost any point of compass, and to compare their former experience with what passes constantly before their eyes, can hardly fail of feeling and expressing their astonishment at the progress of human affairs, at the result of human ingenuity, and the improvements that have taken place in the moveable powers and propensities of the human race, and especially among those of our own countrymen.—*New York Daily Advertiser*.

In 1788, it has been stated that the journey from Boston to New

York could be performed in four days. Of course, in the winter, especially in bad weather, it took longer.

In 1799, the news of the death of Washington, which took place at Mount Vernon on the 14th of December did not reach Boston until the 24th and it may reasonably be supposed that the messenger conveying such an important message made all the despatch possible.

In the year 1800 it took ordinarily six days to hear from Philadelphia and it is said that it took quite as long to hear from many towns in our own state.

In 1801 there was a hotly contested state election. It was at a time when the Federalists and Republicans were exceedingly bitter towards each other. Three hundred and ninety-eight towns were to be heard from. It was a month before the whole returns were in. Two days after the election only sixty-two towns had reported. The anxiety to learn the result was so great that we can readily understand both parties would make unusual efforts and go to great expense to obtain the returns. It should not be forgotten, however, that at that time Maine was a part of Massachusetts. And the mention of Maine reminds us that the late Mr. Edward H. Elwell of Portland, the noted Antiquary of whom we have before spoken, informed us that in 1801 the mail was four days going from Portland to Boston and they only had a mail three times a week.

At the beginning of this century, news from abroad was not received so frequently as many suppose. On the 22d March, 1800, a vessel arrived at New York with the latest intelligence from Europe, which was to the middle of December, 1799, giving an account of the election of Bonaparte as first Consul. The United States must, therefore, have been without European news for three months.

To show how little taste there was about this time for newspapers, Mr. John Pickering of Salem, Register of Deeds (brother of Col. Timothy Pickering) is reported to have said in 1796 in reference to the change of publication of the Salem Gazette, which up to that time, had been printed only weekly, and now began to appear twice a week.—"It has never been printed but once a week, and that is often enough. It is nonsense to disturb people's minds by sending newspapers among them twice a week to take their attention from the duties they have to perform!" What would he say if he could see the newspaper readers of the present day—some who never read anything else?

It has been stated on the authority of Judge Daggett, formerly of Attleborough that the first stage coach drawn by four horses in New England, was set up to run between Providence and Boston, by Dexter Brown, as early as 1772. It left Providence every Monday morning

and arrived in Boston Tuesday night : returning, left Boston Thursday morning and reached Providence Friday night. It was supported chiefly by persons who visited Newport for their health, who could go to Providence by water in two or three days, but had no conveyance to Boston. This stage excited great wonder along the route.

A four horse stage coach, it is said, ran between Boston, Salem and Newburyport in 1774.

Mr. Elwell informed us that under the Colonial Arrangement, the postage on *three single letters* from Falmouth (now Portland) to Boston was *eight pounds*, or two pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence for each. There were, of course, few letters sent by mail in those days. In 1775 the number of letters received at Falmouth did not exceed four or five a week : the number mailed did not average five a week.

It was not until 1786 that the mail began to be carried in coaches from Portsmouth in N. H. to Savannah in Georgia. This arrangement was not extended into Maine until the next year. Then a wagon drawn by two horses was put upon the road between Portsmouth and Falmouth (which had then taken the name of Portland) arriving at the latter place on the third day after leaving Portsmouth. Joseph Barnard, the old Post rider, who undertook the new enterprise of the mail wagon issued the following advertisement.

"JOSEPH BARNARD, STAGE PROPRIETOR

informs the Public, that the Portland Mailstage, sets off from Mr. Motley's Tavern, in this Town, every Saturday morning, arrives on Monday at Portsmouth, where he meets the Boston Stage ; leaves Portsmouth on Tuesday and arrives in Portland on Thursday. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who choose this *expeditious* cheap and commodious way of stage travelling will please lodge their names with Mr. Motley any time previous, to the Stage's leaving his house. Price for one person's passage the whole distance twenty shillings. (In Massachusetts currency, this would be \$3.33) baggage two pence for every pound above fourteen.

Portland, Jan. 26, 1787."

This was a very cheap fare considering all the difficulties and uncertainties of the case.

In 1785, the mail at Falmouth from Boston was delayed between four and five weeks, during which time no news was received from the *West* (meaning Boston and vicinity). This was owing to the excessive bad travelling. As late as 1802, no papers were received from Boston from Feb. 25 to March 8, for the same reason.

## FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

BY GEORGE R. CURWEN.

(Continued from page 116).

Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Pepys in his Diary mentions the death of his brother "Thom," 15th March 1663-4, and gives an account of the funeral of his brother. He mentions being "up and down to cozen Stradwicks and uncle Fenner's about discoursing for the funeral." On the 18th (the day of the funeral), he says "Up betimes, and walked to my brother's, where a great while putting things in order against anon; and so to Watton, my shoemaker and there *got a pair of shoes blacked on the soles against anon*; so to my brothers, to church, and with the grave maker, chose a place for my brother to lie in, just under my mother's pew. But to see how a man's tombs are at the mercy of such a fellow, that for sixpence he would, as his own words were "I will jostle them together but I will make room for him" speaking of the fulness of the middle aisle, where he was to lie; and that he would for my father's sake do my brother, that is dead, all the civility he can; which was to disturbe other corps' that are not quite rotten, to make room for him; and methought his manner of speaking it was very remarkable; as of a thing which was now in his power to do a man a courtesy or not. I dressed myself and so did my servant Besse; and so to my brothers again; whither though invited, as the custom is, at one or two o'clock they come not till four or five. But at last one after another, they come, many more than I bid; and my reckoning that I bid was a hundred and twenty but I believe there was nearer a hundred and fifty, *their service was six biscuits a piece, and what they pleased of burnt claret*. My cozen Joyce Norton kept the wine and cakes above; and did give out to them that served, *who had white gloves given them*. But above all I am beholden to Mrs. Holden, who was most kind, and did take mighty pains not only in getting the house and everything else ready, but this day in going up and down to see the house filled, and served, in order to mine and their great content I think; the men sitting by themselves in some rooms, and the women by themselves in others, very close, but

yet room enough. Anon to church " (St. Brides)," walking out into the street to the conduit and so across the street; and had a very good company along with the corps, and being come to the grave as above, Dr. Pierson, the minister of the parish, did read the service for the buriall; and so I saw my poor brother laid into the grave; and so all broke up and I and my wife and madam Turner and her family, to her brothers, and by and by fell to a barrell of oysters, cake and cheese; of Mr. Honeywood's, with him in his chamber and below, being too merry for so late a sad work. But Lord! to see how the world makes nothing of the memory of a man an hour after he is dead! And indeed I must blame myself; for though at the sight of him dead and dying, I had a real grief for a while, while he was in my sight, yet presently after, and ever since I have had very little grief indeed for him."

Mr. Pepys' "cozen" Edward Pepys died at Mrs. Turner's 15th Dec. 1663. The funeral was on the 23d, which Mr. Pepys describes as follows.

"23<sup>d</sup>, up betimes and my wife being in as mourning a dress as we could, at present without cost put ourselves into, we by <sup>1</sup>Sir W. Pen's coach to Mrs. Turners at Salisbury Court, where I find my Lord's coach and six horses, we staid till almost eleven o'clock, and much company come, and anon the corps being put into the hearse, and the *scutcheons set upon it*, we all took coach and I and my wife and auditor Beale, in my Lord Sandwich's coach, and went next to Mrs. Turner's mourning Coach; and so through all the City and Shoreditch, I believe about twenty coaches, *and four or five with six and four horses*. Being come thither I made up to the mourners, and bidding them a good journey, I took leave and back again."

We now come to New England funerals which differ very much from those in England, any religious service at a funeral in the time of the early puritans was unknown, Lechford in 1611 wrote that at burials nothing is read nor any funeral sermon made, but all the neighborhood, or a good company of them come together by tolling of the bell, and carry the dead solemnly to the grave, and there stand while the grave is being filled. This custom began to wear off here, so far as to have serious remarks at funerals, about 1645. A Boston newspaper, 1730, records that at the burial of Mrs. Sarah Byfield a funeral prayer was made by one of the pastors.

Judge Sewall who appears to have found much pleasure in attending funerals gives us in his diary a particular account of some of them; he says,

"Friday Feb. 10, 1687-8. Between 4 and 5, I went to the Funeral of

<sup>1</sup> Father of Wm. Penn, founder of Pennsylvania.

the Lady Andros, having been invited by the Clerk of the South Company. Between 7 and 8 (Lychus [i. e. links or torches] illuminating the cloudy air). The Corps was carried into the Hearse drawn by six horses. The Souldiers making a Guard from the Governour's House down the Prison Lane to the South Meeting House there taken out and carried in at the western dore, and set in the alley before the pulpit, with *six Mourning Women* by it. House made light with Candles and Torches \* \* \* \* I went home, where about nine o'clock I heard the bells toll again for the Funeral. It seems Mr. Ratcliff's Text was, Cry, all flesh is Grass \* \* \* \* The Meeting House full, among whom Mr. Dudley, Stoughton, Gedney, Bradstreet &c."

"6th day Dec. 25, 1696. We bury our little daughter. In the chamber, Joseph in course reads Ecclesiastes 3<sup>d</sup> a time to be born and a time to die — Elizabeth, Rev. 22. — Hannah the 38<sup>th</sup> Psalm. I speak to each as God helped, to our mutual comfort I hope, I order'd Sam. to read the 102 Psalm, Elisha Cook, Edw<sup>d</sup>. Hutchinson, John Bailey and Josia Willard bear my little daughter to the Tomb."

"Note, T'was wholly dry, and I went at noon to see in what order things were set; and there I was *entertained* with a view of and converse with, the Coffins of my dear Father Hull, Mother Hull, Cousin Quincy, and my six children: for the little posthumous was now took up and set in upon that that stands on John's; so are three, one upon another twice, on the bench at the end. My mother ly's on a lower bench, at the end, with head to her husbands head: and I ordered little Sarah to be set on her grandmothers feet, *T'was an awful yet pleasing Treat*; Having said, The Lord knows who shall be brought hether next, I came away."

"Mr. Willard prayed with us the night before, I gave him a Ring worth about 20<sup>s</sup>. Sent the President one who is sick of the Gout, He prayed with my little daughter. Mr. Oakes the Physician, Major Townsend, Speaker, of whose wife I was a bearer, and was joined with me in going to Albany and has been Civil and treated me several times. Left a Ring at Madam Coopers for the Governor."

"1<sup>st</sup> Second day, Feb<sup>y</sup>. 14, 1697-8. Col. Sam<sup>l</sup> Shrimpton was buried with arms; <sup>2</sup>Ten companies, 8 Muddy River and <sup>3</sup>Seonce; No Horse nor Trumpet: but a horse led (Mr. Dyer's, the Colonel's would not endure the cloathing) Mourning Coach also and *Horses in Mourning, Scutcheons on their sides and Deaths Heads on their Forheads.*"

<sup>1</sup> Sewall.

<sup>2</sup> Eight Boston Companies — one from Muddy River and one from the Seonce.

A generic name for a "block house or fortress" but here means undoubtedly, "Boston Seonce," or the Fort at Fort Hill.

<sup>1</sup> 1736. A *Hatchment* was placed on the outside of Col. Fitch's house in Boston to denote his death. It was an unusual sight, some others were afterwards put up on like occasions.

Felt's Annals, 1st edition, p. 393, gives the following account of Gov<sup>r</sup>. Burnet's funeral.

"Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> 1729. Gov. Burnet dies of a fever in Boston. He was son of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, and was born March 1668. S. Browne, of Salem, was one of the six who attended as bearers, at his funeral. \* \* \* \* \*

8<sup>th</sup> B. Lynde Jr., is on a committee of the House, to make preparation for the Governor's funeral. This was ordered as follows:—His two sons, daughter and sisters, Mr. Langlazary, French tutor to his children, George Burnet, his steward, and his servants, to be dressed in mourning: his 'coach and coach horses and a led horse to be put into mourning': the present members of Council and House, ministers of King's Chapel in Boston, three doctors and bearers, President of College, women who laid out the corpse to have gloves and rings: 12 under bearers, Justices of Peace, Captains of Castle and man of war, Officers of Custom House, Professors and Fellows of College to have gloves, and ministers, besides those of Kings Chapel, who attend, to have gloves: the wives of those, who have rings, are to have gloves, if attending the funeral: guns at the Castle and Battery to be discharged: wine needful to refresh Boston regiment under arms to be provided: this regiment to have usual mourning, its field officers to have gloves and rings, and its other commissioned officers to have gloves"; the door keepers of his Excellency and this Court to be put into mourning. The expenses of this funeral were £1097.11.3.

<sup>2</sup> Felt's Annals.

#### HATCHMENTS.

\* \* Hatchments are lozenge shaped frames charged with a Shield of Arms, and usually affixed to the front of a house on the death of one of its principal inmates. In the execution of a Hatchment, certain rules are observed, by which it is clearly indicated whether the deceased person was single, married, widow, or widower and also the rank to which he or she was entitled.

If the deceased person was a Bachelor, the whole of the field on which his shield is placed should be black.

The Arms of an unmarried Lady are charged upon a Lozenge; a knot of ribbons takes the place of a Crest, and the motto is omitted. In other respects her Hatchment is similar to that of a Bachelor.

The Arms of a Widower appear impaled with those of his late wife, that part of the frame and field on which the Arms of the wife rest is white, showing that she survives; while the dexter side on which the Arms of her husband are placed, is black. If the wife were dead and the husband were still living, this arrangement would be reversed.

On the death of a Widow, the Arms of her late husband and herself would be impaled upon a Lozenge, without Crest or Motto.

The Hatchment of a Bachelor may readily be distinguished from that of a Widower, by observing that the Arms of the former are either single or quartered, while the latter are impaled. The same distinction obtains between the Hatchments of Spinster and Widower."

<sup>2</sup> Cassius, "Handbook of Heraldry.

## FUNERAL RINGS.

The giving of Rings at Funerals was a very early custom in New England and was brought here from Old England by our early settlers. Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff in his "Topographical and Historical Description of Boston," mentions them as Funeral Rings, black enameled, edged with gold, bearing as inscription the name, age and date of death of the person at whose funeral they were given.

Anne of Cleves, 4th Queen of Henry VIII, who died 17th June, 1557, left by her will several mourning rings to be distributed among her friends and dependents. Another lady of eminence who died in 1621, in England, by will gave rings to all her brothers wives, to her brothers themselves, to her two brothers-in-law and to such of her friends as her executor thought fit.

At the funeral of Samuel Pepys, Esq., in London, 4th June, 1703, there were 241 Rings of different values, given to his family and friends.

Funeral Rings were variously ornamented, some were very plain while others were much more elaborate.

One in England is described as of gold, enamelled, and formed of two skeletons who support a sarcophagus, the skeletons are white enamel and the lid of the sarcophagus is also enamelled and has a Maltese Cross in red, on a black ground, studded with gilt hearts and when lifted displays another skeleton.

One of the rings made for the funeral of the first wife of President Holyoke of Harvard College, is now in Salem, Mass., in the possession of a great great granddaughter of the President. It is of gold, with a sarcophagus on the top of the ring, supported by skeletons in black enamel which are round the ring, their heads touching the sarcophagus and their feet meeting at the bottom of the ring; the inscription<sup>1</sup> (E. H. ux E. H. ob Aug<sup>t</sup>. 15, 1719, æt. 28) is on the inside of the ring.

Gloves were given at most funerals and scarfs at many, but rings were confined almost exclusively to the wealthy; they were handsome, were of gold and most of them enamelled, some of black enamel, some white, and some both black and white, the gloves were of kid, had stiff tops which covered the lower part of the coat sleeve; some were white, others black. The scarfs which were of white linen, or silk, or of some black stuff and frequently of silk, were about three yards long, worn over the shoulder and tied at the side near the waist; where the wealth would admit of it all three were given to the minister, pall-bearers, doctor and near relatives. Doctor Thomas Barton of Salem, Mass., who

<sup>1</sup> Her portrait is now in the Essex Institute, Salem.

died in 1758, aged 81 years, was said to have left at his death a quart mug full which he had received at funerals.

The following is a note from Chambers' Book of Days, Vol. I., page 72. "Rings bearing a death's head were in great favor in the grim religious times. In a will dated 1648, occurs this clause 'also I do will and appoint ten rings of gold to be made, of the value of twenty shillings apiece sterling, with a death's head upon some of them.'"

Many of the funeral rings in this country were ornamented by a death's head, some with a coffin and a full length skeleton lying in it, some with a death's head and wings, some with a death's head and cross bones. These rings had the name, age and date of death upon them, and are valuable in preserving dates. When a funeral occurred in a family, rings which they had received at funerals were often collected and sent to the goldsmith's to be melted in exchange for new rings to be used at that funeral. Goldsmiths kept new rings on hand which only needed the name, age and date engraved upon them, and then to be filled with enamel. The engraving and filling was called fashioning.

The following bill shows that old gold (probably rings) was given in exchange for new rings.

"The Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Benj: Lynde Esq<sup>r</sup>, Saml. Curwin Esq<sup>r</sup>, and M<sup>r</sup>. Henry Gibbs Executors to the last Will & Testament of M<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup> Lynde dec<sup>d</sup> to James Turner.

1752.		Dr.
May 14.	To 8 Escutcheons for y <sup>e</sup> . Funeral of D <sup>ce</sup> . at 8/apr. . . . .	£6[torn]
	To an Inscription on y <sup>e</sup> Breastplate of the Coffin . . . . .	8-0
June 6 <sup>th</sup>	To 9 Enamell'd Rings for D <sup>ce</sup> . w <sup>t</sup> . 13 <sup>dw</sup> t. 23 <sup>gr</sup> . . . . .	
	To fashioning D <sup>ce</sup> . at 9/1 ap. . . . .	4-4-0
9 <sup>th</sup>	To adding a Crefcant for Difference to each of the Escutcheons at 2/apr. . . . .	16-0
		<hr/> £11=16=0

	Supra	Cr.
May 11 <sup>th</sup>	By Gold Receiv'd of the hon <sup>ble</sup> B. Lynde Esq <sup>r</sup> . 17 <sup>dw</sup> t=8 <sup>gr</sup> . . . . .	
	Weight of y <sup>e</sup> Rings Deducted . . . . .	13 23
	Overplus Gold . . . . .	3=9 at 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> p <sup>r</sup> oz. £0=17=1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	By 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> y <sup>ds</sup> . black a <sup>la</sup> mode taken up by S. Curwin, } Esq <sup>r</sup> at M <sup>r</sup> John Nutting's }	0=11=8
	By 3 Books of Leaf Gold Rec'd of y <sup>e</sup> Hon <sup>ble</sup> B. Lynde Esq <sup>r</sup> a 3/4. . . . .	10 0
	By 2 Ditto rec'd of D <sup>ce</sup> . . . . .	6 8
		<hr/> £2= 5=5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Balance due to James Turner . . . . .	9=10=6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Marblehead Sept<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1752 Errors Excepted &c

JAMES TURNER.

Dr. Thomas Barton of Salem says in his will, dated 1751, "I give to my wife all my gold rings had at funerals save what may be made use of for my own funeral."

The following from Judge Sam<sup>l</sup>. Sewall's Diary, Vol. II, page 377, shows that scarf's given at funerals were worn after the funeral; probably the Sunday after.

"April 22, 1713. Madam Stoddard buried. Bearers, Gov<sup>r</sup>. Dudley, Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup>. Tailer, Lt. Gov<sup>r</sup>. Usher, Sam<sup>l</sup>. Sewall, Peter Sergeant, Esq. All the ministers had scarves and Joseph had one. *It seemed inconvenient presently to throw off Mr. Stoddard's scarf and not wear it once as was like to be, if had gone to Salem.*"

Felt says "Our Fathers who had property enough were in the habit of giving gloves, gold rings and scarfs at funerals of their relatives. Our town authorities carried the fashion so far as to gloves, that they distributed them at the burial of their paupers. Among bills under this head one of 1728 has a charge for six pairs of gloves, This custom was excessively indulged in by some of the higher classes. In 1736 when Governor Belchers wife was interred, above one thousand pairs of gloves were given to those who attended."

The following funeral rings are known to have been or are still in existence.

The following list of rings is copied from a record made by George Curwen, Esq., of Salem, Mass., son of Rev. George Curwen. He graduated from Harvard College, 1735, his father, Rev. George, graduated 1701.

"An Acc<sup>o</sup> of the Rings had, belonging to the Estate of my Hon<sup>d</sup>. Father Deceased, Vizt."

- W<sup>m</sup> Hirst Obiit. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1-1717.
- H. S. Obiit, Octo<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1717, æ. 6 years.
- M. T. Obiit, Feb. 23<sup>d</sup> 1693, æ. 68. (Margaret Thatcher).
- G. Curwen Obiit, Jan<sup>y</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1684, æ. 74.
- G. Curwen, Eadem.
- E. Scargent, Obiit, Nov<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1700.
- E. Woolcott Obiit July 12<sup>th</sup> 1709, æta. 14.
- P. Woolcott Obiit 28<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1690, æta 20."

The following is copied from another memo. made by the same person who made the foregoing list.

- "Rings that belong to me given by relations.
- P. S. Died 8<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup>. 1713 æ. (Peter Sergeant).
- Coll<sup>r</sup>. B. Gedney Obiit 23<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup>. 1697.
- D. Parkman Obiit 15<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1715. æ. 64.
- " " " " " " " "
- E. Scargent Obiit. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup> 17 —.
- T. T. Obiit 15<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1678, æ. 57. (Tho<sup>s</sup>. Thatcher).
- B. Browne jr. Obiit. April 24, 1737, æ. 24.

E. Gibbs Obiit, Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1. 1736. æ. 14 mo.  
<sup>1</sup> Ann Gibbs Obiit, Dec<sup>r</sup>. 9. 1737. æ. 18.  
 The foregoing acct. taken July 29. 1737."

The following inscriptions were copied from funeral rings which were left by Mrs. Susanna Ward, widow of Joshua Ward, Esq., of Salem and daughter of the late Edward Augustus Holyoke, Esq., M. D., now in possession of her grandchildren.

E. H. ux E. H. Ob. Aug. 15. 1719. æt. 28.  
 Margaret Holyoke ux Edward Holyoke Ob<sup>t</sup> 25 June. 1719. ætat 40.  
 Mary Simpson Ob. 26 Sep. 1757. æ. 71.  
 Mary Barton Ob. 3 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1758. æ. 81.  
 Thomas Toppan. Ob. 21 April 1758. æ. 29.  
 E. Orne. Ob. 30 March 1759. æ. 33.  
 S. Epes Esq. Ob. 30 June 1760. æ. 27.  
 Doc. B. Toppan Ob. 8 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1762. æ. 56.  
 E. Sargent Esq. Ob. 6 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1762. æ. 72.  
 N. Ward. Ob. 13 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1768. æ. 23.  
 Joseph Cabot Ob. 5 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1774. æ. 29.  
 Mrs. Margaret Mascarene Ob<sup>t</sup> 21 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1792. æ. 66.  
 Thomas Robie Esq. Ob<sup>t</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1811. æ. 82.  
 T. Lechinere Jun<sup>r</sup> Esq. Ob. 29<sup>th</sup> June 1757 æ. 45.

Funeral rings now in possession of Miss Sally Pickman Loring, of Salem, Mass., which came to her through the family of her mother (the Pickmans, of Salem.)

Hon. Benj. Pickman Ob. Aug<sup>t</sup> 20. 1773. æt. 66.  
 E. Pickman. Ob. 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1791. æ. 47. (2 rings).  
 Thomas Barton Ob. April 28. 1751. æ. 71.  
 Mary Barton Ob. 3 Jun<sup>y</sup> 1758. æ. 81. (2 rings).  
 Dr. B. Toppan Ob<sup>t</sup> 8 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1762. æ. 56.  
 Rev. C. Toppan Ob<sup>t</sup> 26 July 1747 æ. 56.  
 S. Toppan Ob. 17 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1759 æ. 49. (2 rings).  
 A. Toppan Ob. 13 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1778. æ. 29.  
 Willoughby Toppan Ob. 6 May 1760 æ. 24.  
 J. Holyoke Ob. 19 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1756 æ. 49.  
 Olive Plummer Ob. 15 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1802 æ. 47.  
 T. Burrill Esq. Ob. 4 July 1737. æ. 68.  
 G. Hooper Ob. 15 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1759. æ. 23.  
 A. Browne Ob. 18 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1724 æ. 39.

Funeral rings now in possession of Mrs. John Amory Codman, of Boston, Mass.

A. Brown, ob. 16<sup>th</sup> April 1729 æ. 9.  
 H. Chandler, ob. 5<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1738. æ. 39.  
 J. Leg. ob. 9<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1750. æ. 25.  
 T. Barton Esq. ob. April 28<sup>th</sup> 1751. æ. 71.  
 J. Holyoke ob. Nov<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1756. æ. 49.

This ring was entered in pencil evidently after the list was dated.

C R. Greene, obt. 19<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1760 *Æt* 27, inside of the same ring is engraved W.  
 C Greene, obt. 25<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1754 *Æt* 13.  
 N. Henshman Esq. ob. 30<sup>th</sup> May 1767. *Æt* 39.  
 K. Child Gillam, ob. 24<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1768. *Æt* 62.  
 W. Fisher, obt. 19<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1770. *Æt* 43.  
 Hon. Benj. Pickman obt. 20<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1773. *Æt* 66.  
 Kathl. Amory, obt. 11<sup>th</sup> April 1777. *Æt* 45.  
 Thomas Lane Esq. ob. 25<sup>th</sup> May 1784 *Æt* 76.  
 Catherine Parker, ob. 1<sup>th</sup> May 1803 *Æt* 23.

Funeral rings now in possession of Mr. Francis H. Lee, of Salem, Mass.

M. Greene, O. B. 28 Feb. 1756. *Æt* 39.  
 T. Orne, O. B. 14 July 1767. *Æt* 50.  
 J. Cabot, O. B. 8 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1767. *Æt* 48.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Warner Esq. O. B. 11 Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1771. *Æt* 43.  
 Joseph Cabot O. B. 5: Feb<sup>r</sup>. 1774. *Æt* 29.  
 D: A. O. B. 4 June 1801. *Æt* 62.

A memo. of Funeral Rings, belonging at the present time to Mr. Geo. R. Curwen of Salem.

W. Pickman Ob. 10 April 1735. *æ*. 24.  
 N. Ropes Ob<sup>t</sup>. 22<sup>d</sup>. Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1752. *æ*. 60.  
 Hon. N. Ropes Esq. Ob. 18 March 1771 *Æt* 48.  
 W<sup>m</sup> Hunt jr. O. B. 29 May 1769 *Æt* 26.  
 E. Hunt O. B. 30 Aug. 1764 *Æt* 57.  
 E. Pickman Ob. 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1761 *Æt* 47.  
 Eliz Maplesden Ob. 3 July 1738. *æ*. 56.  
 Philippa Browne O. B. 20<sup>th</sup> July 1763. *æ*. 13.  
 Prudence Whitwell Ob<sup>t</sup>. 7 Feby. 1773. *Æt* 33.  
 Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Gates O. B. 18<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1788. *Æt* 74.  
 T. Cotton O. B. 25. Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1775. *Æt* 59.

*(To be continued.)*



## ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

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Along the shores of a little bay that reaches into Jackson Park from Lake Michigan, near the southern limits of the World's Fair grounds, will be grouped one of the most striking features of the Columbian Exposition. Visitors to the Fair who walk along the shore of this bay will find groups of native American peoples, arranged geographically and living under normal conditions in their native habitations.

It is intended to show by this peculiar exhibit the life of all distinctive tribes inhabiting the Western hemisphere when discovered by Columbus. For nearly a year a number of special agents have been working among the tribes of Eskimo, the Indians in the West, and the uncivilized tribes in the wild regions of Central and South America. They have now secured native families that will represent savage life from pole to equator and from equator to pole. The chain is complete.

These natives will live in their peculiar habitations on the Exposition grounds and carry on their native manufactures just as they do at home. It is estimated that several hundred savages will be camped along the little bay. This exhibit, for it is not to be a wild west show in any sense of the term, is to be a part of the department of ethnology and archaeology, which is to illustrate early man and the conditions under which he lived.

That section of the exhibit which is devoted to living descendants of the natives of the Western hemisphere is called, technically, the ethnographical exhibit, and on the principle that greater interest centers in animate beings than in inanimate objects, it will perhaps be the most interesting feature of the department, although in reality a subordinate one. Prof. F. W. Putnam has immediate charge of the preparations that have been made for bringing these native peoples to the Fair. He is chief of the department of ethnology, and occupies the same chair in Harvard University.

The following taken from recent "interviews" published in various papers shows that the "pre-historic times" of America will be represented at the great Exposition in an interesting and instructive manner.

We have now made arrangements, said Professor Putnam, by

which these families of native peoples will live upon the Exposition grounds in their native habitations and costumes, carrying on their aboriginal manufactures, and in fact conducting themselves just as they would in their own homes. We have made every effort to bring together the full-blooded natives in each case, so as to show the actual descendants of the people who were living on our continent four hundred years ago. The work of getting these people has been attended by great difficulties and no little expense, but I am confident that the exhibit will prove to be worth all the energy and money that have been expended in its collection.

We have offered every possible inducement to native tribes in North, South and Central America to make their own exhibits at the Fair, that is to come at their own expense and depend upon the sale of their peculiar trinkets for sufficient revenue to meet the outlay. In some cases this will be done, in others we will have to bring the natives to Chicago ourselves, while in still other cases they will be sent by the governments or states of which they are subjects. These representatives will embrace families of Eskimo, Indian tribes of British Columbia and of various parts of the United States, a family of Mayas from Yucatan, famous for their pottery making; a family of Mosquito Indians from the Mosquito coast of Central America, and natives of Guatemala. We will also have from Venezuela a typical family living in the peculiar houses which they build upon platforms over the water, in manner similar to the houses built by the ancient pile dwellers of the Swiss lakes. In their native wilds, these tribes paddle out in the lakes or streams for miles and cut off trunks of trees a few feet above the water. On these stumps they erect their houses. That is their way of fortifying themselves against invasion of adjoining hostile tribes, and it is their method of securing protection from beasts of the forest.

We will also have from the northern coast of Central America representatives of the Telamaques in their native simplicity. From Paraguay we will have a number of Guaranias, the latter weaving the most delicate and beautiful lace imaginable from the fibers of palm and other vegetable fiber.

Then we will also have three families from Columbia engaged in their aboriginal manufactures, such as the production of shoes and garments from fiber. From the northern and southern boundaries of Brazil we will get two distinctive families, which, like all the others, will live exactly as they were when our exploring expeditions found them.

It may be a matter of some interest to know that we have also completed arrangements for a family of Caribs, the race of people that first met Columbus off our shore. From Bolivia and Peru are coming fami-

lies of Amyras and Quichas. These are the descendants of the people whom Pizzarro met in Peru more than three hundred years ago. From the district further south we will get a family of Patigonians, and, probably a family of Terra del Fuegians, lowest of all in the scale of humanity. In all cases these simple people will bring their own habitations with them.

These dwellings will not be constructed especially for the Exposition, but they will be taken down in the countries now inhabited by the natives, and shipped to Chicago just as they are, so that the actual habitations will be secured. Probably the most interesting habitation that will be put up will be a small pueblo of the Moqui Indians from Arizona. They will build a typical structure of stone, and in it about twenty Indians will live and carry on the work of making pottery, weaving and basket-making. In all three of these lines the Moquis have attained great proficiency. This exhibit in itself will prove a most interesting and instructive one as showing the development of native arts among the Indian tribes of our own country.

The New York State Commissioners have agreed to cooperate with Professor Putnam in every way in this ethnographical exhibit and are to make a thorough representation of the Iroquois as they were when the whites first met them. Their ancient bark houses will be rebuilt, including the famous long-house, and many Indians representing the six tribes will be living in the houses, dressed in their native costumes and carrying on their native manufactures. This exhibit by the state of New York will prove of great interest as these tribes are so identified with the period of the English and French wars and settlements.

The other tribes of the United States will be represented by families of distinctive stocks, great care being taken in every instance to secure representative families.

From the regions of British Columbia we have already arranged to bring thirteen Indians who represent three or four distinct tribes. With them will come one of the great wooden houses from Vancouver. It is now on the way to Chicago. This house is elaborately carved and painted, after a fashion peculiar to the Indians of that section.

The Canadian Government will also make a special exhibit of several tribes of the interior of the country.

Of course a great many of the tribes that will be represented at the Fair pay little attention to industrial affairs. They live by the chase, from the product of streams or from what the earth yields in fruits, seeds and roots. Many of the people who live along shores of lakes or near rivers, become expert boatmen. These will bring their peculiar canoes and boats of various designs and paddle around in the little bay

just as though they were engaged in their ordinary pastime. I imagine the effect produced by scores of little barks shooting across the lagoon will be picturesque and interesting.

We have been very much annoyed, Professor Putnam continued, by statements made from time to time that this feature of our exhibit would partake somewhat of the character of what has come to be known as a wild west show. I am very sorry that any such impression has gone abroad, for it is far from our intention to permit anything of the sort. These Indians and other native people will simply carry on their native industries and continue their home customs. They may participate in various ceremonies peculiar to each tribe, but we shall sternly repress anything that savors of the savagery of a wild west performance. Our purpose is to show these people in a thoroughly scientific way and in a manner that will not degrade them.

#### WHAT WILL BE SHOWN IN-DOORS.

Now this is merely the out-of-door feature of our exhibit. We have been given nearly the entire north half of the gallery of the great manufacturers building. It contains 160,000 square feet. In this we shall show objects of man's handiwork from the earliest days down to the present time. These exhibits will be arranged geographically. We have sent expeditions to open mounds and burial places and ancient village sites and shell heaps and to explore caves and cliff houses and old pueblos all over the Western Hemisphere. From these different sources and from ancient ruins in Central and South America we have secured objects illustrating the mode of life centuries ago. We have dug up mummies and unearthened skeletons and with them objects that were buried at the same time. These are now packed ready for shipment to Chicago. In order to show the phases of prehistoric life on the continent, models of the most distinctive earthworks and mounds will be prepared from carefully made plans and sketches. The great earthworks of Ohio, in which are combined squares, octagons, circles and other figures, often of large size, will be represented in this way as well as the different kinds of mounds, such as the great mound at Cahokia, Ill., nearly 100 feet high, and the famous serpent mound of Ohio, an earth structure, 1,400 feet long. The largest ancient fortification in this country will be represented in the same manner, as will also the Turner and Hopewell groups, both illustrating the sacred structures of an extinct people.

We have been largely assisted in this feature of our work by the different State boards and historical societies, which have worked in conjunction with our expeditions. All the material collected this year

by the expedition sent to Honduras by the Peabody Museum of Harvard University will be lent to the World's Fair. This material is of great archaeological value. Models are being made of the immense monoliths and altars existing among the ancient ruins of Copan, and many interesting specimens have already been obtained to illustrate the arts and customs of the unknown but once powerful people who designed and erected these massive stone structures, elaborately ornamented with figures in high relief and strange hieroglyphs. By these casts, models, photographs and objects from different localities the customs and habits of the prehistoric peoples of the continent can be compared with one another and with those of later times, and the distribution, migration and connection of the various peoples can be traced.

We have now in the field, securing these collections about one hundred men. Most of them are graduate students who are pursuing studies in different universities in kindred departments to ours. These students make the investigations for us for their essential expenses. George A. Dorsey, who has represented the department in Peru, South America, for over a year, has just forwarded to us a number of fine collections in seventy-five large cases. These specimens illustrate the ancient civilization of that country. All of these collections are to become the property of the city of Chicago after the Exposition and to serve as the nucleus of the great museum of natural history which is to be established in this city. The collections which we have secured are of great value. They exceed by far the cost of their collection and will give Chicago the foundation for one of the greatest museums in the country.

When we consider that the Exposition is held for the purpose of commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America and to show the progress the country has made during these four centuries, it must be frankly admitted that this is the most important exhibit of all, and it is fortunate that it promises to be so complete and satisfactory.



## THE SCAMMON FAMILY OF MAINE.

(Continued from page 123).

**6 Samuel<sup>3</sup> Scammon, jr.** (*Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born 1713; died Mar. 8, 1758; Lieutenant Scammon married, about 1736, Mehitable (daughter of Samuel and Mary (Freeman) Hinkley of Truro). She was born Dec. 25, 1718, and died June 6, 1811; previous to her marriage she was living at New Meadows (now Brunswick, Me.). They had eleven children, the following list not complete.

- i. SAMUEL,<sup>4</sup> b. Sept. 3, 1738; d. Dec. 10, 1825 (the Deacon).
- ii. MARGERY,<sup>4</sup> who d. Feb. 9, 1742, about 2 years old.
- 12 iii. ISAAC,<sup>4</sup> b. Mar. 20, 1743; d. July 10, 1812.
- iv. MARY,<sup>4</sup> b. Apr. 29, 1745; d. Mar. 1, 1795; m. Nov. 27, 1763, Deacon James Emery of Biddeford. They had 11 children:
  - 1 LEVI<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. May 27, 1765; d. Oct. 3, 1809, unm.
  - 2 SUSANNA<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. Dec. 28, 1767; m., 1789, Samuel Hill.
  - 3 MEHITABLE<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. Mar. 4, 1770; d. July 24, 1843; m., 1st, William Smith of Biddeford; and, 2nd, Edmund Moody of Saco. 2 ch. by 1st and 4 by the 2nd m.
  - 4 JAMES<sup>5</sup> EMERY, JR., b. Mar. 31, 1772; d. Mar. 6, 1840; m. Mar. 12, 1795, Catherine Frethe. 7 ch.
  - 5 JOSHUA<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. Apr. 7, 1774; d. 1858; m. Charlotte (?) Freeman of Standish. 10 ch. b. in Portland.
  - 6 MARY<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. Feb. 11, 1776; d. Sept. 10, 1833; m. May 4, 1797, Joseph Haley of Hollis; lived in Portland. 8 ch.
  - 7 SIMON<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. Jan. 11, 1778; d. Oct. 29, 1825; m., 1st, Olive Staples, of Biddeford. 3 ch. He m., 2nd, Eunice,<sup>5</sup> dau. of Freeman<sup>4</sup> Scammon of Saco. 5 ch. (see 13-iii.)
  - 8 SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. Jan. 7, 1781; d. Jan. 15, 1862; m. Dec., 1819, Sophia, dau. of Rev. Nathl. Webster. 4 ch. b. in Portland.
  - 9 THOMAS<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. Feb. 7, 1783; d. at sea aged about 22 y. unm.
  - 10 NATHANIEL<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. May 15, 1785; d. Oct. 19, 1871; m. Philadelphia N. Rankins of Wells. 7 ch. b. in Biddeford.
  - 11 LYDIA<sup>5</sup> EMERY, b. May 23, 1787; m. Thomas Dodge; lived in Portland. 1 ch.
- v. ELIZABETH,<sup>4</sup> b. July 29, 1747; d. Oct. 29, 1833; m. Sept. 20, 1763, William P. Moody, b. in Kittery. Nev. 16, 1741, and d. Aug. 3, 1787. Ch. b. in Saco:
  - 1 EDMUND<sup>5</sup> MOODY, b. Oct. 3, 1765; d. Oct. 4, 1829; m., 1st, Sarah Hill of Biddeford; m., 2nd, widow Mehitable (Emery) Smith, see above.
  - 2 MARY<sup>5</sup> MOODY, b. Mar. 2, 1768; d. Aug. 9, 1793; m. July 26, 1792, Remick Cole of Wells.
  - 3 WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> MOODY, b. July 10, 1770; d. Mar. 15, 1822; m. Mar. 6, 1796; Parmelia Milliken of Scarboro. 7 ch.
  - 4 ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup> MOODY, b. Apr. 22, 1773; d. unm.
  - 5 MEHITABLE<sup>5</sup> MOODY, b. Dec. 4, 1775; d. Dec., 1848; m. Jonathan (son of Peter Young of N. H.); grad. Har. Coll. 1798.
  - 6 JOSHUA<sup>5</sup> MOODY, b. Mar. 7, 1778; d. Nov. 6, 1866; m., 1st, 1810, Ann (dau. of Capt. Joseph Bradbury); he m., 2nd, her sister Narcissa.
  - 7 SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> MOODY, b. Apr. 27, 1780; d. Sept. 2, 1841; m. July 1, 1817, Hannah, (dau. of Joseph Barnard of Wells.) 7 ch.
  - 8 ENOCH<sup>5</sup> MOODY, b. Aug. 31, 1781; d. Oct. 19, 1872; m. Feb. 2, 1815, Martha, (dau. of John Chadwick of Biddeford).

- 9 SARAH<sup>7</sup> MOODY, b. Dec. 5, 1786; d. 1868; m., 1815, John Means of Augusta, son of George, of Saco.
- 13 vi. FREEMAN,<sup>4</sup> b. May 1, 1750; d. Feb. 28, 1824.
- vii. EDMUND,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Mar. 13, 1752; probably d. young; not mentioned in will.
- viii. MINTABLE,<sup>4</sup> bapt. June 10, 1753; m. Lieut. Tobias Lord of Arundel, who was b. in Wells, son of Capt. Tobias Lord and d. in Kennebunk, æt. 59. They had 3 children:
- 1 SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> LORD, b. ab. 1773; d. Nov. 8, 1851; m. Hannah Jefferts of Wells, who d. Feb. 14, 1816, æt. 40. 6 ch.
  - 2 NATHANIEL<sup>5</sup> LORD, b. ab. 1776; d. Feb. 24, 1815; m. July 2, 1797, Phoeby, dau. of Capt. Daniel Walker of Arundel. 9 ch.
  - 3 TOBIAS<sup>5</sup> LORD, JR., m. Jan. 3, 1799; Hannah, dau. of Capt. Ephraim Perkins of Arundel; ab. 10 ch.  
(Lieut. Tobias Lord, m., 2nd, Hepzibah Conant and had nine more children.)
- ix. SARAH,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Oct. 26, 1755; m. June 9, 1774, Capt. James Ross of Wells. 2 children:
- 1 JOHN<sup>5</sup> ROSS, m. Sarah Currier of Wells. 4 ch.
  - 2 JAMES ROSS, m. Rachel M. Wheelock of Hope. 8 ch.
- x. RACHEL,<sup>4</sup> b. Mar. 16, 1758; d. Oct. 21, 1829; m. 1776, Joseph Barnard, of Watertown, Mass. There were ten ch., 2 dying in infancy.
- 1 JOSIAH<sup>5</sup> BARNARD, } twins who d. ab. 6 years old.
  - 2 JOSEPH<sup>5</sup> BARNARD, }
  - 3 SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> BARNARD, d. at sea.
  - 4 PHEMING<sup>5</sup> BARNARD, d. at sea.
  - 5 JOSEPH STOWELL<sup>5</sup> BARNARD, d. at sea.
  - 6 EDMUND<sup>5</sup> BARNARD.
  - 7 HANNAH<sup>5</sup> BARNARD, b. June 13, 1791; d. June 16, 1854; m. July 1, 1817, Samuel Moody, (see above) 7 ch.
  - 8 JOSIAH HINKLEY<sup>5</sup> BARNARD, d. Sept. 4, 1826, at Saco; m. Oct. 2, 1821, Joanna Currier.

**7 Ebenezer<sup>3</sup> Scammon.** (*Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), married Elizabeth Sellars of York; she d. ed in Saco "near the Ferry" Feb. 23, 1815, aged 86. The baptisms of their children are found in the Biddeford first church Records, which state that Mr. Scammon joined that church in 1742 under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Morrell. He probably died about 1762.

- i. JOSEPH,<sup>4</sup> bapt. July 9, 1749. In the Pepperrellboro ch. records is the following: "Aug. 29, 1766; son of widow Elizabeth Scammon, drowned aged 18 years."
- ii. MARGERY,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Jan. 15, 1749-50, probably d. young.
- iii. EMILIZER,<sup>4</sup> bapt. May 5, 1751, probably d. young.
- 11 iv. JOHN,<sup>4</sup> b. 1753; bapt. Sept. 2, 1753 and d. Jan. 10, 1856.
- v. JAMES,<sup>4</sup> bapt. Aug. 22, 1756, probably d. young.
- vi. MARGERY,<sup>4</sup> bapt. June 7, 1761, perhaps m. May 17, 1781, Josiah Wilson of Wells.
- vii. ELIZABETH,<sup>4</sup> bapt. June 7, 1761; d. May, 1816; m. Aug. 28, 1783, Ephraim Ridlin.

**8 Dominicus<sup>4</sup> Scammon, jr.** (*Dominicus,<sup>3</sup> Capt. Humphrey,<sup>2</sup> jr., Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*): born Feb. 7, 1742-3, died Jan. 6, 1824; married Sept. 14, 1762, Hannah, (daughter of Joseph and Mary (Belcher) Tarbox.)

She was baptized April 3, 1743 and died Jan. 11, 1823. (This Tarbox family is given in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for 1888). Their children were born in Saco :

- i. BENJAMIN,<sup>5</sup> b. Mar. 6, 1763; m. Dec. 2, 1784, Mary Ridlin, who d. Jan. 1, 1834. Ch. :
  - 1 MARY,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 4, 1785; m. Mar. 21, 1804, James Bradbury of Biddeford.
  - 2 SUSANNA,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 19, 1787; m. April 2, 1808, Theodore Hutchins of Arundel.
  - 3 NATHANIEL,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 9, 1789.
  - 4 BENJAMIN,<sup>6</sup> jr., b. Feb. 16, 1791; d. Sept. 27, 1859; was m. five times. 4 ch.
  - 5 LEWIS,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 3, 1793; d. Feb. 7, 1794.
  - 6 RUTH,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 19, 1795.
  - 7 ELIZABETH GRAY,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 4, 1797.
  - 8 OLIVE,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 19, 1801, probably d. young.
  - 9 WILLIAM,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 29, 1805.
  - 10 OLIVE,<sup>6</sup> b. April 7, 1809.
- ii. REBECCA,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 15, 1765; m. Oct. 17, 1790, Edward Rumery, jr.
- iii. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 15, 1768; d. Dec. 28, 1811; m. July 11, 1793, Dorcas Perkins of Biddeford, who d. his wid. Jan. 8, 1818, aged 46 years. 5 ch. :
  - 1 DORCAS,<sup>6</sup> b. June 10, 1799; m. Nov. 18, 1818, David Buckminster. 5 ch.
  - 2 JANE,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 29, 1802; m. (Intention) Sept. 16, 1820, Josiah, son of Judge Thatcher of Biddeford.
  - 3 MARY,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 15, 1804; m. April 6, 1824, Samuel, son of Major Daniel Cole; a large family of children.
  - 4 JOSEPH,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 15, 1807.
  - 5 HANNAH,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 4, 1810; m. ——— Bent.
- iv. INFANT SON,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 12, 1770; d. Jan. 14, 1770.
- v. MARY,<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 17, 1770; m. April 17, 1791, Ezekiel Barnes.
- vi. HANNAH,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 17, 1772; d. July 1, 1865 (or 7); m. ——— Scammon.
- vii. ELIZABETH,<sup>5</sup> b. June 28, 1774; m. June 30, 1793, Robert Edgcomb.
- viii. SARAH,<sup>5</sup> b. Mar. 7, 1776; d. 1811; m. Sept. 20, 1794 Richard Ridlin.
- ix. DOMINICUS, jr., b. Jan. 24, 1778; m. Jan. 13, 1798, Mary Edgcomb. Ch. :
  - 1 SALLY,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 1, 1798.
  - 2 POLLY,<sup>6</sup> b. June 5, 1800.
  - 3 TRISTRAM,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 24, 1803.
  - 4 SAMUEL E.,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 19, 1805.
  - 5 THOMAS,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 30, 1807.
- x. OLIVE,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 22, 1779; d. July 31, 1853, mm.
- xi. LYDIA,<sup>5</sup> b. Feb. 4, 1781; d. Oct. 5, 1869; m. Nov. 14, 1799, Nathaniel Ridlon.
- xii. ERNICE,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 26, 1782; m. ——— Warren.
- xiii. JOSEPH,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 8, 1788; m., 1st, Sarah Marshall and 2nd, Nov. 28 1810 her sister Abigail C. Marshall. 2 ch. by 1st, and 5 by 2nd. m.
  - 1 SEYM,<sup>6</sup> d. April 25, 1808.
  - 2 JOSEPH,<sup>6</sup> jr., d. April 5, 1810.
  - 3 SARAH ANN,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 15, 1811.
  - 4 WILLIAM MARSHALL,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 22, 1814.
  - 5 ABIGAIL,<sup>6</sup> b. April, 1821.
  - 6 ISABEL F.,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct., 1823; d. Jan. 26, 1844.
  - 7 MARY E.,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 1828.

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

(Continued from page 118)

Mass. Muster Rolls, Vol. XXII—document 142. Pay Roll for mileage. Capt. Benj. Richardson's Company in Colonel Dike's Regt. from home to Dorchester Heights.

BENJ. RICHARDSON of Leicester, *Captain*.

SAM'L BALDWIN of Northbridge, *Lieutenant*.

ROBERT KELLEY of Charleton, 2d *Lieutenant*. JONA. MASON of Sturbridge, *Ensign*.

Solomon Leland of Sutton,	} <i>Ord. Serg'ts.</i>	Israel Stone of Worcester,	} <i>Corporals.</i>
Preserved Baker of Mendon,		Jesse Partridge of Holden,	
Israel Ball of Spencer,		Lehabod Keith of Uxbridge,	
John Curtes of Dudley,		Jedediah Bigelow of Douglas,	
John Diamond of Sturbridge, <i>Drummer</i> .		Benj. Richardson of Leicester, <i>Fifer</i> .	
Solomon Parson " of Leicester.		Daniel Harwood " of Sutton.	
Rufus Sanderson " "		Abijah Bacon " "	
Richard Southgate " "		Jonathan Dike " "	
Daniel Gates " "		Benj. Hobbs " of Charleton.	
William Brown " of Worcester.		Phineas Stoddard " "	
Willson Chamberlain " "		Jona. Bixber " "	
Seth Partridge " "		Eben <sup>t</sup> Clemous " "	
Joseph Stone of South —.		Clement Coburn " "	
Joseph Clark " of Worcester.		Jona. Clemous " "	
Wm. Cowden " "		Jona. Weld " "	
Joseph Gray " "		Joseph Davis " of Dudley.	
James Kingsbury " "		John Warren " "	
James Buckler " "		Timothy Vinton " "	
Thomas Driden " of Holden.		Abner Saben " "	
John Symonds " "		Noah Dodge " "	
Jesse Allen " "		Eben <sup>t</sup> Fish " of Oxford.	
Timothy Marshall " "		Sam <sup>l</sup> Kingsbury " "	
Eliab Brewer " of Paxton.		Elisha Kingsbury " "	
Reuben Starus " "		Peter Holbrook " of Upton.	
Joshua Draper " of Spencer.		Jas. Torrey " "	
Isaac Prowty " "		Benj. Bachellor " "	
Fred <sup>k</sup> Hunt " "		Sam <sup>l</sup> Wright " "	
David Dix " " Sturbridge.		John Hill " " Mendon.	
Benj. Hide " "		Wm. Boyd " "	
Joseph Marsh " "		Daniel Wedge " "	
Sam. Newell " "		Eben <sup>t</sup> White " "	
Eben <sup>t</sup> Phillip " "		Joseph Torrey " "	
Abijah Warren " "		Wm. Meriam " "	
Ralph Wheelock " "		Moses Lovet " "	

Daniel Ropes	of Sutton.	Ichabod Albee of Sutton.
David Mixer	" "	Henry Keith of Uxbridge.
Moses Chase	" "	Job Keith " "
Joel Bucknam	" "	Fred <sup>k</sup> Taft " "
Daniel Dike	" "	Nat <sup>l</sup> Thwing " "
Thomas Wate	" "	Joseph Balcom of Douglas.
Jona. Elliot	" "	Eli Stockwell " "
Jonas Allen	" "	John Farnam " "
Nath <sup>l</sup> Carrick	" "	Thos. Straight of Northbridge.
David Town	" "	Sam <sup>l</sup> Nelson of Mendon.
Solomon Stockwell	" "	

Three months to Dec. 1, 1776.

Mass. Muster Rolls, Vol. xvii—document 61. A pay roll of Capt. David Batchellor's Company in Col<sup>l</sup> Ezra Wood's Reg't of Eight Months Massachusetts Bay Militia for their additional State Pay of forty shillings Pr month a man Agreeable to the Resolve of the General Court of said State Passed April 20<sup>th</sup> 1778.

During their Service in the years A.D. 1778 and 1779.

DAVID BATCHELLOR, *Captain.*

WILLIAM COMINS, *Lieutenant.*

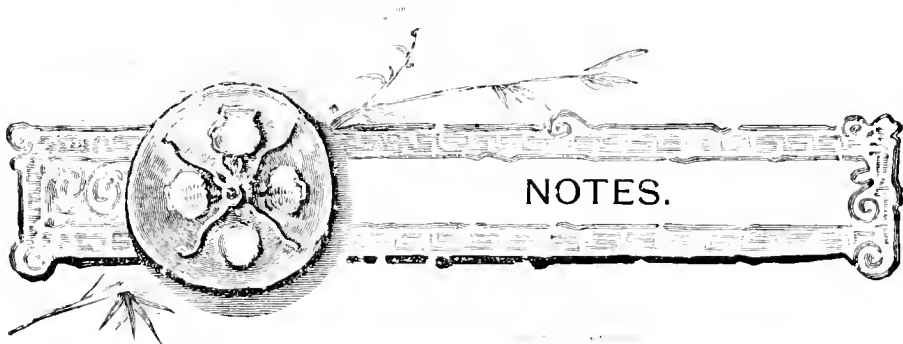
THOMAS LANMAN, *Lieutenant.*

Enos Taft.	Amos Boyden.	Moses Leatch.
John Blood.	Stephen Bartlett.	Itamar Morifield.
Aaron Martin.	Samuel Chubb.	Israel Morey.
Fredrick Taft.	Benj. Colburn.	Robert Nickols.
Darius Sumner.	Joseph Chase.	Stephen Newhall.
John Hill.	Joseph Foster.	W <sup>m</sup> Richardson.
Stephen Chapin.	Caleb Boyton.	Eben <sup>r</sup> Read.
Elizah Batchellor.	Nathan Gardner.	Aaron Taft.
John Coleman.	Amos Goodale.	Nathan Thompson.
Bala Rawson.	Ezekiel Hunt.	Simon Wheelock.
Jacob Aldrich.	Josiah Hall.	Thos. Wheelock.
William Boyd.	W <sup>m</sup> Hall.	Stephen Wood.
Moses Bardens.	Thomas Wate.	Benj. Woodbury.
David Batchellor.	Daniel Hobbs.	John Wood.

Time of service about eight months. Service at North River, "about 200 miles from home."

(*To be continued.*)





Gloucester has had her 250th anniversary and Woburn's is soon to occur.

Two-hundred and fifty years ago last May the General Court passed a resolve establishing the "plantation" at Cape Ann, to be called Gloucester. But that year was the 20th since the people sent by the Dorchester Company had located there.

To be sure, the men who located at Cape Ann in 1623 more properly were the founders of Salem, but the fact remains that for three years a settlement was maintained at the Cape, and with the exception of but a very few years since then Englishmen were living there. Since 1633 divine worship has regularly been held. In view of this it was rather disappointing that no particular attention was given to the earlier settlements at Cape Ann by the committee in charge of the celebration.

The three days devoted to the celebration will be long remembered by all participating. On Wednesday, August 24, an oration was delivered by Rev. J. L. R. Trask, D. D., of Springfield, and in the evening a banquet was spread at which were many prominent people. Governor Russell was exceedingly happy in his remarks, and unlike some who strive upon such occasions to show what they do not know, showed a thorough appreciation of our early history.

Thursday was devoted to a grand military and civic parade, and Friday to boating. The firemen had a parade the morning of the 24th.

From all parts of the country came descendants of Gloucester people. Gloucester

has a wide territory to draw from on such an occasion as this. New Gloucester, Freeport, Harpswell, North Yarmouth, all in Maine contain many Gloucester families. Thousands gathered there; so many indeed that the Boston & Maine R. R. was powerless to handle the throngs going and coming, but good order and good nature everywhere prevailed. Out in the Harbor were four United States war vessels, the Concord, Philadelphia, the monitor Miantonomah, and the Vesuvius. From these vessels landed the naval battalion, whose appearance, as with easy swinging step they marched at the head of the military, was most pleasing.

Throughout the period given up to the celebration, various minor attractions were arranged by the efficient committee, such as athletic games, etc., all of which were successfully carried out.

The following historic sites were marked.

Site of first house. Framed in England. Erected here in 1623. Taken down and carried to Salem 1628; at Stage Fort.

Canal cut through by Rev. Richard Blynnan in 1643. Filled in and permanent road made in 1812. This bridge was built in 1868; Cut Bridge.

Site of Rev. John Emerson's grist mill, erected in 1677; Riverdale Mills.

Site of first mill erected previous to 1650, off Poplar street.

House built by Rev. John White in 1710, Ellery House.

Site of the whipping post, used for the last time, about 1780, Middle street.

House occupied as a tavern by James Broom in 1763, Middle street.

Part of log-house erected by Thos. Riggs and considered the oldest house on Cape Ann, near Willows.

House built by Jacob Davis in 1709, Freeman House.

House built by Rev. Samuel Chandler in 1752, Middle Street.

House erected by Thomas Saunders in 1761, Sawyer Library.

Meeting House Green. On this lot was erected the first meeting house, in 1633, and the first school house, in 1708.

A loan collection of relics and objects of art was exhibited in the High School building. A collection exhibited by Mr. Harrison Ellery of Boston, consisting of photographs of portraits of the Ellery family, and family manuscripts, was the most interesting. There were but few relics dating back previous to the middle of the last century. From the room devoted to furniture and household utensils much edification must have been derived by the crowds who visited it.

There could be seen the old chairs of all styles, bed hangings, secretaries, tables, clocks, etc., etc. Old fashioned lanterns, ancient prints and many other objects which an old town like Gloucester abounds in.

The Universalist Society meeting house was tastefully decorated. Setting back, approached by a pathway leading between double rows of magnificent trees, this dignified looking building seemed to take upon itself new dignity when we read that there was built the first Universalist meeting-house in America. People went from all over Essex county to hear the famous John Murray preach, and soon seed was sown which has ripened wonderfully.

Rev. John Emerson was the third settled minister over the regularly gathered church at Gloucester. He was the son of Thomas Emerson of Ipswich, and died 2 Dec., 1700, aged 75. His wife was Ruth, daughter of Deputy Gov. Symonds. She died 23 Feb., 1702. Mr. Emerson was highly esteemed by his parish and in turn took a deep interest in their affairs. From his journal printed in Notes and Additions to Babson's History of Gloucester, Part

10, can be gleaned much of rare interest relating to the customs of the period. His son John was settled over churches at Newcastle and Portsmouth.

Gloucester has the honor of having had settled within her borders, over the Sandy-bay, or 5th Parish church, the Rev. Ebenezer Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was born at Canterbury, Conn., 5 Jan., 1725, and was the son of Josiah Cleveland. Although the spelling of the name differs from our ex-president yet they are both of the same family. This Rev. Ebenezer Cleveland in June, 1775, obtained the consent of his parish to join the American forces besieging Boston, as chaplain, and remained in the army some years. Upon his return to his parish he found it in a distressed condition, many of his people had fallen in battle, had died in prison ships or had been lost at sea. Their financial condition was such as to prevent their being able to support a minister, so Mr. Cleveland accepted an offer to take charge of the Dartmouth College lands at Llandaff, N. H., but in 1785 he returned to his Sandy-bay flock, and, although his maintenance was poor, he devoted himself to their welfare as before. His disinterested spirit and kindly bearing obtained for him the affection of his people, which he maintained to the last. He died 4 July, 1805.

It is a curious coincidence that the Grover's were the most numerous family in his parish.

In 1890, Mr. Waterman, then Attorney-General of Massachusetts in response to a request from Gov. Brackett, wrote: "It is the duty of the city governments and the selectmen of towns to provide the fire proof safes (which the law requires) regardless of the question whether a city or town has, or will refuse to appropriate money to pay for them. The expenses of the safes would be a valid claim against cities, or towns, and the collection thereof could be enforced by law. . . . the city government and selectmen of towns might be subject to indictment for a non-performance of their duties, and could also be, by mandamus, or some other suitable process, compelled specifically to discharge their duties and provide the safes."

JOHN HANCOCK'S DRESS. — The dress of the venerated John Hancock, is thus described in the book entitled 'Familiar Letters on Public Characters.' 'At this time, (June, 1782,) about noon, Hancock was dressed in a red velvet cap, within which, was one of fine linen. — The latter was turned up over the lower edge of the velvet one, two or three inches. He wore a blue damask gown, lined with silk; a white stock, a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers. — He was at this time about forty-five years of age.

There is no end to the sayings of John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Here is one: Randolph was in a tavern, lying on a sofa in the parlor, waiting for the stage to come to the door. A dandified chap stepped into the room, with whip in hand, just come from a drive, and standing before the mirror, arranged his hair and collar, quite unconscious of the presence of the gentleman on the sofa. After attitudinizing a while, he turned to go out, when Mr. Randolph asked him,

"Has the stage come?"

"Stage, sir! stage!" said the fop, "I've nothing to do with it, sir."

"Oh! I beg your pardon," said Randolph, quietly, "*I thought you were the driver!*"

No one has obtained a better name as a friend of a sound currency, than Representative Harner, of Ohio.

Mr. Harner said before the Boston Bank Presidents' Association in June last, "The highest and best form of money intended for general circulation will be paper promises of banks, *promptly redeemable in gold*, or its equivalent, and *secured amply by the deposit of interest-bearing bonds of recognized value and of the highest grade.*" These words of Mr. Harner explain to the dullest intellect the State Bank clause in the Democratic Platform. Let us be fair

in politics, and acknowledge that Mr. Cleveland's position as a sound currency man is thoroughly endorsed by the Democratic party. One should consider his vote from a business, not a sentimental, standpoint.

Woburn was originally called Charlestown Village and was granted to Charlestown, 13 May, 1640, the grant covering two miles square. On Oct. 7, the same year, this was increased to four miles square. Woburn Town Records commence under date of 14-3-1640. The first church was gathered there 14 Aug., 1642, and they settled as their first minister 22 Nov., 1642, Rev. Thomas Carter. The town of Woburn was incorporated 27 Sept., 1642, or according to the present mode of reckoning, Oct. 6, which is the date that the town will observe at the coming celebration.

SALEM, THE "PURITAN CITY." — During the last few years it has been a common practice among manufacturers of fancy goods and confectionaries in Salem, to use the word Witch as a 'style' for their wares. The same tendency to designate Salem as the "Witch City" has been shown by various organizations when away from home, thus gradually accustoming outsiders to the term. To many Salem people such cheapening of their traditions is not pleasant, and if a nickname is needed for the base ball club, G. A. R. posts, etc., why is not the name "Puritan" far more appropriate and euphonious? Surely none can deny the claim that Salem was practically, and still is the first and best "Puritan" town in New England. Settled by Puritans the traditions of a Puritan ancestry have clung about everything pertaining to Salem. Plymouth is the "Pilgrim town" why should not Salem exchange the undesirable "Witch City" for the more dignified and honorable appellation of the "Puritan City?"



## NOTES AND QUERIES

This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and county histories in preparation, is solicited.

### QUERIES.

1. Richard Ingersoll came from Bedfordshire, England, in 1629, and settled in Salem, Mass. He died about 1644. He married Ann ——. After his death his widow married John Knights.

Their children were:

1. George, b. —; m. Elizabeth —.
2. John, b. —; m. Judith Felton.
3. Nathaniel, b. —; m. Hannah Collins.
4. Alice, b. —; m. Jonathan Walcott.
5. Bathsheba, b. —; m. John Knights of Newbury.
6. Joannah, b. —; m. Richard Pettingell.
7. Sarah, b. —; m. William Haines of Salem.

Will some of your readers please give me the maiden surname of Ann, the wife of Richard Ingersoll, and also the date of the birth of his children. Also, the maiden surname of Elizabeth, the wife of George Ingersoll, David Ingersoll, grandson of George and Elizabeth Ingersoll.

married Mary Sargent, Dec. 12, 1748. Want the christian name of her father and the maiden name of her mother.

2. Information is requested concerning the Besson family of Marblehead, during the 17th and 18th centuries.

5. Ebenezer Griffin, of Bradford, Mass., married, 1755, Priscilla, daughter of Benjamin Kimball. Died Oct. 2, 1792. Wanted: his parentage and ancestry.

6. Ebenezer Stewart, of Rowley, married, about 1639, Elizabeth Johnson. Who were her parents and where was she born?

7. Is there a portrait of General Gage who was quartered in the Collins House in Danvers at one time during the Revolution? If so where is it?

8. In the early part of this century there was in Topsfield an oak table with

twisted legs and marble top, said to have belonged to Governor Endicott. Where is it?

9. GARDNER OR GARDNER.—Has there been any collection made of statistics relating to the Gardner family of Essex Co.—? If so, where can it be examined?

What was the maiden name of the first wife of Jonathan Gardner of Salem; his second wife was Lucia Dodge?

Where did William Fairfield Gardner reside? When and when did he die? He was married in Salem in 1827 to Elizabeth G. Barker and resided there in 1829; nothing further learned concerning him.

10. DONALDSON.—DORSEY.—Can anyone furnish the present address of descendants of Thomas and Mary E. P. Dorsey—Donaldson; they were married in 1838. Mr. Donaldson died in 1877. Is his widow now living?

11. STERRY.—Information wanted of the date and place of birth of Samuel Sterry. Also the names of his parents; any memoranda that will aid in tracing this ancestry.

Samuel Sterry married (published at Rowley, Mass., 1753) Mary Kilbourne, daughter of George and Phebe Palmer, Kilbourne of Rowley. She was baptised there in 1721 and died at Stark, Me., in 1800.

He was a soldier in French and Indian War and died at Minas in 1755 from injuries received in the service. Their only child David Sterry, was born probably at Kittery, Me., August 12, 1751, and died at Stark, Me., in 1843. He married Mrs. Catherine Larkin Bradbury Gray, daughter of John and Katherine Frothingham Larkin of Charlestown, Mass., and widow of Josiah Bradbury and of Benj. J. Gray. She died in 1833, aged 83 years.

# ANSWERS.

PRESTON.—In Part II of the History of the Putnam Family (page 73) occurs a short account of the Preston family. The following additions received from various sources may be of interest.

Martha, widow of Roger Preston, married Nicholas Holt and removed to Andover. Her sons Samuel and John accompanied her. John Roger Preston, m. Sarah and had sons, John and Thomas, twins, died early; John, b. 17 June, 1699.

John Preston of Andover married 1706-7, Mary Haynes of Haverhill and soon removed to Plainfield, Conn., where the following children were born: John, Mary, Susannah, Jonathan, Joseph, Benjamin, William, Abigail, Theodore, David, Samuel. John Preston died in Windham, Conn., in 1738.

Essex Deeds, book 67, page 199, John Preston, Sr., of Windham, states that he has given to John Preston, Jun., all the land which he received by grant from the colony of Mass. Bay for serving in the Narragansett Expedition under Capt. Goodhue, of Salem. He being then of Andover, Mass., and styled John Preston, junior.

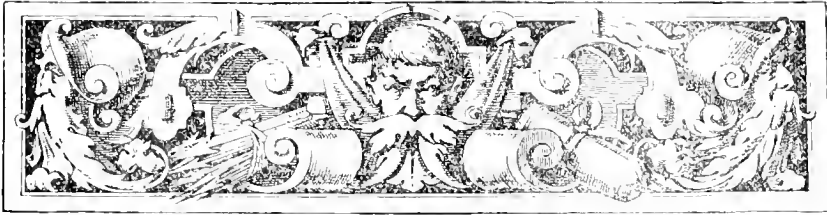
See also query 71, page 145 of Salem Press Hist. and Gen. Record, Vol. II. John Preston buys land at Killingly in 1707. 1726 he sells land to Col. Saml Brown of Salem.

Levi Preston in 1721, wife Elizabeth, buys land in Killingly. He died in 1781.

John Preston, Thomas, Roger, of Salem Village, b. 20 Nov. 1673; m. Elizabeth Voden.

John Preston of Hadley, served in King Philip's war, from eastern Massachusetts; m. Sarah Gardner and had eight children. All died under age except John, b. 1686, and Sarah.

THOMAS COCKS, Judith, daughter of William and Mary Browne Parker) Elliot, b. probably in Beverly, 24-3-1685; bapt. 24-6-1688; m. Thomas Cocks.



## BOOK NOTES.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND CITY OF GLOUCESTER, CAPT. ANN. MASS. By James R. Pringle, illustrated. Gloucester, 1892. 8vo, clo. pp. 349.

This volume written as a souvenir of the Gloucester anniversary meets the object it was prepared for; but as an historical work is chiefly to be considered in the light of an abridgement of Babson's most excellent history.

Chapter five contains a list of settlers in Gloucester previous to 1700, with very meagre genealogical items. Babson devotes 142 pages to this subject, Mr. Pringle but 15!

Rather an interesting summary of the emigration to Maine is given on pages 59-60, and the history of Gloucester in the late war is given for the first time.

The illustrations are quite numerous and of good quality. Upon the whole, Mr. Pringle has produced a very readable book and one that ought to have a good sale. We regret that it was deemed advisable to introduce advertisements in the front and rear. No particular benefit to future generations can be expected from this source, as an excellent account of the business firms of the city appears in the last chapter of the work.

INDEX ARMORIAL TO AN EMBLAZONED MANUSCRIPT OF THE SURNAM OF FRENCH, FRANC, FRANÇOIS, FRENC, AND OTHERS, BOTH BRITISH AND FOREIGN. By A. D. Weld French, Boston, 1892. 8vo, pp. 115. cloth.

Mr. French has gotten out an elaborate monograph on the heraldry of the various families bearing the name of French as well as similar names.

An essay on the origin and distribution of the name shows exhaustive research.

THE HISTORY OF SWANZEY, N. H., 1734-1890. By Benjamin Read. Salem. The Salem Press, 1892. 8vo, pp. 317. Illustrated by 48 views and portraits, and four maps.

The history is one of the best. Great praise is due to the author, to the committee having the matter in charge, and, finally, to the printer, for there were difficulties to be overcome not usually encountered. The town of Swanzev, nestled among the hills, and along one of the most charming and picturesque rivers in New England, abounds in grand landscapes. Very properly and wisely a view of Swanzev in the distance is introduced in this volume. Like most of the early frontier towns, Swanzev has had two epochs in its history, separated by the entire abandonment of the settlement during the fiercest period of the French and Indian wars.

Early settled by men from Massachusetts, the town eventually fell to New Hampshire, although in its infancy the town was protected by the more powerful government of Massachusetts, rather than by New Hampshire.

As is usual in town histories, a chapter on the natural history of that locality is given, and then the story of the early settlement and final fixture in the wilderness of a hardy band of pioneers, destined to leave the same qualities and virtues to their descendants.

Anyone who has done genealogical and historical work realizes the great trouble in condensing, and this has been the chief obstacle which the author and committee in charge of this book have had to meet. Determined that everything of importance should appear in the volume, the committee have finally succeeded in presenting to the public a book worthy to be considered an authority upon the history of the lower Ashuelot valley, and yet not at all unwieldy.

The genealogies of nearly four hundred distinct family stocks are given beside a

biographical notice of all the principal men of the town. Among the fifty portraits will be found some very fine specimens of illustrations. Of all the portraits the best known is that of Denman Thompson, who is a Swansey man.

But a few copies remain in the hands of the publishers and as the price fixed before the book commenced was so ridiculously low, it is to be expected that soon the price for the balance of the edition will be raised.

A fair index accompanies the work, and the book is extremely well bound.

THE BARTLETT'S ANCESTRAL, GENEALOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY, comprising an account of the American Progenitors of the Bartlett family, with special reference to the descendants of John Bartlett of Weymouth and Cumberland, by Thomas Edward Bartlett. 8vo. pp. 112. 6s. New Haven 1892.

Mr. Bartlett has presented a very readable and instructive genealogy of one branch of the Bartlett family; well gotten up and well printed. The information therein contained, naturally is of chief interest to the line of the family to which the author belongs, yet there are many pages that will be read with interest by all. From the conservative tone of the balance of the work we are surprised to find the few pages on English ancestry so confidently presented, especially as absolutely nothing is actually known concerning the antecedents of John Bartlett.

There are good indexes, and the system of arrangement is simple.

MESSRS. WILLIAM ANDREWS & CO., of Hull, England, have in preparation, by James L. Thornely, a work upon the Monumental Brasses of Lancashire and Cheshire. The object of this work is to illustrate the monumental brasses of these counties and to give a biographical account of the persons commemorated.

Subscribers can obtain the work at 5s., but upon publication 7s. 6d. will be charged. But 500 copies will be issued.

The Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution have issued a pamphlet containing the Constitution and by-laws of the organization, together with a list of officers for 1892-3.

#### CONTENTS OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

**The Essex Review.** *Chesham Eng.* July, 1892. Notes of the Quarter Church Restorations. Sir Morell MacKenzie (portraits). Essex Churches. St. Andrews, Bucham. Church Bells of Essex. Little Baddow and the Morells. Notes and Queries. Burials on North Sides of Churchyards. Tyfield Register. 1538.

**Western Antiquary.** *Plymouth Eng. land.* May, 1892.

The Old Cornish Fencibles. A warden's account book in the Parish of Morbath (1528-49). Ermington with pedigree of Prideaux. Cockern Tor and the ancient Stannary Parliament. Notes and Queries. Sir George Nicholls, with ancestry.

**Yorkshire County Magazine** *Bradford Eng.* July, Sept., 1892. Thorp Savin Register 1679-1725. Lists of Non-Parochial Registers and Records, for Yorkshire. Yorkshire Dialect Works. Mawds of West Riddlesden. Ilkley, Burley-in-Wharfedale. Pedigrees. Yorkshire Place names and surnames.

**New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings.** Vol. XI 1890-91. Proceedings. Augustine Herrman, Bohemian, 1665-1686. Contributions to Hunterdon Co. History. Greenland in N. J.: an historical sketch of the Moravian settlement in Sussex Co., 1768-1808.

NOVEMBER

1892

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GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM

## THE FOUNDER OF MARIETTA, OHIO, AND "FATHER OF THE NORTHWEST."

---

BY EBEN PUTNAM.

---

AMERICANS are accustomed to the recitation of the stories of the lives and successes of self-made men and women. The system under which we live is peculiarly adapted to individual progress.

From the days of the early settlements, when young people left the homes of their fathers and established themselves in the wilderness and there obtained farms and riches; from the time when the colonial wars attracted men of military tastes and genius to the present; the instances are many, of startling successes. The Revolution, while impoverishing the country, established a class, who, having brought freedom to the nation, long ruled the people through respect for their labors which was gladly accorded them.

Among these men is numbered the subject of this sketch. He, like a very great proportion of the descendants of the early emigrants to New England, especially to Essex Co., Mass., had in his veins the best blood of Old England. The habit of self-reliance was early established in young men of the eighteenth century, and they were taught to rely on their own brain and muscle, rather than on the successes of their progenitors.

Rufus Putnam, so well and favorably known through the Ohio Valley, had much in common with the hardy pioneers of a century previous. His father was one of those, who, leaving the well-settled town of Salem, sought fresh fields in the rich central portion of the state, braving the perils and hardships of a new settlement. The father, Edward Putnam, stood high in the estimation of his neighbors, and had he lived, the path to success of his son would doubtless have been much smoother, and perhaps in different lines, but Rufus Putnam was left fatherless at the age of seven, having been born at Sutton, the ninth of April, 1738.

At no time during his youth would one have predicted that of the two great soldiers which the Putnam family has given to this country, he was to be one; yet such has proven to be the fact, and by some he is considered to far excel his cousin and fellow patriot in military qualities,

even as he excelled in education. Yet he obtained this education only by the most persistent perseverance, for, with the exception of two years spent in Danvers immediately following his father's death, during which time he was an inmate in the family of his grandfather, Jonathan Fuller, he had no schooling. Upon his mother's marriage to John Sadler he returned to Sutton where Sadler kept an inn. Sadler was not inclined to encourage the fondness of his stepson for "book learning," so young Putnam was obliged to do his studying at odd moments, and at night by candle light; moreover, such text books as he had were obtained by his own efforts, he, occasionally earning a few pennies, by attention to the guests at the inn. With what he earned in this wise, he bought ammunition and by means of an old gun shot small game, which abounded in the neighborhood, from the sales of which he obtained the money necessary for elementary text-books. At the age of fourteen he chose his brother-in-law, Jonathan Dudley, of Sutton, guardian, and two years later we find him apprenticed to Daniel Matthews of Brookfield to learn the trade of millwright. This trade required some knowledge of geometry, and although Matthews did not send the boy to school, yet he did not discourage him in his studies as his stepfather had done. "During this time his physical frame grew fully as rapidly as his mind, so that when he was 18 years old he possessed the brawny limbs, the muscular power, and the full stature of a man six feet high." Early in his nineteenth year he enlisted as a private soldier in the company of Capt. Ebenezer Learned. The detachment left Brookfield on the 30th of April, 1757, reaching Fort Edward on the 15th of June. Determined to see service, he joined a company of rangers as a volunteer, and, on the 8th of July, marched under Lt. Collins, on a scout around the lower end of Lake Champlain. Being detailed with two comrades to reconnoitre South Bay, Putnam, being some time absent, the detachment supposing them captured returned to camp, leaving the three scouts to their fate. After forty-eight hours, without food, they reached camp. This was his first taste of the work which lay before him. Shortly afterward he did scout duty under the command of Israel Putnam, then a captain in provincial service.

The expiration of his term of enlistment drawing near, and it becoming evident that the provincial troops were to be kept beyond the agreed time of their discharge, the company to the number of seventy, under the leadership for their captain, having made snowshoes, silently left the camp and started through the forest for home. They carried with them provisions for fourteen days, but the hardships of the road, the difficulty of proceeding in a proper course, and so many froze their feet and hands, that from the lack of transportation facilities much of their provision was abandoned. Their suffering, indeed, was terrible; death from starvation or freezing stared them in the face, but on the 15th of February,

he arrived at his home. In after years this retreat from the camp was severely condemned by our hero, for the evidence it afforded of the lack of discipline among the provincial troops.

In the following April he reënlisted under Captain Whitcomb for another campaign in the provincial service. In his journal he records that from Northampton to Greenbush, at which place he arrived June 8th, there was, with the exception of a small fort on the Housatonic river, but one house. On account of his mechanical ability he was engaged with the "regiment of carpenters" in such work as they could do. Rufus Putnam kept a journal during this and his subsequent terms of service, from which we learn of the feeling existing in the camp at the cowardly manner in which General Webb left the garrison at Fort William Henry to their fate. At the end of the campaign of 1759 he was offered a lieutenant's commission in the army but declined. Upon the close of the campaign and war, having seen nearly four years' service, he resumed the business of building mills and cultivating his farm, at every opportunity, however, adding to his knowledge of surveying.

In April, 1761, Rufus Putnam and Elizabeth, daughter of William Ayers, Esquire, of Brookfield, were married. Their married life was short, Mrs. Putnam dying the following year, and the infant son to whom she had given birth soon followed her to the grave. In his journal he touchingly alludes to his forlorn condition after this double bereavement, but on the tenth January, 1765, again married, this time Miss Persis Rice, daughter of Zebulun Rice of Westborough and settled in North Brookfield.

From this marriage proceeded six daughters and three sons.<sup>1</sup>

Always an active man, and much interested in the schemes of the times, it was but natural that the project of the colonial officers to secure a grant of land from the Crown and to settle thereon should have had his support. They styled themselves the Military Adventurers, and engaged General Lyman to prosecute their claims; Lyman obtained a promise of lands in West Florida. The company appointed a committee, of which Col. Israel Putnam and Rufus Putnam were members, to prospect the proposed location. Having chartered a sloop they sailed from New York, 10 Jan., 1773, and arrived at Pensacola, 1 March, and although Governor Chester had received no instructions from the home government they pushed on and explored the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Yazoo, thence some thirty miles up that river. Upon their return to Pensacola, although the Governor as yet had received no instructions he took it upon himself to promise them, upon very satisfactory

<sup>1</sup>*Elizabeth*, b. 19 Nov., 1765; d. unm., 8 Nov., 1830. *Persis*, b. 6 June, 1767; d. Sept., 1822. *Susanna*, b. 5 Aug., 1768. *Abigail*, b. 7 Aug., 1770. *William Rufus*, b. 12 Dec., 1771. *Franklin*, b. 27 May, 1774; d. April, 1776. *Edwin*, b. 19 Jan., 1776. *Patty*, b. 25 Nov., 1777. *Catharine*, b. 17 Oct., 1780; d. Mar., 1808.

terms, the location they had chosen and where they had laid out nineteen townships. Encouraged by the committee's report, quite a number of New Englanders seized the opportunity to emigrate to new lands; but, unfortunately, Governor Chester had in the meantime received positive orders not to grant or sell any more lands for the present. Thus the colonists, thrown upon their own resources in an unhealthy country, and being allowed to take only what unoccupied land they could find, soon became discouraged, and as many died the colony was abandoned. Rufus Putnam found awaiting him on his return more stirring matters than new schemes for colonization, for the relations between the colonies and the home government were daily becoming more strained.

As soon as the news of bloodshed on April 19, 1775, reached Worcester County, Rufus Putnam was up and ready to do his part with his neighbors and friends. As lieutenant-colonel of a regiment commanded by David Brewer, he marched to Roxbury, and after the battle of June 17th, he was called upon to direct the raising of fortifications. He immediately constructed a line of fortifications on Roxbury Neck and Sewall's Point, which attracted Washington's favorable notice on his arrival. In December, he accompanied General Lee to Providence and Newport and laid out works there, particularly a battery to defend the harbor.

Upon returning to Boston, he found the American army still shutting the British up in Boston, and Washington trying to devise some method to force the issue favorably. During a call on General Heath, Putnam's eye fell on a work of "Muller's Field Engineer," which after some entreaty he obtained. From this work he procured the idea for effecting lodgment on Dorchester Heights, and which he accomplished on the night of the 4th of March, thus forcing the evacuation of Boston. These signal successes of Putnam proved to Washington what a valuable engineer he had with him and when subsequent occasion offered he showed his appreciation of Putnam's ability in this capacity.

During 1776, he was charged with the supervision of the works in and about New York. On the 11th Aug., 1776, he was informed by Washington of his appointment by Congress as engineer with the rank of colonel. He rendered signal service on the retreat from, and after the battle of Long Island. On Dec. 17, 1776, he accepted the command of a regiment in the Massachusetts line. Upon being notified of this, Washington wrote to Congress as follows: "I have also to mention that for want of some establishment in the department of engineers agreeable to the plan laid before Congress in October last, Colonel Putnam, who was at the head of it, has quitted and takes a regiment in the state of Massachusetts. I know of no other man even tolerably well qualified for the conducting of that business. None of the French gentlemen whom I

have seen with appointments in that way appear to know anything of the matter. There is one in Philadelphia who, I am told, is clever; but him I have not seen."

Putnam's regiment was engaged in the campaign which culminated at Saratoga with the surrender of Burgoyne, and behaved themselves very creditably throughout. They went into winter quarters at Albany. In the following March he was called upon to fortify West Point, and was obliged to tear down much of what the French engineer in charge had accomplished. The Fort at West Point, built by his own regiment, is named for him. Gen. Israel Putnam was in command there at this time. During the early part of 1780, he was in Boston on leave of absence, and availed himself of this opportunity to obtain relief for the Massachusetts troops, then suffering greatly from lack of money and supplies. It was through his prompt action and forethought that a mutiny amongst the Massachusetts troops was prevented. During the autumn of 1782, he decided to withdraw from the army,<sup>1</sup> and on the 17th of December he wrote Washington, expressing his final determination to retire from active service and return to the care of his private affairs. During the absence of Colonel Putnam from home, Mrs. Putnam, with a family of small children was endeavoring to make an unproductive farm of fifty acres yield a sufficient income, helped out by the meagre allowance which her husband's pay permitted him to spare for her use. The distaff and needle helped to fill the breach: rigid economy and industry did the rest. The women of the revolution did their share in the struggle, and none were more noble hearted and self denying than was Mrs. Putnam. In 1780, Putnam bought on easy terms the confiscated property of Colonel Murray, a tory. This property was situated in Rutland and consisted of a large farm and spacious mansion. Although the war was over and Colonel Putnam had intended to devote himself to his own affairs, yet he was not permitted to retire completely to private life, for soon he was called upon to survey the eastern lands of the state of Massachusetts, and at once proceeded to the Passamaquoddy. In the year 1786, he was appointed commissioner to treat with the Penobscot Indians, together with General Lincoln and Judge Rice of Wiscasset. In January of the following year, he joined General Lincoln as a volunteer aid against the insurgents under Shays, and remained with him until their dispersion at Petersham. This year he was also appointed a justice of the peace and was elected to the legislature representing Rutland. During the year 1783-4, Putnam had urged upon Washington plans for the settlement of the western country, and as agent for the retired officers of the continental army had endeavored to bring this about: but, circumstances not being wholly ripe for the successful culmination of these

<sup>1</sup> Congress voted him a Brigadier General's commission 7 Jan., 1783.

plans, it was reserved for Dr. Manasseh Cutler, the prominent patriot and botanist of Essex County, Massachusetts, to obtain, three years later, the concessions asked for. Dr. Cutler not only obtained the grant of 1,500,000 acres of land to the Ohio Company upon easy terms, but was also instrumental in procuring the passage of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery north of the Ohio River. The one it is said was dependent on the other. Cutler and Putnam, working together, were the chief spirits in the enterprise. Therefore when on the 23d Nov., 1787, the directors of the Ohio Company appointed Putnam, superintendent of all the business relating to the commencement of their lands in the territory northwest of the Ohio River, he gladly undertook the difficult position. "The people to go forward in companies employed under my direction, were to consist of four surveyors, one blacksmith, and nine common hands, with two wagons, etc., etc. Major Hatfield White conducted the first party, which started from Danvers the first of December. The other party was appointed to rendezvous at Hartford, where I met them the first day of January, 1788." The two parties joined 14th Feb., 1788, at the Youghiogheny River, thence they proceeded by boat to the mouth of the Muskingum where they arrived on April 7, 1788, and commenced the settlement of Marietta.<sup>1</sup> The four surveyors who accompanied Putnam were Colonel Sproat, Colonel Meiggs, Major Tupper, and Mr. John Mathers. The family of Rufus Putnam arrived at the settlement in 1790. The early years of the settlement were years of watch and ward against the Indians, and many suffered at their hands. If it had not been for the careful management of the affairs of the company by Putnam and his associates, disaster must surely have come. Financial trouble threatened the company in their early years, but Congress was disposed to treat the adventurers with generosity, appreciating the great difficulties of their position. General Putnam, himself, lost quite heavily in advances to the settlers. The expense of the Indian wars to the Ohio Company was \$11,350, a very heavy burden for them to bear. On May 5, 1792, Putnam received the news of his appointment as brigadier-general in the army of the United States and immediately proceeded to carry out the orders of the Secretary of War, which were to procure the signing of a treaty with the Wabash Indians and in which he was successful. It is impossible in the limited space at hand to give but an inadequate idea of the services of General Putnam to the northwest. He was active in all schemes for the advancement of the settlements in educational, social and more material projects.

In 1798 he, with others, founded Muskingum Academy, and, in 1811, was appointed by the territorial legislature, one of the trustees of the Ohio University, in the welfare of which he had the deepest interest, and

<sup>1</sup>The first of the party to jump ashore is said to have been Allen Putnam of Danvers.

was instrumental in obtaining endowments and placing the college on a firm foundation.

His last public office was that of a member of the convention which met in 1802 to form a state constitution, and to his firm and determined opposition was due the failure to incorporate in the constitution the right to hold slaves. The slavery party was defeated by but one vote.

The latter years of his life were spent among the scenes of his success, and during these years the church had many occasions to bless him for his kindly and substantial interest. Cared for by his maiden daughter, Elizabeth, he calmly waited for the end which came on the 4th of May, 1824, and was laid to rest in the Mound Cemetery, so called from the ancient mound, the preservation of which is due him who rests so near it. Even in that early day, when American archaeology was as yet unheard of, he manifested a keen appreciation of the relics of the people who had once inhabited that fruitful region. He was nearly the first to realize the importance of preserving the memorials of a bygone race if we would know aught concerning them, and to another of the name, Prof. Frederic W. Putnam, more than any other, we owe what knowledge we have of the wonderful works and customs of those people.

Throughout the Ohio valley to-day, a deep and sincere veneration is felt for the pioneer of that vast territory, and to none can the title be more truly given than to Gen. Rufus Putnam, the "Father of the Northwest."

The following inscription is upon his gravestone :

GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM

A revolutionary officer, and the leader of the colony which made the first settlement in the Territory of the Northwest at Marietta, April 7, 1788.

BORN APRIL 9, 1738

DIED MAY 4, 1824

PERSIS RICE, WIFE OF

RUFUS PUTNAM

BORN NOVEMBER 19, 1737

DIED SEPTEMBER 6, 1820

"THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED."

NOTE. As it is not in the power of the author to do full justice in these pages to Gen. Putnam's career, the reader is referred to Hildreth's *Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio*; Walker's *History of Athens Co., Ohio*; Life of Rufus Putnam, with extracts from his journal, by Mary Cone; *History of Sutton, Mass.*; The Marietta Centennial Number of the *Ohio Archaeological & Historical Quarterly* (June, 1888); *Journal of Gen. Rufus Putnam, 1757-1769*, by E. C. Dawes; *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, xxv; *New England Historical Genealogical Register*, Vol. 42. Temple's *History of North Brookfield*.

## GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY J. HARVEY TREAT.

(Continued from page 130.)

1559 John Bearde als Trotte of Our stowey, co. Somst., Tanner; da. viij June 1559; bur. in chyd of Ourstowey; to ch. of ouerstowey ijd.; dau Katherine a calf of xij weks olde & wyffe Tamsen to haue sd calf tyll it shall have calved; dau Anne A sparkett heifer of one yere (*as above*); wyffe Tamsen my Tannehowse & Mill for 10 yeres aft. my deed with rem. to sonne *John* for terme of yeres to come which I had by grant of Sir Edward walgrave, Knt., with rem. to sonnes *Richard & Haghe*, with rem. to daus. *katheren, Ane & Mayge*; sone John my great brasen-pane; dau Marye xiijs. iiijd.; other fyve child. above named to euy of them vjs. viijd.; Jm. willm Popill must haue a cowe & A calfe delyuried at Roodmas nexte comynge; wyffe Tamsen terme of yeres in a tenth and grounds in Elye Parke in psh of ourstowey held of Sr Edw. walgrave knt with rem. to sone *John*, with rem. to sones *Rich. & Haghe*, with rem. to daus. then lyvinge; wyffe *Tamsen Res. Leg. & Ex.*; our seers Hughe Lawrance & Richard Laurance; Pro. ultimo febr. 1559.

Vol. 1559-1560, fo. 48

1587 Richard Trott of Luccombe in diocese of Bath & Wells, sieke in bodye; dat. xx Aug. 1587; buried in chyd of L.; to poor of L. v s.; to 2 sones all debts owing to me except 7 sh. in the hands of Juliane Ridley which I geve vnto Alice my wiffe & she Res Leg & Ex; Witnesses Lawrence Byhane (?) Clerke p son of Luccombe, John Ridley & Walter Trott. No date Probate.

Vol. 1587-1588, fo. 39

1587 John Trott of Spaxton, co. Somst., husbandman, Sieke of body; Dat. xxviij Marche 1587; Bur. in chyd of S.; to St. Andrews Ch. in Well iiijd.; sone Thoms Tenn pownes, half my Sheepe & one Bed pformed & a Brasse pott & pum, a Tinn platter & pottenger & A Candlesticke of Brasse, a Red stere of 2 yeares age & Table Bord, Cubbord & forme in the Hawle, his mother-in-law, now my wiffe to haue use of furniture during her life; sone's sone Willm Trott 6 yewes & the fallow Heaffer of 2 yrs age; dau.-in-law Johane Trott 6s. 8d.; to brother, his sone, James Trott 6s. 8d.; poor of Spaxton iijs. iiijd.; sone Thoms the Turkinge Mill of pleabery, he paying the rents of the Mill &c; wiffe Mary Res Leg & Ex; Overseers—Robert Doo &

Willm Morley; Wit. Symon Torr & Robert Grenfield; Pro. viij<sup>o</sup> Aprilis 1587; Suma Juvent. lxxlixvjs viij<sup>o</sup>. Vol. 1587-1588, fo. 63

1588 Willm Trott of Charsecombe, co. Somst., husbandman; Dat. v ffeb 1587; Bur. in chyd of C.; to Agnes Coell widdowe one pann; her two sonnes Richard & Elis a bedstead; John Trott on bowrd; Johane & Mary daus of said John one platter a peece; John Gill Res Leg & Ex; Wit. John Dyman, Richard Grenfield & John James; No date pro. Vol. 1587-1588, fo.

1579 Thomas Trotts of Barrington, sicke & weke in body; Dat. xiiij July 1579; Bur. in chyd of B.; to St. Andrews at Wells iiij<sup>o</sup>.; Psh Ch. of B. xxd.; sone John my wayne & wheles & an oxe called the wanne Stere with rem., as to the wayne, to sone Henry; Church of Shepton Beachamp a bushel of wheate to haue my knill runge ther; sone John, aft dee of his mother, an of my best oxen; servt. Mary a bed & sundry household ware; to iij of John Trotts child. xxs. to be eq. div. aft dee my wife; Jone, dau of John Allen vjs. viij<sup>o</sup>. dan Margaret the wife of John Cler a black heffer which is at Chellington & xli; John the sone of John Cler xs.; & to his dan Mary xs.; to iij of sone; Harrie's child vjs. viij<sup>o</sup>. to be eq. div.; wief Jone Res Leg & Ex.; Wit. Wm: Sowther, Thoms Edwards als Chapell, Roger Brooke & Richard waldron; Pro. vlt Aprilis 1579; Juven xxxviij lit viss. Vol. 1572-1580, fo. 264.

1579 Agnes Tette of waisford, co. Somst., Widoe, sicke in bodie; Dat. xxv Aprill 1579; Bur. at Crookherne; repairs of ch of C. afsd xxd.; Chapel of Wayford xij<sup>o</sup>.; Thomas Grinway iijs. iiij<sup>o</sup>.; Alice Eastbrooke thelder dwelling in waiford xij<sup>o</sup>. & a galon pañ; to vj godchildren, viz. Agnis Elford, John nerrie, Valentine Riche, Agnis Poole, John Abbott & Wm: Tett xij<sup>o</sup>. a peece; Agnis Coxe my bed & bedding, a Croke my greatest pañ savinge one, iij pole of pewter vessell & my best Cowe; to Robert Tett my best pañ; Agnis Coxe afsd & her sister Mary Cox Res Legs & Exrs; Wit. Edward Cable, Clerke, Richard Eastbrooke & Thoms norris; Pro. at Taunton vlt Aprilis 1579; Suma Juven. xlviiij li iijjs. viij<sup>o</sup>. Vol. 1572-1580, fo. 265

1581 Edward Trott of Hempton St. George; Dat xx decembr 1580; Bur in chyd of H. St. G.; Cath. Ch. of Wells vjd.; Mary the dau of Richard Coxes one of my best keyne; wilMOTE the dau of sd Rich. one weather sheepe; his sone John (*same beq.*); srvant John Retford a candlesticke; Agnes Longe of psh of Donyngton xxs.; Richard Coxe Res Leg & Exr; Wit Robt: Harden, Curate Downham, & Jo: Withill; Pro 29 May 1581; Inv. vij li vjs. xd.

Vol. 1581-1586, fo. 10

1583 Margery Lewice of Northpetherton; Dat. xix Aprill, pro. xvij May 1583; Wit. James Trotte. Vol. 1581-1586, fo. 115

1583 Robert Trott of Luccomb in co of Somst & Dioc of Bath & Wells, sicke in body; Dat last Jan. 1583; to children Jone, Agnes, Agas, Margaret & William A Cowen horse, ij biggest Crookes, 5 platters & 5 podengers; wief Johane Res Leg & Ex; Overseer Wm: Hole; Pro. xxvj Aug. 1583; Inv. Sma xij li iijs. iiij<sup>o</sup>. Vol. 1581-1586, fo. 111

1583 Johane Streate of Staplefitzpane, co Somst., Widoe, sicke in body Dat vj June 1583; Bur. at Staple bequests to Cath. of Wells, Church of Staple & psh ch. of Thurlbare; Sonne George Streate & his wief; Sonnes John & Thomas Streat; sonne marmaduke & his dau Philepe; xpofer hawkins & his wief; John Pratt & Mary his wief; dau Elizabeth Rooke; to either of my Childes Children; Johane Borlige; John welandes' dau that is in my house; Thoms: Streate of Brothell hill; Wm: Hake; Simon Homewell; either of my daus.; Elizabeth Streate dau. of my sonne Thoms: Streate, that is in the house with me; Jone Weland; Elizabeth wief of Thoms Streate; Thoms Streate sonn of my sonn George Streate Res Leg & Exr; Wit. Mathew Mullens, John Harris, Tristram Hindler Curate. Pro. iij Aug. 1583; Jny. lxxxxvj li xixs. viijl.

Vol. 1581-1586, fo. 143

1583 Thomas Streat of Elworthy, co Somst, Husbandman, sicke of body; Dat. vj Marche 1583; Bur in Elworthy; godson Thos ven; James & John Hill sonnes of Thomas Hille of wivilscombe; John ToWill; neighbor willyam knighte; Edward sonne of Roger Collard; Mary Hill dau of Thos. Hill; servt Jhane; wief katheren Res Leg & Ex; Overseers Thoms Hill & William Knight; Wit. Robert Browne p'son, William Knight; Pro. x Apr. 1584; Jny. xxxvj li vjs. viijl.

Vol. 1581-1586, fo. 151

1586 Johane Streatt of Exford in Dioc of Bath & Wells, sicke in bodie; Dat xij Oet 1586; kinswoman Johan Pearse; Roger Aishe; Nicholas Geens; Johan Luckewell; Johan Luckes, my dau in law, & her sonne John; son-in-lawe Henry Luckes; dau Johan; dau-in-law Elizabeth Streate; sonne-in-law Thomas Streate Res Leg & Ex; Overseers, friends in xpt Richard Hill & George Pearse; Wit. John midlake, Clarke & Geo Pearse; No date of probate.

Vol. 1581-1586, fo. 299.

1586 Florence Trott of henton St. George, Co Somst, widdow, Dat vij Mar. xxvij Elizabeth; Bur in chyd of H. St. G.; Philipp dau of John Trott of Chaffeomb; Ellen daw of John Hawkins; my dau Alice Hawkins; William the sonn of John Hawkins; my son John Tratt of Chaffeomb; eld sonn of John Trott thelder; the sonne of John kingland in Jersey; Mary dau of John Kingsland & Susan dau of same; Johan & Mary daus of John Trott of Chaffeombe; sonne & dau John Trott & Alice Howchin Res Legs & Exrs; Wit. Robte; Harding Clerke p' son of Henton, Hughe Dunham, John Hawchins thelder; Pro xij Apr. 1586; Suma Jny. vii ijs.

Vol. 1581-1586, fo. 332

1592 Richard Strete of Stogumber, clothier; Dat x Sept 1591; to sonne michaell the younger & his dau Elizabeth; George the sonne of my sonne Robert; the children of Philippe Stret; sonne Thomas; children of Thomas & Robert; sonnes John & Nicholas; Codicil dat 28 Mar 1592. If sonne Michaell sue or trouble Exrs his leg to be void; Pro. xxx Sept. 1592.

Vol. 1592, fo.—

1592 Richard Trott of Luccomb in Dioc of Bath & Wells, sicke in bodie; Noncupative will dat xx Sept 1592; Bro Peter xxs.; Alexander Stodden xxs.;

bro. walter xxs.; sist-in-law Agnes Stodden xls.; bro John Trott of Brompton xijd. (*Qu. if Brompton-RALPH or B.-REGIS is intended?*); bro walter's Children a yewe shepe apeece; bro Peter's sonne Edward a sheepe; godechildren iijl. apeece; poor of luccombe xijd.; wiffe Elizabeth Res Leg & Ex.; Wit. Peter Trott & Alexander Stodden; Pro. 27 oct. 1592; Inv. xxli. iijl. viijl.

Vol. 1592, fo. —

End of Register Vols. 1593.

OLD TAUNTON CALENDARS.

These Calendars cover the period from 1597 or thereabouts to 1649. They are now superseded by the New Calendars which contain only the Wills which still exist. The names here noted then represent only such Wills as have now perished utterly but are noteworthy as clues to localities and as fixing relatively the date of decease of the Testators.

1597	Stokegumber	Juven bonar Michaelis Street xxxs. ijd	File viij
1598-9	Newton in N. Petherton	Test Thome Tratt	File vij no 36
"	Pitminster	Test. Roberti Tratt	" " 105
1600-1	Barrington	" Johannis Trott	" ix " 33
1605	Pitminster	" Gerrette Streete	" iv " 36
"	Staple	Juven bonor Thomae Streete 8li 8d	" " "
"	Elworthie	" " Thomae Streete 300li	" " "
1608	Cannington	Test. Elmore Streete	" 81
"	Heathfeild	" Thome Tratt	" 110
1610	—————	" Willm Trott	" 84
1611	Milverton	Administraco bonar Marmaduci Trott, Clies., Concessa fruit eius sorori Valor Juven <sup>13</sup> 8 <sup>li</sup> 17 <sup>s</sup> 7 <sup>d</sup> .	(no press mark)
1612	—ursey	Test. Jacobi Tratt	No 52
1613	Staplefitzpaine	" Johis Streete	" 43
1616	Chellington	" Henrici Trott	" 45
1618	Overstowie	" Hugonis Streete	" 42
1625	Northpetherton	" Simonis Trott	" 157
"	Chedsoy	" Margarete Streete	" 162
1629	Northpetherton	" Margarete Trott	" 60
1635	Eastquantoxhead	" Michaelis Streat	" 64

(To be continued).



## THE SCAMMON FAMILY OF MAINE.

(Continued from page 189).

**9 James Scammon,<sup>4</sup> jr.,** (*James,<sup>3</sup> Capt. Humphrey,<sup>2</sup> jr., Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born about 1740-1; died Oct. 11, 1804; married about 1762 Hannah (daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Dustin) Page, of Dunbarton, N. H.), a direct descendant of Mrs. Dustin, the Indian slayer. Col. Scammon, previous to the Revolution, resided at Haverhill for a few years (1764-1771, at least) where he was married (probably). Early in 1775 he led the 30th Regiment of foot to Cambridge and remained about one year; owing to a serious error of judgment or to misinformation, he escaped the glory of being on Bunker Hill at the proper time; tried by court martial, he was honorably acquitted, but soon left the army. Evidently a man of ability, he lacked those elements of character which command success at the critical moment of grave responsibility, but possessing qualities which endeared him to his contemporaries and enabled him to shine in less demanding positions. His epitaph, selected by Hon. Cyrus King, denotes the esteem in which he was held by his friends:

"A man of infinite jest; of most excellent fancy."

"This stone to strangers may impart  
The place where Scammon lies;  
But every friend consults his heart,  
For there he never dies!"

After his military experience he entered into trade with his brother, Mr. Nathaniel Scammon in Pepperellboro (now Saco), after which for several years he lived in Buxton (then Narragansett No. 1). He had five children:

- i. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 30, 1763; d. of consumption, at Wells, Oct. 4, 1789; m. Dec. 20, 1785, Elizabeth (dau. of Rev. John Fairfield and his wife Mrs. Mary (Goodwin) Cutts); her mother was the widow of Foxwell Curtis Cutts, Esq., Har. Coll., 1717. Mrs. Scammon was b. Aug. 25, 1765, and d. June 12, 1814. She m., 2nd, May 19, 1793, John Stover, Esq., of Wells. She was an aunt of Gov. John Fairfield of Maine, afterwards U. S. Senator. They had two children:

- 1 JOHN FAIRFIELD,<sup>6</sup> b. in Wells, Oct. 24, 1786; d. in Saco, May 22, 1858; m. April 11, 1814, Sarah (dau. of Major Daniel and Sarah (Evans) Cole), b. Aug. 12, 1790, and d. Oct. 6, 1873. Mr. Scammon was a member of the 29th Congress, representing the 1st district of Maine. He had 6 ch. born in Saco.

- 2 WILLIAM,<sup>6</sup> b. in Wells, Oct. 26, 1788; d. Nov. 28, 1815; m. (intention)

April 8, 1810, Rebecca (dau. of Jona. Cleaves), who d. Oct. 9, 1876, aged 83 yrs. and 7 mos. Mr. Scammon was a goldsmith. They had 4 ch. born in Saco.

- ii. DANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 12, 1764; d. of yellow fever at Demerara, S. A., April 25, 1795; sea captain. He m. Sept. 10, 1790, Sarah Nason. They had two children.

1 SARAH CUTTS,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 1, 1792; d. May 7, 1817, unm.

2 DANIEL,<sup>6</sup> JR., b. April 11, 1794, drowned at sea, Oct., 1812. Mr. Scammon's widow m. May 18, 1796, Ichabod (son of Rev. John Fairfield), who was b. May 1, 1763, and d. Mar. 19, 1824; his widow d. June 22, 1830, aged 59.

- iii. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. Mar. 3, 1767; d. Mar. 23, 1810; m. in Scarborough, Feb. 19, 1795, Abigail, dau. of Solomon Burnham.

- iv. SARAH,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 16, 1768; d. Aug. 1, 1806; m. Aug. 2, 1789, Foxwell (son of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth (Scammon) Cutts), b. April 7, 1765 and d. June 6, 1816. No children.

- v. WILLIAM,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 17, 1770; d. Jan. 2, 1788.

**10 Nathaniel<sup>1</sup> Scammon** (*James,<sup>3</sup> Capt. Humphrey,<sup>2</sup> jr., Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born July 14, 1746; died July 29, 1820; married Jan. 19, 1775, Sarah (daughter of Col. Tristram and Hannah (Goodwin) Jordan), born Jan. 19, 1756 and died Aug. 29, 1838. Their children born in Saco were:

- i. JAMES,<sup>2</sup> b. April 8, 1777; d. at sea, Oct. 21, 1804; m. Mar. 20, 1803, Olive Bennett, who d. his widow, Aug. 29, 1806.

- ii. TRISTRAM,<sup>2</sup> b. May 29, 1779; d. June 23, 1798, unm.

- iii. HANNAH,<sup>2</sup> b. April 21, 1781; m. in Saco, May 15, 1800, Jonathan Tucker. Ch.:

1 GIDEON<sup>3</sup> TUCKER, b. June 4, 1802; m. Caroline Atkinson.

2 WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> TUCKER, b. Aug. 26, 1804.

3 HENRY<sup>3</sup> TUCKER, b. Dec. 19, 1805; m., 1st, ——— Murch. and 2nd, ——— Bodfish.

4 NATHANIEL SCAMMON<sup>3</sup> TUCKER, b. Dec. 27, 1807; m. Syrene Babbitt.

5 LYDIA ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup> TUCKER, b. Nov. 26, 1809, unm.

6 SARAH MARTHA<sup>3</sup> TUCKER, b. June 16, 1814; m. Rev. George Packard.

7 HANNAH MARCIA<sup>3</sup> TUCKER, b. Sept. 7, 1816; m. Daniel Cleaves, jr.

8 ANN JENKS<sup>3</sup> TUCKER, b. Nov. 2, 1822, unm.

- iv. NATHANIEL GREEN,<sup>2</sup> b. Mar. 20, 1783; d. Feb. 6, 1784.

- v. NATHANIEL GREEN,<sup>2</sup> b. Feb. 24, 1785; drowned in Saco, May 25, 1792.

- vi. GEORGE,<sup>2</sup> b. Jan. 14, 1787; d. Dec. 12, 1869; m. Dec. 6, 1809, Elizabeth (dau. of Joseph and Anna (Lane) Atkinson), b. Aug. 6, 1790; d. Aug. 12, 1878. They had 9 children.

1 TRISTRAM,<sup>3</sup> b. June 10, 1810; d. Mar. 19, 1888; m. Sept. 27, 1837, Lucy Stover, d. Jan. 26, 1864, aged 49. 3 ch.

2 SARAH ANN,<sup>3</sup> b. Nov. 9, 1812; m. Mar. 14, 1835, Capt. George Vaughan (son of Ichabod and Mary (Collin) Jordan). 4 ch.

3 ELIZABETH,<sup>3</sup> b. Jan. 20, 1815; d. May 19, 1817.

4 MARY,<sup>3</sup> b. Sept. 23, 1817; m. Samuel, jr. (son of Samuel and Mary S. (Gilpatrick) Emery). 1 ch.

5 REBECCA,<sup>3</sup> b. Sept. 17, 1820; d. Mar. 30, 1843; m. April 21, 1839, Samuel T. (son of Dr. Richard Cutts Shamon and his wife Mary Tebbetts), b. Jan. 1, 1814 and d. in Boston Feb. 20, 1875. 1 ch.

6 GEORGE,<sup>3</sup> JR., b. Feb. 25, 1825; d. Sept. 19, 1844.

- 7 ANDREW,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 12, 1828; d. June 11, 1851, unm.  
 8 HENRY C.,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 12, 1830; m. Jan. 13, 1881, Francesca B. Allen of Saco. 1 ch.  
 9 NATHANIEL,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 15, 1836; d. April 28, 1882; m. Susan Dawson.  
 vii. HARRIET,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 7, 1788; d. in infancy.  
 viii. A DAUGHTER,<sup>5</sup> who d. Dec. 30, 1791, aged 3 weeks.  
 ix. ANDREW,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 14, 1793; m. Oct. 21, 1817, Sarah F. Grainger. No children.  
 x. SARAH,<sup>5</sup> b. July 9, 1795; d. unm.  
 xi. HUMPHREY,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 20, 1797; lost at sea, Aug. 21, 1819, unm.  
 xii. ELIZABETH,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 12, 1801.

**11 Deacon Samuel<sup>5</sup> Scammon** (*Samuel,<sup>3</sup> jr., Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born Sept. 3, 1738; died Dec. 10, 1825; married May 9, 1765, Sarah Dennett of Saco, who died Dec. 2, 1822, aged 80 years. They had eight children, born in Saco:

- i. SAMUEL,<sup>5</sup> JR., b. May 13, 1766; d. Jan. 19, 1792, on Barnstable Beach, Cape Cod, in "Schooner Betsy, of Saco, 64 days from Cadiz."
- ii. SARAH,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 7, 1768; d. May 19, 1821; m. Jan. 18, 1791, Tristram (oldest son of Col. Tristram and Hannah (Goodwin) Jordan), b. Aug. 1, 1768, and d. Jan. 3, 1856. Mr. Jordan m., 2nd, 1822, Mercy Bodfish of Fairfield, who d. there in 1875, aged 80 years. 8 ch. by 1st m.  
  - 1 SAMUEL SCAMMON<sup>6</sup> JORDAN, b. Oct. 8, 1791; d. July 6, 1859; m., 1st, Dec. 29, 1828, Sarah (dan. of Nathaniel and Rachel (Foss) Scammon), b. April 15, 1803, and d. April 30, 1839. He m., 2nd, Feb. 22, 1842, Clarissa Hovey Perkins, of Kennebunkport. 5 ch. by the 1st m., and 1 ch. by the 2nd m.
  - 2 HANNAH GOODWIN<sup>6</sup> JORDAN, b. Feb. 19, 1794; d. Mar. 4, 1850; m. Jan. 6, 1824, Enoch (son of David and Dorothy (Newton) Goodale), b. in W. Boylston, Mass., Nov. 16, 1784; d. in Saco, Mar. 4, 1875 (his 2nd wife). She had 5 ch.
  - 3 SARAH<sup>6</sup> JORDAN, b. May, 1796; d. 1798.
  - 4 TRISTRAM<sup>6</sup> JORDAN, b. July 19, 1798; d. May 12, 1876; m., 1st, Oct. 6, 1830, Marinda Olive Sawyer, of Saco, and, 2nd, Jan. 22, 1839, Mary, (dan. of Ichabod and Mary (Coffin) Jordan).
  - 5 ELIZABETH<sup>6</sup> JORDAN, b. June 9, 1801; d. Nov. 12, 1874; m. Jan. 25, 1826, Capt. Joshua Perkins of Kennebunkport.
  - 6 WILLIAM VAUGHAN<sup>6</sup> JORDAN, b. July 31, 1804; m. Nov. 10, 1836, Catharine Osgood Poor, of Andover, Mass.
  - 7 DOMINICUS<sup>6</sup> JORDAN, b. Aug. 4, 1807; d. Jan. 14, 1882; m. Dec. 29, 1831, Jane Caroline (dan. Aaron and Jane (Dearing) Scammon) b. Aug. 27, 1811, and d. Nov. 16, 1882. No ch.
  - 8 SARAH OLIVE<sup>6</sup> JORDAN, b. July 8, 1810; d. Nov. 29, 1885; m. Jan. 24, 1818, Isaac Hinkley (son of Aaron and Jane (Dearing) Scammon) b. July 29, 1813; d. April 1, 1871. No ch.
- iii. MENTHALE,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 19, 1770; m. Feb. 29, 1791, Pomfret Howard, of Wells, Shapleigh and Alfred.
- iv. MARY,<sup>5</sup> b. June 24, 1774; d. in Sanford, July 9, 1844, unm.
- v. MARGERY,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 3, 1777; d. Aug. 19, 1837; m. Nov. 27, 1803, William, jr. (son of William and Mary (Warren) Sawyer), b. July 28, 1776 and d. at sea, Mar., 1812. Master of the brig "Washington," of Saco. 3 ch., b. in Saco.  
  - 1 SARAH FROST<sup>6</sup> SAWYER, b. Nov. 6, 1804.

- 2 HARRIET<sup>6</sup> SAWYER, b. Sept. 12, 1806.  
 3 FREDERIC WILLIAM<sup>6</sup> SAWYER, b. April 22, 1810; d. Sept. 6, 1875, in Boston, Mass. (See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register for Jan., 1876, for sketch).  
 vi. NICHOLAS,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 4, 1779; d. April 2, 1851; m. Mar. 5, 1808, Margaret (dau. of Capt. Solomon Coit of Saco) b. Feb., 1779 and d. Aug. 3, 1836. Their ch. b. in Saco were:  
 1 SOLOMON COIT,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 3, 1809.  
 2 SAMUEL FLEMING,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 14, 1811; m., 1st, Oct., 1834, Olive Moody, residence Springfield, Mass.; m., 2nd, ——— Poland and m., 3d, to ——— Stackpole.  
 3 WILLIAM,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 19, 1813; m. Dec. 14, 1840, Hannah, (dau. of Daniel and Hannah (Vilas) Smith).  
 4 SARAH HANNAH,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 4, 1815; d. April 30, 1846, unm.  
 5 MARY MEHTABLE,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 8, 1818, unm.  
 6 NICHOLAS,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 17, 1820.  
 7 HARRIET,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 29, 1824, unm.  
 vii. ABIGAIL,<sup>5</sup> b. July 4, 1783; d. June 17, 1823, unm.  
 viii. RACHEL,<sup>5</sup> b. April 13, 1786; d. Mar. 5, 1825; m. Nov. 12, 1809, Capt. James Curry.

**12 Isaac<sup>1</sup> Scammon** (*Samuel,<sup>3</sup> jr., Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born Mar. 20, 1743; died July 10, 1812 (gravestone says Aug. 10); married Dec. 31, 1766, Sarah Elwell; she was born Oct. 26, 1808 (gravestone says Oct. 6). Their graves are a few rods west of the intersection of the Eastern R. R. and Portland road in Saco. They had ten children:

- i. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 2, 1767; d. June 6, 1849; m. Aug. 1, 1789, Rachel Foss, who d. Jan. 11, 1847, aged 76 yrs. 7 mos. They had 12 ch. b. in Saco:  
 1 EDWARD,<sup>6</sup> b. April 30, 1790; d. Oct. 26, 1864; m., 1st, 1819, Polly Davis, of Gorham, who d. Oct. 3, 1825. 2 ch. He m., 2nd, about 1828, Annah Davis, of Gorham. 3 ch.  
 2 JOSEPH,<sup>6</sup> b. April 30, 1792; m., 1st, Jan. 24, 1819, Susanna Chadwick.  
 3 JONAS<sup>6</sup> (name change to Frederic), b. July 14, 1794; d. May 25, 1865; m., 1st, Jan. 2, 1823, Elizabeth Paine. 1 ch. He m., 2nd, June 12, 1827, Mary Trickey. 6 ch.  
 4 RACHEL,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 9, 1796; d. unm.  
 5 RUTH,<sup>6</sup> b. July 5, 1798; d. Jan. 7, 1817.  
 6 NATHANIEL F.,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 15, 1800; d. Dec. 17, 1848, unm.  
 7 SARAH,<sup>6</sup> b. April 15, 1803; d. April 30, 1839; m. Dec. 29, 1828, Samuel Scammon Jordan. 5 ch.  
 8 MEHTABLE,<sup>6</sup> b. April 19, 1805; m., Oct. 25, 1825, Capt. Isaac Marshall; had one son.  
 9 MARTHA,<sup>6</sup> b. June 23, 1807; m. Oct. 16, 1828, her cousin Albert Scammon.  
 10 OLIVE,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 30, 1809; d. unm.  
 11 SEIN,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 16, 1811; m., 1st, Lavinia Perkins, and, 2nd, Oct. 1, 1844, Susan Bacon. Ch.  
 12 ISAAC WALLIS,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 5, 1814; d. Jan. 13, 1817.
- ii. JOSEPH,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 7, 1769; d. Jan. 11, 1794, at Denmarara, W. I.
- iii. ISAAC, m.,<sup>5</sup> b. July 27, 1771; d. May 13, 1819; m., 1st, Feb. 18, 1795, Ann

Leavitt, of Buxton, who was b. Sept. 8, 1777, and d. Sept. 19, 1814. He m., 2nd, widow Sawyer of Buxton. He had 8 ch. by the 1st m. and 3 by the 2nd:

- 1 SARAH,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 5, 1796; m., 1st, Oct. 25, 1829, Aaron Grace; 2nd, Means Patterson.
- 2 PHEBE,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 16, 1798, probably m. Nov. 29, 1821, True Atkinson of Buxton.
- 3 JOSEPH,<sup>6</sup> b. June 30, 1800; d. when a young man, unm.
- 4 ANNA,<sup>6</sup> b. April 11, 1802; d. Feb., 1819.
- 5 HENRY,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 22, 1801; d. Oct. 12, 1876; m. Feb. 11, 1827, Mary<sup>6</sup> Scammon (da. of Richard,<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 12, 1805 and d. June 14, 1870). 3 ch.
- 6 RACHEL,<sup>6</sup> b. April 28, 1807, probably m. Nov. 7, 1824, Aaron Grace.
- 7 JANE,<sup>6</sup> b. July 17, 1809; m. Rufus Lond.
- 8 EUNICE,<sup>9</sup> b. Mar. 4, 1812; m. Paul Kerry.
- 9 ISAAC,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 28, 1816; d. Aug. 29, 1817.

There were two other children which I cannot find.

- iv. MARGERY,<sup>5</sup> b. July 22, 1773; m. Feb. 6, 1799, Thomas Haley of Biddeford.
- v. AARON,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 15, 1775; d. Dec. 25, 1855; m., 1st, Sept. 11, 1803, Jan. Dearing, m., 2nd, 1820 Mrs. Eley (Whitney) Dennett. There were 5 children by 1st m. and 1 by the 2nd:

- 1 JOSEPH OLIVER,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 29, 1804.
- 2 ENOCH DEARING,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 17, 1806.
- 3 JANE CAROLINE,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 27, 1811; d. Nov. 16, 1882; m. Dec. 29, 1834, Dominicus (son of Tristram and Sarah (Scammon) Jordan), b. Aug. 4, 1807, and d. Jan. 14, 1882. No ch.
- 4 ISAAC HINKLEY,<sup>6</sup> b. July 29, 1813; d. April 4, 1874; m. Jan. 24, 1848, Sarah Olive (da. of Tristram and Sarah (Scammon) Jordan), b. July 8, 1810; d. Nov. 29, 1885. No children.
- 5 SAMUEL,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept. 4, 1816.
- 6 ELEY ANN,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 26, 1821; d. Oct. 15, 1837.

- vi. RACHEL,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 9, 1778; d. Oct. 19, 1778.

- vii. EDMUND,<sup>5</sup> b. July 22, 1780; d. Feb. 1, 1837; int. of m. Nov. 1, 1806, to Sarah Haley, who was b. July 19, 1784, and d. May 23, 1858. 9 ch.

- 1 MARY,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 27, 1807.
- 2 SARAH,<sup>6</sup> b. May 29, 1809; d. Jan. 6, 1811.
- 3 ROBERT HALEY,<sup>9</sup> b. July 2, 1811.
- 4 HANNAH,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 12, 1813.
- 5 EDMUND,<sup>6</sup> JR., b. Mar. 11, 1816.
- 6 DANIEL,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 29, 1818.
- 7 SAMUEL,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 28, 1821.
- 8 LYDIA,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 1, 1822.
- 9 RICHARD SHANNON,<sup>9</sup> b. Nov. 8, 1824.

- viii. SAMUEL,<sup>5</sup> b. Feb. 24, 1783; d. May 16, 1814; int. of m. Dec. 20, 1806, to Sarah Foss of Scarborough, b. May 1, 1783, and d. Arlington, Ill., 1854. They had 3 ch. b. in Saco:

- 1 ALBERT,<sup>6</sup> b. June 2, 1807; d. in Kansas, May 9, 1876; m., 1st, in Saco, Oct. 16, 1828, to his cousin Martha (da. of Nathaniel and Rachel (Foss) Scammon); m., 2nd, in Saco to Dorcas Clark. 3 ch. b. in Saco.
- 2 LUTHER,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 7, 1808; d. in Scammonville, Kansas, July 10, 1878; m. in Saco, 1837, Rhoda F. Carter. 6 ch.
- 3 SARAH,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 5, 1810; d. in Ellison, Ill., Nov. 12, 1846; m. Dec. 3, 1835, William Labby, b. in Kittery (now Eliot), Mar. 10, 1808, and d. Minnesota, July 19, 1878. 4 ch. b. in Maine.

- ix. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. May 3, 1785; d. Jan. 25, 1794.
- x. WILLIAM,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 24, 1788; d. Dec. 22, 1848; int. of m. Jan. 2, 1819 to Sarah F. Pike, b. Dec. 29, 1797 and d. April 26, 1864. He was a school-master in Saco for many years. 5 ch.:
  - 1 CHARLES,<sup>6</sup> b. in Biddeford, Mar. 31, 1819; m. Nancy Sargent and moved to California.
  - 2 ISRAEL P.,<sup>6</sup> twin with Charles,<sup>6</sup> lost at sea, 1862; m. Oct. 3, 1848, Anne E. Barrows. 4 ch.
  - 3 MARY MATILDA,<sup>6</sup> b. in Saco, Mar. 11, 1824; m. Samuel Sargent and moved to California.
  - 4 FRANKLIN,<sup>6</sup> b. in Saco, Oct., 1830.
  - 5 EMILY,<sup>6</sup> b. in Saco, July 29, 1835.

**13 Freeman<sup>4</sup> Scammon** (*Samuel,<sup>3</sup> Jr., Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born May 1, 1750; died Feb. 28, 1824; married July 2, 1772, Elizabeth Kimball, of Wells, born Jan. 15, 1754, and died Oct. 9, 1843. Eleven children, born in Saco:

- i. HANNAH,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 25, 1773; d. May 24, 1870; m. Jan., 10, 1820, Dennis Emery of Waterboro; he was probably a son of Daniel and Anne (Emery) Emery, of Kittery.
- ii. RICHARD,<sup>5</sup> b. Feb. 26, 1775; d. Jan. 9, 1853; m., 1st, Jan. 1, 1799, Elizabeth<sup>b</sup> Small of Biddeford, b. Feb. 17, 1775; d. Mar. 4, 1814; m., 2nd, Mar. 13, 1815, to Mary Moon, wid. of Thomas Moon and dau. of Philip and Margaret Brown, she was b. Sept. 17, 1790, and d. Mar. 26, 1884. There were 14 children by both marriages, b. in Saco:
  - 1 SETH,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 11, 1801; d. Nov. 1802.
  - 2 FREEMAN,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 8, 1803; d. in Weld, Sept. 9, 1873; m., 1st, Nov. 27, 1825, in Saco, to Caroline Moon; m., 2nd, Feb. 5, 1843, at Cape Elizabeth, to Sarah Libby. 4 ch. by 1st m., and 3 by the 2nd m.
  - 3 MARY,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov. 12, 1805; d. in Saco, June 14, 1870; m. Feb. 14, 1827, Henry<sup>6</sup> (son of Isaac<sup>5</sup> and Ann (Leavitt) Scammon), who was b. in Saco, Nov. 22, 1801 and d. there Oct. 12, 1876. They had 3 ch.
  - 4 EZRA,<sup>6</sup> b. July 15, 1810; d. Cape Elizabeth, Feb. 10, 1883; m. Mary Ann Moon.
  - 5 ELBRIDGE G.,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 29, 1813; d. at Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 11, 1881; m. Nov. 26, 1839, Alice C. Morse, b. in So. Berwick, May 3, 1815. 6 ch.
  - 6 ELIZABETH,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 3, 1816; probably d. soon.
  - 7 ELIZABETH,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 5, 1817; m. Albert Sawyer of Saco.
  - 8 MEBTIBLE,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 22, 1819; d. Feb., 1889; m. John Patterson, of Saco.
  - 9 RICHARD S.,<sup>6</sup> b. Jan. 5, 1821; d. in Portland, Dec. 11, 1878; m., 1st, Caroline Powers, and, 2nd, Ann Smerden.
  - 10 THOMAS M.,<sup>6</sup> b. Mar. 13, 1823; m. in Saco, June 11, 1846, Elizabeth M. Grant, who was b. in Saco, Sept. 11, 1826. 5 ch.
  - 11 DANIEL F.,<sup>6</sup> b. Aug. 7, 1826; m. Martha J. Parsons of Portland and is now living there (1892).
  - 12 STEPHEN,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 7, 1829; d. in Saco, Nov. 2, 1831.
  - 13 STEPHEN,<sup>6</sup> b. Oct. 29, 1831; m. in Portland, Nov. 1, 1855, Ellen S. Dyer, b. there Dec. 22, 1837, now living at Cape Elizabeth. They have had 5 children.
  - 14 EMILY R.,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 28, 1838; m. in Portland, Jan. 1, 1881, to John E. Small, now living at York Beach (1892).

- iii. EUNICE,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 13, 1778; m. Oct. 30, 1810, Capt. Simon (son of Deacon James and Mary (Scammon) Emery, see 6, iv, 7). She had 5 ch.
- iv. ELIZABETH,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 15, 1779; d. Mar. 26, 1841; m. Dec. 20, 1807, Joseph Smith of Arundel, b. Feb. 3, 1781, and d. in Saco. She had 4 ch.
- v. SALLY,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 13, 1781; d. Aug. 3, 1782.
- vi. STEPHEN,<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 5, 1781; d. May 11, 1874, unm.
- vii. SARAH,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 16, 1786; d. Mar. 31, 1859, unm.
- viii. EBENEZER,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 3, 1788; d. June 1, 1869; m., 1st, July 3, 1815, Mary Woodman of Buxton, who d. Sept. 8, 1854, aged 64; m. 2nd, Mrs. Sarah, (wid. of Benj. Hall, and dau. of Parker and Mehitable (Coit) Wentworth) who was b. May, 1798 and had 4 ch. by her 1st m. There is only 1 son given in Saco Town Records:
  - 1. JAMES FRANCIS,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 16, 1827.
- ix. MERRILL,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 15, 1790; m. Nov. 15, 1818, Lieut. John Sergeant Foss of Buxton.
- x. SAMUEL,<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 14, 1794; d. Waterville Sept. 26, 1885; m., 1826, in Kennebec Co., Louisa Baker of New Sharon, who d. 1878.
- xi. MARY,<sup>5</sup> b. July 1, 1796; d. Aug. 24, 1798.

**14 John<sup>1</sup> Scammon** (*Ebenezer<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Humphrey<sup>1</sup>*), born July 12, 1753; died Jan. 10, 1836; married Nov. 6, 1774, Elizabeth Kinrick, who was born Mar. 29, 1754, and died Nov. 2, 1827. Eight children, born in Saco:

- i. SAMUEL,<sup>2</sup> b. April 6, 1776; d. April 24, 1782.
- ii. JOHN,<sup>2</sup> JR., b. June 4, 1778; d. Sept. 3, 1830; m. Mar. 8, 1804, in Westbrook, to Rebecca Quinby of Falmouth, who was b. Sept. 1, 1785, and d. his wid. Feb. 24, 1842. 5 ch., b. in Saco.
  - 1. JOSEPH,<sup>3</sup> b. Nov. 23, 1804.
  - 2. REBECCA,<sup>3</sup> b. July 19, 1807.
  - 3. ELIZABETH,<sup>3</sup> b. Nov. 27, 1810.
  - 4. MARTHA,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 1, 1813.
  - 5. JOHN<sup>3</sup> JR., b. Sept. 21, 1815.
- iii. SALLY,<sup>2</sup> b. May 5, 1780; perhaps m. Nov. 30, 1800, John Pike.
- iv. JOSEPH,<sup>2</sup> b. Aug. 6, 1782; d. May 5, 1785.
- v. MIRIAM,<sup>2</sup> b. July 6, 1785; m. May 19, 1806, Elisha E. Wellman.
- vi. JOSEPH,<sup>2</sup> b. June 24, 1787; perhaps m. Dec. 20, 1807, Sally Rose.
- vii. BLISSY,<sup>2</sup> twin with Joseph,<sup>2</sup> m. June 2, 1808, Jeremiah Murry.
- viii. SAMUEL,<sup>2</sup> b. Oct. 10, 1790.



## FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

BY GEORGE R. CURWEN.

(Continued from page 181.)

### OTHER FUNERAL RINGS NOW KNOWN TO BE IN EXISTENCE.

L. Ward O. B. 25<sup>th</sup> April 1772. Æ. 69. She was third wife of Joshua Ward, Esq., of Salem, was the widow Hawkes at the time he married her, her maiden name Burrill. Now in possession of Mrs. William F. Day of Roxbury.

J. Wendell O. B. 7 Sept. 1761 Æ. 71. In possession of Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes Upham of Salem, Mass.

Rebecca Orne Ob. 1 May 1771. Æ. 44. In possession of Mr. Andrew Nichols of Danvers, Mass.

N. Hathorne O. B. 25 May 1761. Æ. 65. He was son of William Hathorne and brother of Daniel, who was father to Mrs. Simon Forrester and grandfather to Nathaniel Hawthorne the author. Formerly in possession of Mrs. Eleanor Forrester Condlitt, Newark, N. J.

Elizabeth Ropes, Ob. 20 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1783, aged 36. In possession of Mr. William Leavitt of Salem.

J. Pratt, ob march 12<sup>th</sup> 1729 Æ. 65. In possession of Mrs. Richard West (Dorcas H. Cleveland), Florence, Italy.

T. Gerry Esq. O. B. 13 July 1771 Æ. 73. In possession of John Langdon Ward, Esq., New York.

Sir William Pepperrell Baronet, Ob. July 6 1759 aged 63 years. In possession of D. H. Bemis, jr., of Lancaster, Mass.

Sir William Pepperrell Baronet Ob. July 6, 1759 aged 63. In possession of Mrs. Henry Rice of Salem, Mass.

S. Toppan Ob. 17 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1759, Æ. 19. In possession of Miss Elizabeth G. Phillips of Salem, Mass.

Hon. Madam Belcher Ob. 6 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1736. Æ. 51. In possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

George Curwen obit. 7 June 1746 Æ. 29. In possession of Mr. James B. Curwen of Salem.

J. Bowditch, Obit. 27 May 1758, Æ. 27. In possession of Miss Elizabeth West Gardner of Salem.

Mary Stow, Ob. 1749, on the inside. "Death parts united hearts." In possession of Mr. Francis Cox of Salem. Mary Stow was from Newfoundland.

W. M. Parsons, obit. 14 Dec. 1783. Æ. 68 yrs., engraved on the inside. In possession of Anna Riker Spring, New York City.

"N. Rogers | Ob. 10 May | 1775. *A.E.* 74." Enamelled—coffin—with skeleton in it. In possession of Augustus Dodge Rogers Esq. of Salem.

E. Toppan Ob. May 4, 1773. *A.E.* 75.

S. W. Ob. 16 March 1709-10.

Both plain gold rings with the inscription inside the rings, in possession of Miss Abbie Farley of Salem.

E. D. ob. 3 Sept. 1740 *a* 36. } In possession of the Essex In-  
W. Pickman 10 April 1735 *A.E.* 24. } stitute of Salem, Mass.

Hon. B. Lynde Esq. Ob. 5<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1781. *A.E.* 81. In possession of Fitch Edward Oliver Esq., M.D., of Boston.

S. P. *agd.* 39 Ob. 22 April 1707. The ring a serpent with tail in his mouth. In possession of Miss Elizabeth Cleveland Allen of Salem.

J. Crowninshield O. B. 25<sup>th</sup> May 1761. *A.E.* 65. In possession of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin W. Crowninshield of Boston.

The following rings were received by Judge Sam Sewall according to his Diary from which they were copied :

Mrs. Eliza Saffin. Ob. 1<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1687.

W<sup>m</sup> Needham. Ob. 3<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1690.

Mrs. ——— Richards Ob. 1<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1691.

Gov<sup>t</sup> Simon Bradstreet Ob. 27<sup>th</sup> March 1697.

Sarah Sewall Ob. 23<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1696. *A.E.* 2 years, daughter of Judge Sam<sup>l</sup> Sewall.

Mrs. Mary Danforth Ob. 26<sup>th</sup> Mar., 1697.

Capt<sup>l</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Wyllys Ob. 11<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1698.

Thomas Danforth Esq. Ob. 5<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1699.

( Mrs. Jane Sewall Ob. 14<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1700-1, mother of Judge Sam Sewall and Major Stephen Sewall.

Mrs. Martha Collins. Ob. 21<sup>st</sup> March 1700.

Mr. John Eyre. Ob. 17<sup>th</sup> June 1700.

( Madam Elizabeth Sergeant Ob. 10<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1700.

( She was born 11<sup>th</sup> April 1660.

( Mrs. Mary Lynde. Ob. 20<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1700.

( Maiden name Richardson.

Madam Enni Lynde. Ob. 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 1703.

Mr. Nath<sup>l</sup> Oliver Ob. 15<sup>th</sup> April 1704.

( Madam Anna Richards Ob. 27<sup>th</sup> June 1704.

( She was a daughter of Gov<sup>t</sup> John Winthrop of Connecticut.

Madam Sarah Leverett Ob. 2<sup>d</sup> June 1704-5.

( Madam Anna Pidge Ob. 30<sup>th</sup> June 1704.

( She was niece of Gov<sup>t</sup> Joseph Dudley.

( Lady Mary Sergeant Ob. 20<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1705-6. *A.E.* 58 years.

( Wife of Peter Sergeant Esq. and formerly widow of

( Sir W<sup>m</sup> Phipps.

Mrs. Eli Quincy Ob. 30<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1700.

James Bayley Esq. Ob. 18<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1706-7.

( Hon. F. J. Winthrop. Ob. 4<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1707.

( Fitzjohn Gov<sup>t</sup> of Connecticut.

Mrs. Mary Stoddard Ob. 13<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1708.

Col. John Foster Esq. Ob. 9<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1710-11.

Mrs. Abigail Foster Obt. 5<sup>th</sup> March 1710-11.

Mrs. Sarah Banister Obt. 30<sup>th</sup> June 1711.   Æ. 57.

John Walley Esq. Obt. 11<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1711.

{ Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson Obt. 3<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1712-13.

{ 2<sup>d</sup> Wife of Elisha Hutchinson and daughter of Major Thomas Clark.

{ Mrs. Elizabeth Addington. Obt. 2<sup>d</sup> March 1712.

{ wife of Isaac Addington.

Mrs. Eliza Stoddard Obt. 17<sup>th</sup> April 1713.

Mrs. Sarah Walley Obt. 11<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1711.

{ Peter Sergeant Esq. Obt.   Feb<sup>y</sup> 1713-14.   Æ. 67 years.

{ Married 1<sup>st</sup> Elizabeth Curwen daughter of Capt. Geo. Curwen  
of Salem, 2<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth Shrimpton, 3<sup>d</sup> Lady Mary Phipps widow  
of Sir W<sup>m</sup> Phipps, 4<sup>th</sup> Mehitable (Minot) Cooper.

{ Hon. W<sup>m</sup> Browne Esq. Obt. 22<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1715-16.   Æ. 76 years.

{ He married Hannah daughter of Cap<sup>t</sup> Geo. Curwen of Salem.

{ Isaac Addington Esq. Obt. 19<sup>th</sup> March 1715.   Æ. 71 years.

{ His mother was Anne sister of Gov<sup>r</sup> Leverett.

{ Madam Elizabeth Cook. Obt. 21<sup>st</sup> July 1715.   Æ. 64 years.

{ She was a daughter of Gov<sup>r</sup> John Leverett and wife of Elisha Cook, born 26<sup>th</sup>  
April 1651.

{ Elizabeth Hirst Obt. 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1716.

{ She was a daughter of Hon. Judge Sam<sup>l</sup> Sewall and married Grove Hirst Esq. son  
of William Hirst. Mary Hirst daughter of Grove and Elizabeth (Sewall) Hirst  
married the first Sir William Pepperrell.

Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. William Brattle Obt. Feb<sup>y</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1716-17.

Mrs. Hannah Sewall Obt. 19<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1717.

{ Cap<sup>t</sup>. Andrew Belcher Jr. Obt. Nov<sup>r</sup> 1717.

{ He was father of Gov<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Belcher.

{ Maj<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Wait Still Winthrop Obt. 7<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1717.   He was son of Gov<sup>r</sup> John  
Winthrop Jr. of Connecticut.

{ Col. Nicholas Paige Obt.   Nov<sup>r</sup> 1717.   He was from Plymouth, County Devon,  
married Anne, widow of Edward Lane and niece of Gov<sup>r</sup> Joseph Dudley.

{ Gov<sup>r</sup> Joseph Dudley Obt. 2<sup>d</sup> April 1720.   Æ. 83 years.   Son of Gov<sup>r</sup> Thomas Dud-  
ley.   Married Rebecca daughter of Edw<sup>d</sup> Tyng.

{ Mrs. Abigail Sewall Obt. 26<sup>th</sup> May 1720.   Æ. 54 years.

{ She was a daughter of Jacob Melyen and married 1<sup>st</sup> James Woodmansey, 2<sup>d</sup> Wil-  
liam Tilley, 3<sup>d</sup> Hon. Judge Sam<sup>l</sup> Sewall.

{ Madam Sarah Hutchinson Obt. Feb<sup>y</sup>   1720-1.

{ She was the wife of Eliakin Hutchinson and daughter of Henry Shrimpton.

Madam Mary Checkley Obt. 18<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1721.   Æ. 65.

{ Mr. John White Obt. 11<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1721.   Æ. 52.

{ Treasurer of Harvard College.

{ Madam Rebecca Dudley Obt. 21<sup>st</sup> Sept. 1722   Æ. 71.

{ Widow of Gov<sup>r</sup> Dudley and daughter of Edw<sup>d</sup> Tyng Esq.

{ Pres<sup>t</sup> John Leverett.   Obt. 3<sup>d</sup> May 1724.   Æ. 62.

{ President of Harvard College from 1708 till his death.

{ He was a grandson of Gov<sup>r</sup> John Leverett.

{ Hannah Sewall Obt. 15<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1724.   Æ. 44 years.

{ Daughter Judge Sam<sup>l</sup> Sewall.

{ Mrs. Abigail Arnold Obt. 23<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1724-5.   Æ. 62 years.

{ She was a daughter of Theophilus and Hannah (Eliot) Frary.

{ Married 1<sup>st</sup> Isaac Walker, 2<sup>d</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup>. Berechia Arnold.

Mrs. Palsgrave Walker Obt. 15<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1725-6.

Mrs. Sarah Clark Obt. April 1725-6.   Æ. 69.

{ Mrs. Sarah Middlecott Obt. 9<sup>th</sup> April 1726.   Æ. 88 years.

{ She was a daughter of John Winslow and married 1<sup>st</sup> Miles Standish, 2<sup>d</sup> Tobias  
Payne and 3<sup>d</sup> Richard Middlecott.

- { Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Peter Thacher Ob<sup>t</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1727 .Æ. 76 years.  
 { He was a son of Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Thacher who was a son of Rev<sup>d</sup> Peter Thacher  
 { of St. Edmund's Salisbury, England.  
 { Capt. Samuel Phipps Ob<sup>t</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1725.  
 { He was a Clerk of Courts and Register many years.

"T. Pitkin, Ob. 19 May, 1772, .Æ. 40," in possession of Miss Mary K. Talcott, Hartford, Conn., a descendant. T. Pitkin was wife of Rev. Timothy Pitkin of Farmington, Conn., and dau. of Rev. Thomas Clapp, president of Yale College.

"B. W., Ob. July 3, 1728, .Æ. 19," in possession of Miss Anna Olmsted of East Hartford, Ct., a descendant of Rev. Samuel Woodbridge, of East Hartford, Conn., whose nephew, Benjamin Woodbridge, was killed in a duel July 3, 1728, on Boston Common.

"S W. PEPPERRELL BAR<sup>r</sup>, Ob. 6 July, 1759. .Æ. 63," gold and enamel. This ring is in the possession of John H. Treat of Lawrence, having descended to him through the marriages of the Frosts and Wentworths.

R. K. ob. 20<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1716. .Æ. 17. (This was Robert Kitchen a student at Harvard College son of Robert Kitchen Esq. of Salem, Mass., who died 28<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1712), now in possession of Mrs. Nath<sup>l</sup> Ingersoll of Detroit, Michigan.

SEWALLS DIARY, VOL. 2, p. 424.

"7<sup>th</sup> day Feb<sup>y</sup> 13, 1713-14. Serene pleasant weather, Mr. Sergeant interr<sup>d</sup> Bearers, Winthrop, Elisha Hutchinson; Sewall, Addington, Townsend, Belcher; *Scarves, Rings, Gloves, Escutcheons.*"

SEWALL, VOL. 3, page 43.

"Midweek, March 23, 1714-15. Mr. Addington buried from the Council Chamber; 'twas a sad spectacle: Bearers Lt. Gov<sup>r</sup> Mr. Winthrop, Elisha Hutchinson, Sewall, Eliakim Hutchinson, Belcher, *All had Scarves, Rings, Escutcheons*, was laid in Gov<sup>r</sup> Leverett's Tomb."

Felt's annals, 2<sup>d</sup> edition, vol. 2, p. 416, says a sumptuary act is passed in 1742, which not only forbid the giving of scarfs, but also of rings and gloves, at funerals, except six pair of the last to the bearers, and one to the pastor of the deceased.

(Felt says) "It had long been a custom and so continued, to provide large quantities of wine, cider, sugar and spice at the funerals of eminent persons, nor was it dispensed with entirely even when paupers were interred. Among the items for one of the latter class in 1728 was a gallon of wine and the same measure of cider, and in 1729, for another, six quarts of rum, sugar and allspice."

From Felt's Annals, 1st edition, p. 329:

"14<sup>th</sup>, Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1698. It is ordered hereafter when any corpse belong-

ing to this town, is to be interred, the sexton or bell ringer, shall, in two hours after the first bell's ringing, ring the second bell, giving the relations first notice thereof; at the ringing of which all persons with the corpse are to move and walk orderly two and two, *if a man is buried the men follow first, if a woman the women first*,—no person shall presume to run or go before or abreast with the corpse or the relations.

"Sept. 21, 1702. It is ordered, that a constable attend funerals of any, that die with the small pox and walk before the corpse, to give notice to any who may be in danger of the infection.

"Felt, vol. 2, p. 45. As funerals had been quite late, they are ordered to be no later than sunset."

1727. A law was enacted that there shall be no funeral on the Sabbath, except in uncommon cases, without leave from a justice or the selectmen. This was observed for many years."

Following from Lucius M. Sargent's "Dealings with the Dead," is pertinent to the subject.

"The dead speak from their coffins—from their very graves—and verily the heart of the true mourner hath ears to hear. Gloves and rings are the valedictories of the dead—their vales, or parting tokens, received by the mourners, at the hand of some surviving friend. This appropriate word, vale, as almost every one knows is the leave taking expression of the mourners, as one syllable, signifies those vales or tokens, in various forms, from shillings to crown pieces, bestowed by parting visitors, on domestics, from the head waiter to the scullion. They are intended as leave tokens. Every servant in the families of the nobility, from the highest to the lowest, expect a vale, not in the classical sense of menalcas—Longum, formose,—vale, but in lawful money, intelligible coin. This practice had become so oppressive to visitors, in the early part of the reign of George III, that Sir Jonas Hanway, wrote and published eight letters to the Duke of Newcastle against the custom of giving vails, in which he relates some very amusing anecdotes. Mr. Hanway being quietly reproached, by a friend, in high station, for not accepting his invitations to dinner, more frequently, frankly replied, "Indeed my Lord, I can not afford it." He recites the manner of leaving a gentleman's house, where he had dined; the servants, as usual, flocked around him—"your great coat, Sir Jonas"—a shilling; "your hat, sir"—a shilling; "stick, sir"—a shilling; "umbrella, sir"—a shilling; "sir, your gloves"—"well, keep the gloves, they are not worth the shilling." A remarkable example of the insolence of a pampered menial was related to Mr. Hanway, by Sir Timothy Waldo. He had dined with the Duke of Newcastle; as he was departing, and handing over his coin to the train of servants, that lined the hall, he put a crown into the hand of the chief cook, who returned it saying, "I never

take silver, sir." "Indeed," Sir Timothy replied, returning the piece to his pocket, "I never give gold."

Sir Jonas was an excellent man; and whatever objections he may have had to the practice of giving extravagant "vails" to servants, I think he would have little or nothing to say, against the practice of giving such vails, as the dead may be supposed, vicariously, to bestow upon the living, in the form of rings and gloves. The dead, it must be conceded, seem not so much to give vails at present as they were one hundred years ago. In such dispensations in the olden time, the good man the clergyman was seldom forgotten. Gloves and rings were showered down, upon the Lord's anointed, at weddings, christenings and funerals. When a child I was much puzzled upon two points; first, what became of all the old moons and secondly, what the minister did with his gloves and rings.

An interesting little volume is now lying upon my table, which explains the mystery, not at all in relation to the moons but most happily in respect to rings and gloves. It is the astronomical Diary or Almanac of Nathaniel Ames, Boston, New England, printed by J. Draper, for the booksellers, 1748. This little book is interleaved; and the blank leaves are written over, in the handwriting of good old Andrew Eliot. The gloves received by Dr. Eliot are set against particular names, and under every month in the year. Although a goodly number of rings are enrolled, together with the gloves, yet a page is devoted to rings exclusively, in the middle of the book. At the bottom of the record, the good man states how many pairs were kid; how many were lambswool; and how many were long or women's gloves, intended of course for the parson's wife.

These rings and gloves were sold by the worthy doctor, with the exception of such as were distributed, in his own household (not a small one, for he left eleven children). It appears by the record, in the doctor's own hand, that Mrs. Avis was entrusted with fifteen pairs of women's, and three dozen of men's; and returned, unsold, eight pairs of women's and one dozen and ten pairs of men's. A dozen pairs of men's were committed to Mrs. Langstaff, half a dozen women's to Mr. Langdon, and seventeen pairs to Captain Millens. What a glove and ring market the Doctor's study must have been. In thirty-two years he appears to have received two thousand nine hundred and forty pairs of gloves, at funerals, weddings and baptisms. Of these he sold to the amount of fourteen hundred and forty-one pounds, eighteen shillings, and one penny old tenor, equal to about six hundred and forty dollars, he also sold a goodly number of his rings."

## GEORGETOWN, MAINE, RECORDS.

(Continued from page 60.)

FAMILY.	CHILDREN.	PARENTS.	BORN.
Linning,	Elizabeth,	Briant and Mary,	Aug. 11, 1758.
	Thomas,	" "	July 14, 1760.
	Andrew,	" "	Oct. 10, 1762.
	David,	" "	Oct. 23, 1764.
	Sarah,	" "	Nov. 8, 1767.
	Mary,	" "	Jan. 29, 1770.
	James,	" "	March 15, 1772.
	Rachel,	" "	Aug. 13, 1774.
	Bryant,	" "	May 1, 1777.
	Peggy,	" "	Nov. 13, 1780.
Lemont,	Mary,	John and Elizabeth,	Oct. 23, 1732.
	Benjamin,	" "	Oct. 3, 1734.
	James,	" "	Nov. 23, 1736.
	Nancy,	" "	Feb. 13, 1739.
	Sarah,	" "	July 4, 1741.
	John,	" "	Aug. 29, 1743.
	Elizabeth,	" "	May 5, 1746.
	Thomas,	" "	Feb. 13, 1748.
	Hannah,	" "	March 1, 1750.
	Robert,	" "	Nov. 26, 1753.
Lombard,	Samuel,	" "	Oct. 17, 1756.
	Joseph (d.),	Joseph and Hannah,	Oct. 4, 1763.
	Joseph,	" "	April 30, 1765.
	Caleb,	" "	July 14, 1766.
	Sarah,	" "	Aug. 4, 1768.
	Hannah,	" "	Aug. 30, 1772.
	Mary,	" "	Nov. 8, 1774.
	Lucy (d.),	" "	Jan. 30, 1777.
Lancaster,	Lucy,	" "	April 13, 1779.
	James,	Daniel, jr., and Sarah,	Dec. 27, 1750.
	Samuel,	Nathan and Abigail,	Nov. 27, 1753.
	Nathan,	" "	Sept. 16, 1755.
	Obediah,	" "	Apr. 16, 1757.
Low,	Ezekiel,	Jas. and Mary,	June 8, 1772.
	Thos. Pearson,	John and Mary,	Mar. 22, 1756.
Linsey,	Mary,	John and Cath.,	Mar. 1, 1739-40.
	Elizabeth,	" "	June 21, 1742.
	Sarah,	" "	Sept. 4, 1744.
Leman,	John,	John and Eliz.,	Dec. 25, 1750.
	Mary,	David and Agnes,	Oct. 29, 1791.
	Andrew,	" "	Mar. 15, 1793.
	David,	" "	Jan. 13, 1795.

Leman,	James,	David and Agnes,	Oct. 26, 1796.
	Content,	" "	Oct. 16, 1798.
	Thomas,	" "	Nov. 21, 1800.
	Agness,	" "	Oct. 3, 1802.
	Merritt,	" "	Oct. 10, 1804.
	Margaret,	" "	Apr. 1, 1807.
	Joel Steele,	" "	Apr. 6, 1809.
	Elizabeth,	Thos. and Mary	Aug. 3, 1783.
	Agness,	" "	June 4, 1785.
	Mary,	" "	July 18, 1787.
	John,	" "	Dec. 19, 1791.
	James,	" "	Feb. 16, 1794.
	Martha,	" "	Sept. 30, 1800.
Lee,	Beatrice,	Wm. and Margaret,	May 19, 1777.
	James,	" "	Feb. 12, 1782.
	William,	" "	Sept. 8, 1784.
	Nancy,	" "	May 28, 1788.
	John,	" "	Mar. 28, 1795.
	Mary,	James and Jane,	June 7, 1792.
	Chibelase?,	" "	Apr. 14, 1794.
	William Charles,	" "	June 5, 1796.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Apr. 5, 1798.
	David,	" "	July 6, 1800.
	James,	" "	May 15, 1803.
	Margaret,	" "	Feb. 1, 1806.
	William,	John and Sarah,	Dec. 14, 1796.
	John,	" "	Oct. 18, 1798.
	Nancy,	" "	May 19, 1800.
	Alfred,	" "	July 25, 1802.
	Levi,	" "	Aug. 5, 1804.
	Parks,	" "	Oct. 28, 1806.
	George,	" "	July 25, 1808.
Leathers,	Elizabeth,	Levi and Nancy,	Mar. 22, 1795.
	Nancy,	" "	Mar. 7, 1798.
	Levi,	Levi and Lydia,	Apr. 2, 1794.
Laijant?	Christen,	Jas. and Nancy,	Aug. 1, 1793.
Lowell,	Benjamin B.,	John and Nancy,	Mar. 22, 1792.
	Abner,	John and Archibald,	Aug. 1, 1801.
	Nancy,	" Arribiel?	Aug. 17, 1803.
Lincoln,	Almira,	Melzer and Susanna,	Oct. 7, 1805.
Look,	Lydia Marg.,	Richard and Lydia,	Dec. 11, 1836.
	Jeremiah F.,	" "	d. 9-19, 1840.
	James Jeremiah,	" "	June 24, 1841.
McFadden,	John,	Jas. and Rebecca,	May 31, 1729.
	Mary,	" "	July 9, 1731.
	James,	" "	Nov. 2, 1733.
	Hannah,	" "	Feb. 22, 1736-7.
	Thomas,	" "	Oct. 17, 1740.
	Andrew,	" "	Jan. 3, 1742-3.
	Jane,	" "	Oct. 13, 1748.

[ *To be continued.* ]



If the first settlers of Woburn, in 1642, had as an auspicious day for their meeting as their descendants and successors had on which to celebrate their 200th birthday, it is no wonder that the new settlement was enthusiastically entered upon.

The early history of Woburn is exceedingly well known, thanks to our pioneer historian, Capt. Edward Johnson, who, in his *Wonder Working Providences in New England*, has quite fully described the early settlement of the town, himself being one of the chief persons thereof. Sewall, in his admirable history, has preserved for us a true relation of the doings of the town to recent date, and lately Judge Converse has presented his fellow townspeople with an interesting collection of the early traditions of the locality.

The celebration of the 200th anniversary was a success. To all the arrangements, the various committees in charge gave careful attention and overlooked nothing.

The first day's proceedings (except the religious exercises held the Sunday previous) consisted of literary exercises principal of which was an historical address, delivered by Frank Brooks Richardson, a descendant of one of the founders of the town, and at present superintendent of schools. The poem of Mr. Roche was of high order. Following the literary exercises were a children's entertainment and a grand ball and reception. Athletic sports were held during the forenoon. These all occurred on Thursday, the 6th of October. On the 7th a grand military, civic and trades' parade was held, followed by a banquet.

The decorations were elaborate and in good taste. To the committee appointed

on the part of the press fell the care of many details, and to their efficient aid may be ascribed in great measure the success of the celebration. Everywhere returning sons and daughters of Woburn were met with open heart and hand.

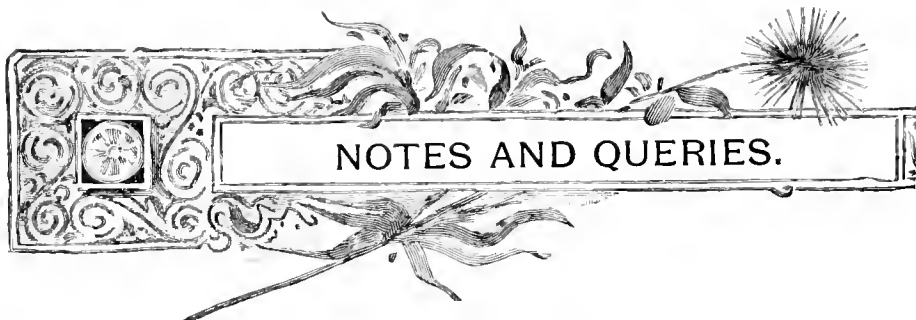
Woburn is exceedingly fortunate in possessing one of the finest library buildings in the country outside of some of the large cities. Mr. Cutler, the efficient librarian, is rapidly gathering a library hardly to be equalled in any town of like size. There may be seen many original files of documents well arranged and indexed.

In one of the anterooms is the nucleus for a good art gallery and in the basement was exhibited an historical collection of relics which well illustrated the customs and history of our ancestors. To the trustees of the library and their numerous friends great praise is certainly due for the careful and well ordered arrangement of the relics exhibited.

Woburn is proud of having been the home of the ancestors of three presidents of the United States—of Presidents Cleveland, Pierce, whose paternal ancestors were prominent in its early history, and of President Harrison, who is descended from the Rev. Zachariah Symmes.

In the ancient cemetery may be seen the gravestones of the Clevelands, and the well-cared-for burial place is a credit to the town.

An official account of the proceedings will soon be issued and may be obtained from the public library. A memorial volume, containing many illustrations, with a great many historical notes, was issued by Mr. Wetherall, of Woburn, and may be obtained of him.



This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and county histories in preparation, is solicited.

#### QUERIES.

1. In the early part of this century there was in Topsfield an oak table with twisted legs and marble top, said to have belonged to Governor Endicott. Where is it?

2. GARDNER OR GARDNER.—Has there been any collection made of statistics relating to the Gardner family of Essex Co.—? If so, where can it be examined?

What was the maiden name of the first wife of Jonathan Gardner of Salem (his second wife was Lucia Dodge)?

Where did William Fairfield Gardner reside? Where and when did he die? He was married in Salem in 1827 to Elizabeth G. Barker, and resided there in 1829; nothing further learned concerning him.

3. DONALDSON — DORSEY. — Can anyone furnish the present address of descendants of Thomas and Mary E. P. (Dorsey) Donaldson; they were married in 1838. Mr. Donaldson died in 1877. Is his widow now living?

4. STERRY. — Information wanted of the date and place of birth of Samuel Sterry. Also the names of his parents,

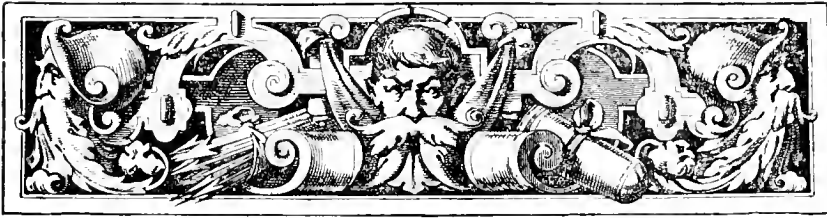
any memoranda that will aid in tracing this ancestry.

Samuel Sterry married (published at Rowley, Mass., 1753) Mary Kilbourne, daughter of George and Phebe (Palmer) Kilbourne of Rowley. She was baptized there in 1721 and died at Stark, Me., in 1800.

He was a soldier in French and Indian War and died at Minas in 1755 from injuries received in the service. Their only child David Sterry, was born (probably at Kittery, Me.) August 12, 1754, and died at Stark, Me., in 1843. He married Mrs. Catherine Larkin (Bradbury) Gray, daughter of John and Katherine (Frothingham) Larkin of Charlestown, Mass., and widow of Josiah Bradbury and of (Benj.?) Gray. She died in 1833, aged 83 years.

#### ANSWER.

A portrait of Gov. Gage may, I think, be seen at the State House in Boston, and an engraving of the same in Sumner's History of East Boston. By reference to Windsor's Critical History of America, other portraits will be found mentioned.



## BOOK NOTES.

"THE DRAPERS IN AMERICA." By T. W. M. Draper, John Polheims Printing Co, New York, 1892, pp. xii-312.

This book will be welcomed, not only by those related, but by genealogists throughout the country.

The author has gathered from original records, histories, etc., quite an exhaustive account of the American family of Draper, from the coming of James "the Puritan" to the present, and the result is a valuable addition to our genealogies. Judged by a somewhat cursory glance over its pages, the family seems to have in the main, been an honest, sturdy, respected, and self-respecting set of the yeoman class, who have led quiet, homely lives. From the first comer to the fifth generation, very little is added to the stock of information already in the possession of ancestral students, and as a whole the volume may be fairly styled more a collection of *Draperiana* than a history. The arrangement is much the same as is customary; the only criticism we would make is, a regret that bolder faced numerals, or a further reference to the page on which a child with his family might be found, without constantly referring to the index (a very good one) could have been used. There are a number of portraits and plaets, some of which are excellent. As usual we find the biographical (auto.?) notices rather diffuse, rambling, and bulging out with information of a general character, valuable no doubt, but of no possible appropriateness where used.

On pp. 72, 3, 4, is an extended notice of the author and his likeness forms the frontispiece.

Mr. Morgan's preface reminds one strongly in certain expressions of the "Ancestry" published, in 1890, by Mr. H. R. Guild, and Mr. Morgan's use of Mrs. Sigourney's lines at the beginning of his preface, lines exhumed by Mr. Guild and used in his "Ancestry" of 1890, is vastly inappropriate for the reason that there is a wide difference between a puritan and a pilgrim, and to advise the descendants of a puritan to "go to Plymouth Rock" is slightly ironical, unconscious though it probably was.

The book is quite well printed on good paper and reflects credit on the publishers.

"Garch."

GERALD E. HART has an interesting paper in the Dominion Illustrated Monthly for October, on the old Government house in Montreal known as Chateau de Ramezay.

This is said to be the oldest public building in Canada. Upon the plan of Montreal made in 1672 the plot appears and as the terms of the deed called for a building to be erected within a year, it is evident that 1672 or 73 was the date of building. The first owner of the house was Charles D'Aillebourt, *Sieur des Musseaux*, and nephew to Louis the Governor General, Civil and Criminal Judge of Montreal.

It was upon the death of D'Aillebourt in November, 1700, that Claude de Ramezay bought the place. Ramezay was the eleventh governor of Montreal, was born in 1657, and claimed consanguinity with the Scottish family of Douglas. He was a humane man and disapproved of the terrible Indian cruelties. His son, J. B. Nicholas Roch de Ramezay became the 15th Governor and was the one who in 1759 signed the articles of capitulation of Quebec.

In 1745, the *Compagnie des Indes* bought the house and used it for offices.

A fine illustration of the mansion is given, also a plan of Montreal in 1725, and reproductions of ancient letters, MSS., etc.

A letter of the captive John Williams is reproduced. Williams was taken captive by the French and Indians at Deerfield, 1704. Mr. Hart will continue these interesting articles.

The Christmas number of the Dominion will be of more than ordinary interest, being richly illustrated and much enlarged.

HUGUENOT SETTLERS IN DRESDEN, ME. By Charles E. Allen. Read before the Maine Historical Society, Mar. 17, 1892.

Mr. Allen has found in the early history of Dresden, the records of many Huguenot families who were among the earliest settlers of that town. It has been a common belief that the early settlers of that town were of German blood, but Mr. Allen conclusively proves that while a few Germans were there, the body of the immigrants were of Huguenot extraction.

The names of the early French settlers, so far rescued from oblivion, are Hondelette, Pochard, Goud, Bugnon, Maibon, Paris, Fought, Stain, Peehin, Lator, Riddle, Stillman, Jaquin, Carlor, Jacob, Cavelear, Bas, Jacob, Narding, and possibly Mark Carney and a Segars. The Germans were Ulrick and Mayer.

Considerable space is also given to the Scotch-Irish immigration and the Quaker families of the town.

Mr. Allen's paper is a valuable contribution to Maine History and to the story of the Huguenots in America.

SOME FEW MONTHS ago Dr. A. P. Putnam, the president of the Danvers Historical Society, delivered an address before the Essex Institute taking for his theme the development of the ice trade of Wenham. In the July, August and September numbers of "Ice and Refrigeration," occur a series of articles by Dr. Putnam upon the same subject but much elaborated and fully illustrated.

We think Dr. Putnam is the first historian of the ice business of New England, and he has found in his subject very much more beyond the details of a commercial struggle for supremacy.

It was about the first of this century that Frederick Tudor saw the possibilities of the ice trade and went into it heart and soul. At first the discouragements were great, but from that beginning sprang a number of ice companies which have added greatly to the wealth of New England.

Wenham Lake was one of the earliest utilized for the purpose of cutting ice for export, and Dr. Putnam has drawn with his rare ability many interesting reminiscences of early Wenham and of people concerned in developing her ice business.

IN THE AUGUST NUMBER of Popular Science Monthly appeared a paper by Prof. Morse on "Natural Selection and Crime." This has been issued in pamphlet form and forms a most interesting essay upon our criminal class and how to deal with its members.

Prof. Morse shows that if we are to allow this class to intermarry and thus increase we are allowing a great danger in our midst. That hereditary influences are wonderfully powerful in our life is a well established fact and the lower we go in the scale of humanity the more powerful become the influences tending to drag the man back to his original conditions of rapine and other beastly accomplishments.

The way out of the difficulty is pointed out by Prof. Morse in these few words: "Quarantine the evil classes as you would the plague, and plant on good ground the deserving poor."

MEMORIAL HISTORY of New York City, edited by JAMES G. WILSON. Vol. II. N. Y. History Co.

This second volume is like the first in the bringing together of matters pertaining to the history of New York, rather than presenting the history of New York to the reader. The difference is great, if one pauses to think. The chapters are chiefly studies upon certain prominent men and events, rather than a connected history.

This volume deals with the eighteenth century which began with Lord Bellomont's Administration.

The book is handsomely printed and illustrated, but the dragging in of illustrations of the Palace of Blenheim and of the tower of Heidelberg, is in the most ridiculous bad taste.



May 1004		June 1004	
1	W	1	3
2	T	2	L
3	F	3	M
4	S	4	T
5	L	5	W
6	M	6	T
7	T	7	F
8	W	8	S
9	T	9	L
10	F	10	M
11	S	11	T
12	L	12	W
13	M	13	T
14	T	14	F
15	W	15	S
16	T	16	L
17	F	17	M
18	S	18	T
19	L	19	W
20	M	20	T
21	T	21	F
22	W	22	S
23	T	23	L
24	F	24	M
25	S	25	T
26	L	26	W
27	M	27	T
28	T	28	F
29	W	29	S
30	T	30	L
31	F		

PAGE FROM THE DIARY OF CAPT. HENRY DOW, OF HAMPTON, N. H., 1689, SHOWING A UNIQUE SYSTEM OF SHORT HAND.

## NEW YORK'S INDIAN EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BY JOHN W. SANBORN, A.M.

*Director-in-chief of the N. Y. Indian Exhibit at the World's Fair.*

The Six Nations of Indians, now and for many years occupants of the territory of New York State are to be well represented at the Columbian Exposition. And this is highly proper, inasmuch as they constitute the background against which modern events and achievements will stand forth in bold outline and striking contrast. When Columbus discovered America, the Six Nations wielded autocratic power. And it will be a prominent part of the New York exhibit to reproduce, in true native fashion, the performances of the famous league of the Iroquois, and to represent Indian life and customs of the early days. The ancient dwellings, the primitive dress, unique Indian utensils, and weapons of war, will illustrate the beginnings, out of which the modern Iroquois has emerged into the dignified, intelligent man that he now is. The score or more representatives of the Six Nations who will be present at the World's Fair will be dressed in their native costume, and will live in the most primitive bark-houses such as they occupied when the whites landed on these shores. In addition to bark dwellings, they will hold Councils in a "Long-House as of old." This "Long-House" will be not less than 45 feet long, and will be a complete reproduction of the famous Council House of the Six Nations which has been conspicuous in the annals of Indian history. The dwelling houses will be six in number; two in circular form to accommodate the Tuscaroras and Mohawks who dwelt to the south of the other tribes, and four oblong houses, each 10 by 15 feet. The circular houses will be 14 feet in diameter. Around one of the circular houses will be constructed a single, double, and triple stockade, after the most ancient fashion. These buildings are to be made of unhewn timber and covered with bark. Not a nail or spike of any description will enter into their construction. Hickory withes bind all the parts together, and the buildings will be very strong, and perfectly tight and comfortable. The bark for the siding will be of basswood; that for the roofs will be of elm. The entire plan and method of construction are identical with the original Indian customs of building. After fourteen

years of association with the Six Nations, and careful study of their customs, the writer, after consultation with the Indians drew the plans of the bark houses, and skilful Indians have done all the labor of putting them together. These will be shipped to Chicago in the early spring, and put up by Indians who are thoroughly conversant with old-time methods of building. The New York Exhibit will be a faithful representation of an Iroquois village.

Canoes cut by Indians in primitive style, from solid logs, will glide over the lagoons, and the Iroquois rites and ceremonies will be performed at stated times. The material entering into these houses, and the constructions of them may be matter of interest to your readers. I will give a few facts in this line concerning the oblong dwellings. The eaves will be six feet from the ground. The ridge-pole will be ten feet from the ground. At each corner there will be a crotched post nine feet long, to be driven three feet into the ground. Two inches from the crotched post will be driven a stake. Between the two a strip of bark will be placed on edge, like a board, and will extend to the next set of stakes which are driven in the same way as those already described. Lapping over the end of this strip of bark is another strip between the next two stakes, and so on around the entire house. Then the withes are wound around the two stakes, or posts, just above the edge of the bark, and tied tightly. Another course of bark strips is laid or set up on edge, with notches cut in over the withes so as to fit snugly down against the lower strips. In the centre of the house will be the fire-place, and through a hole in the roof the smoke will escape. There will be a square framework of poles above the fireplace, and from this will be suspended a pole which holds the kettle over the fire.

The roof will be covered with elm bark, and the strips of bark will run from the ridge-pole to the eaves. At the intersection of these strips there must be some means of protection against leakage, and the ingenuity of the Indian overcomes this difficulty completely. Instead of laying strips *over* the crack, as the white man would do in shingling a roof, the Indian fastens a concave strip of bark *under* the edges of the roof-bark so as to form a spout for carrying off the leakage in rainy weather. After the roof-bark is laid, poles are placed over all, running in the same direction as the under poles, and withes are drawn through the bark and tied around the poles, and thus the roof is made perfectly rigid. Just below the ridge-pole, and about two feet from it, on either side, are two long poles reaching over the ends of the house about two feet at either end, and from these ends are suspended heavy pieces of wood to serve as weights to the roof. As these blocks of wood dangle in the wind, one naturally dodges them as if they might drop on one's head, but there is no danger.

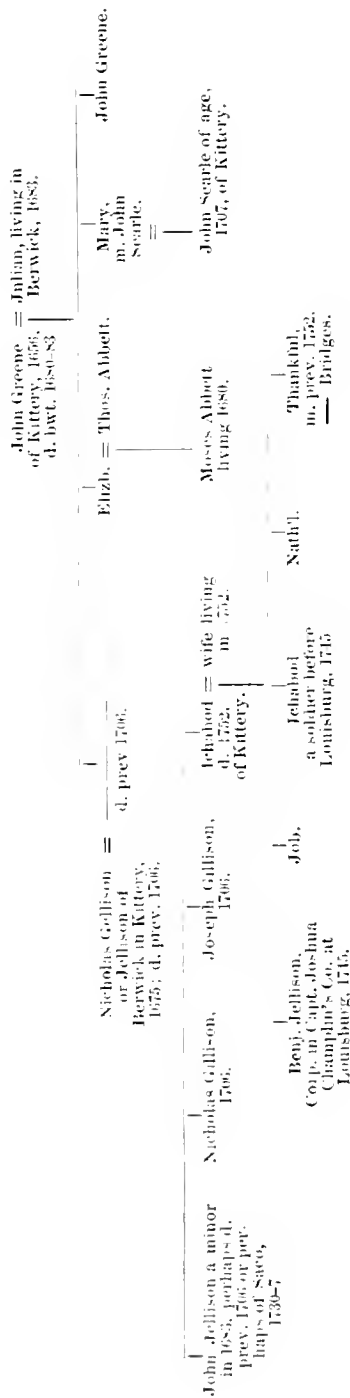
In each oblong house is the following timber :

1 crotched posts, 9 feet long, for the corners,	2 short ratters,
	4 cross-poles,
8 crotches, 12 feet long, for the two sides of the doorways and for the fire-place in the centre,	2 ridge-poles,
	4 short crotches,
4 stakes, 12 feet long, to tie to doorway crotches,	6 cross-poles over the fire,
	1 kettle pole.
16 stakes, 9 feet long, for the sides,	The circular houses require, each,
	8 crotches, 9 feet long,
8 stakes, 10 feet long, to go midway between the doors and corners, at the ends,	4 stakes, 9 feet long,
	4 cross-poles, 15 feet long,
6 under roof-poles,	8 short crotches, 4 feet long, and several hoop-poles of ash resting on crotches to support the
4 over roof-poles,	roof-bark.

The ethnological exhibit at the world's fair, under the direction of Professor Putnam, of which this of New York is a part, will be unique, and the most complete, faithful, scientific exhibit of the American races ever known, and there is no department of the Columbian Exhibition which is awakening more interest throughout the world than the ethnological.

# JELLISON FAMILY OF KITTERY AND BERWICK, ME.

BY EBEN PUTNAM.



INFORMATION IS DESIRED CONCERNING THE ABOVE.

## FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

BY GEORGE R. CURWEN.

*(Continued from page 226.)*

### CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

The following is a literal copy of the inscription on the monument of William French, in Westminster, Vt.

In Memory of William French son to Mr. Nathaniel French who was Shot at Westminster March y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1775, by the hands of Cruel Ministerial tools of George 3<sup>d</sup> in the Corthouse at a 11 a Clock at night in the 22<sup>d</sup> year of his age—

Here William French his Body lies  
For Murder his blood for vengeance cries  
King Georg the third his Toy crew  
tha with a bawl his head shot threw  
For Liberty and his Countrys Good  
he lost his life his Dearest blood.

The following is from a stone in the graveyard of Winchester Cathedral, England :

In Memory of  
Thomas Fletcher  
A Grenadier in the North Regiment of Hants  
Militia,  
Who died of a violent Fever, contracted by  
Drinking small Beer when Hot the 12<sup>th</sup>  
of May, 1764 aged 26 years  
In grateful remembrance of whose universal good will  
towards his comrades, this stone is placed  
here at their expence, as a small testimony of  
their regard and concern.  
Heere sleeps in peace a Hampshire Grenadier,  
Who caught his death by drinking cold small beer,  
Soldiers be wise from his untimely fall  
And when ye're hot drink strong, or none at al,  
This memorial being decayed, was restored by the  
officers of the Garrison A. D. 1781.  
An honest soldier never is forgot,  
Whether he die by musket or by pot.

This stone was placed by the North Hants Militia  
when disembodied at Winchester, on 26<sup>th</sup> April  
1802, in consequence of the original stone being destroyed.

From a tombstone in Tennessee, which was erected by M. Muldoon,  
of Chattanooga :

Thomas P. Afterall,  
The eighth son of  
Solomon Fidelity Afterall,  
Killed in 1816 by the Indians.  
Of Puritan Stock  
And his fourth Wife  
Eliza Jane Smith.

Who was the third wife of J. Smith who was her second husband born at the new city of Indianapolis, Ind. in the year of our Blessed Redeemer and Saviour 1814 on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of January, the same blessed year, and after having been baptized the proper way and acknowledging the true Baptist faith, was married to Peggy Cott (the tallest one,) daughter of Jim Cott (who lived at the forks of the road), who having died, he took to his tender breast his true friend—and mine—Martha Walpus. The two above helpmates gave him seven sweet buds of trust and affection, and I gave him one after his death of myself, who got scalded accidentally by him on maple sugar, and then still trusting the promise of God he took for his third wife his now weeping widow Mary Bangs Afterall (who is myself) and died soon after, on March 10, 1872, A. D., peace to his ashes. Having performed the work laid out for him to do by his Creator, he now rests from his labours. There is no sorroweth there, Erected by his weeping and disconsolate widow, and his truest wife Mary Bangs Afterall.

Here is consolation to parents bereft of a babe :

Mourn not for me ye parents dear  
Justice is done and she lies here.

A few brief remarks explaining why a young widow of twenty, failed  
of another marriage in 1751 :

The intended wife of Ephraim Gay,  
If death had not took her away.

Epitaph from an old cemetery in Massachusetts :

If the love and esteem of Relatives and Friends  
could have saved him he would not have died.  
Reader, stop still and spend a tear,  
Think on the dust that slumbers here,  
And when you read the fate of me,  
think on the glass that runs for thee.

Another :

How can I chuse but weep, I must  
 Since my 3<sup>d</sup> wife is with those 1<sup>st</sup>  
 O God be pleased to comfort me,  
 And all my grief and sorrow see,  
 Well make me live whilst here I be,  
 At death receive me up to thee,  
 Where I celestial songs may sing  
 With thee, to Christ our Heavenly King.

From the old cemetery in York, Me. :

#### RESURRECTION.

To Immortality in Spotless Beauty with all other Bodily Perfections, after the fashion of Christs Glorious Body, is expected for the Subadjacent dust of Lucy Moody, who was born and died July the 6, 1705. This Birth, Spousals to Christ, Death, Coronation all in One Day may have their celebration.

This epitaph is taken from a cemetery in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y. :

Ruth Sprague, daughter of Gibson and Elizabeth Sprague, died Jan'y 11<sup>th</sup> 1846, aged 9 yrs. 4 mos. 5 days.

She was stolen from the grave by T. L. Shaw and dissected by Dr. Roger B. Wilson, in Hoosic, N. Y., from whom her mutilated remains were obtained and deposited here.

Her body dissected by fiendish men,  
 Her bones anatomized,  
 Her soul we trust, has risen to God,  
 Where few Physicians rise.

This is said to have been found on the headstone of a child of six months :

If I so soon am done for  
 O, what was I begun for.

An epitaph of which the last words were intended to be "Let her rest in peace." The engraver, however, being pressed for room abbreviated it in the following manner :

Let her R. I. P.

The following epitaph is copied from a village burying ground near Au Sable chasm, New York :

Sally Thomas is here, and that's enough,  
 The candle is out ; also the snuff.  
 Her soul's with God, you need not fear,  
 And what remains is interred here.

The following epitaph is copied from a stone in the Charter Street Burying Ground, Salem, Mass. :

The Nathaniel Mather who is commemorated on the stone was a brother of Cotton Mather, D.D., of Boston :

Memento Mori.  
Mr. Nathaniel Mather, Dec<sup>d</sup>. October y<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>  
1688.  
An aged person  
That had seen  
But nineteen winters  
In the world.

An epitaph from an old tablet in the Presbyterian graveyard in Southold, Eastern Long Island :

Here lies W<sup>m</sup>. Wells.  
Died 1671. Sheriff of the East Riding of Yorkshire in England.  
Yea, Here He lyes, who speaketh yet though Dead.  
On Wings of Faith his Soul to Heaven is Fled  
His pious deeds and Charity was such  
That of his Praise no pen can write too much.  
As was his Lyfe, so was his Blest Decease ;  
He lyved in Love, and Sweetly dyed in Peace.

Epitaph copied verbatim :

Here lies the body of Andrew McPherson,  
Who realy was a very extraordinary person.  
He was two yards high in his stocking feet,  
And kept his accoutrements clean and neat,  
He was slew, at the battle of Waterloo,  
Shot by a bullet plump through the gullet. The ball  
Went into his throat and out at the back of his coat.  
Death comes to all, both great and small.

Epitaph in a graveyard near Salem, Mass. :

Here lies ——— the inventor of shade lamps. The establishment is still kept open by his afflicted sons, who will sell their wares at most reasonable prices.

The above epitaph is accompanied by a chiselled illustration of the style of "shades" manufactured by the bereaved descendants.

From a tombstone in New Hampshire :

Here lies the lovely blooming daughter,  
Shot by the cruel hand of the malicious Henry,  
As on his way from school he met her,  
And with a six self-cocked pistol shot her.

Another :

Peleg Eddy and his wife,  
They sot out in early life,  
They turned about each others hearts,

But God doth call and we must part,  
 With anxious care she watched his bed,  
 And kept cold towels on his head,  
 But all in vain, for God did send,  
 And call away her bosom friend,  
 Sleep on, sleep on, and take thy rest ;  
 God called the home he deemed it best.

One from Greyfriar's churchyard, London :

This life is but a winters day,  
 Some only breakfast and away  
 Others to dinner stay,  
 And are full fed ;  
 The oldest man but sups,  
 Then goes to bed  
 Large is his debt,  
 Who lingers out the day  
 He that goes soonest  
 Has the least to pay.

Some of the inscriptions on the headstones in the churchyard at Mc-Millan's Point near Hastings, on the Straits of Canso, are very quaint. Here is one of them.

Adieu, dearest children, thy journey is o'er ;  
 No sorrow can reach thee, nor trouble no more.

Another, almost obliterated, seems to be :

Jesus, while sailing from the Island of Jersey to Quebec,  
 Our Harry stole away, and he went at his beck.

Epitaph in Rehoboth, Mass. :

In memory Mr. Benjamin Brown,  
 Son of Capt. Benjamin Brown  
 and Mrs. Keziah his wife,  
 Departed this life in the 29<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1754,  
 in ye 28<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

My beauty great is all quite gone,  
 My flesh is wasted to the bone,  
 My house is narrow now and strong ;  
 Nothing but truth comes from my tongue  
 And if you should see me this day  
 I do not think but you would say  
 That I had never been a man,  
 So much altered now I am ;  
 For Gods sake Pray the Heavenly King  
 That he my soul to heaven would bring ;

And they that pray and make accord  
 For me unto my God and Lord,  
 God place them in his Paradise  
 Wherein no wretched catiff lies."

Here are some curious epitaphs which are said to be found in the graveyard at Belturbet, Ireland :

Here lies John Higley whose father and mother were drowned in their passage from America, Had they both lived they would have been buried here,

Here lies the body of John Mound,  
 Lost at sea and never found,  
 Oh, cruel death, how could you be so unkind  
 To take him before, and leave me behind.  
 You should have taken both of us, if either ;  
 Which would have been more pleasing to the survivor.

Here lies the mother of children five,  
 Three are dead, and two are alive ;  
 Those who are dead preferring rather  
 To die with their mother than to live with their father.

The following epitaph may be found in the cemetery at Stoughton, Mass. :

Farewell, dear husband, I must leave you,  
 And these, my two sweet little babes.  
 Ere long I shall meet you and them too,  
 Beyond deaths dark and gloomy shades.

In the cloisters of Westminster Abbey :

With diligence and trust most exemplary  
 Did William Lawrence serve a prebendary  
 And for his paines now past before not lost  
 Gained this remembrance at his master's cost.

O read these lines again you seldome find  
 A servant faithfull and a master kind

Short hand he wrot, his flowre in prime did fade  
 And hasty death short hand of him hath made  
 Well covth he nũbers and well mesvr'd land  
 Thus doth he now that grond wheron yov stand  
 Wherein he lyes so geometrical  
 Art maketh some but thys will natvre all  
 Obijt December : 23 1621  
 Aetatis Suae 29

From the old burying ground, Upham's Corner, Dorchester :

There lyes our captain and major of Suffolk was withall,  
 A godly magistrate was he, and major generall,

Two troops of hors with him here came, such worth his love did crave,  
 Ten companyes of foot also mourning marcht to his grave,  
 Let all who read be sure to keep the faith as he hath done,  
 With Christ he lives—now crown'd his name was

Humphrey Atherton.

He died the 16 June 1661.

[Humphrey Atherton was one of the earliest and most prominent residents of Dorchester, Mass., and was an active persecutor of the Quakers. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of June, 1661, he attended a military parade on Boston Common. On his way home in the dusk his horse stumbled and fell, throwing him upon his head with such force that his brains were literally dashed out. The Quakers openly declared it to be the judgment of God for his persecution of their sect. He was buried in the old graveyard at the corner of Stoughton and Boston streets, Upham's Corner, Dorchester.]

#### Epitaphs from a graveyard in Western New York :

Sleep on little Dannie and take thy rest  
 God called thee home when he thought best  
 And left your ma with an aching breast.

In childhood unto this town I came  
 Reader repent thy lot may be the same.

#### The following is from a graveyard in Cohasset :

Her beautiful form without compare,  
 Was handsomer than angels are ;  
 All earthly beauties must yield to her,  
 And her mind was perfectly pure.

The following plainly spoken epitaph on Dr. Samuel Johnson was written by Soams Jenyns. It gives in a few words a by no means untrue character of the great lexicographer :

Here lies poor Johnson : reader, have a care ;  
 Tread lightly lest you rouse a sleeping bear,  
 Religious, moral, generous and humane  
 He was : but self-sufficient, rude and vain ;  
 Ill-bred and overbearing in dispute ;  
 A scholar and a Christian and a brute.

Would you know all his wisdom and his folly,  
 His actions, sayings, mirth and melancholy,  
 Boswell and Thrale, retailers of his wit,  
 Will tell you how he wrote and talked and coughed and spit.

#### Epitaph from an Irish graveyard :

Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney,  
 Grandniece to Edmund Burke,  
 Commonly called "the sublime,"  
 She was bland, passionate and deeply religious,  
 Also

She painted in watercolors

Also

She sent several articles to the exhibition  
 She was the first cousin to Lady Jones  
 And of such is the kingdom of heaven.

Amen.

The following is from a graveyard in Keesville (N.Y.):

Here lies the bodys of two sisters dear  
 One's buried in Ireland, the other lies here.

Epitaph on a monument in Horseley Down Church, in England:

Here lies the bodies  
 of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife.  
 She was temperate, Chaste and Charitable;

But

She was Proud, Pevish and Passionate,  
 She was an affectionate wife and tender Mother;

But

Her Husband and child, whom she loved  
 Seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting frown.  
 Whilst she received Visitors whom she despised  
 with an endearing smile,

Her behavior was discreet towards strangers;

But

Imprudent in her family,  
 Abroad her conduct was influenced by good  
 breeding;

But

at home by ill temper.

She was a professed enemy to Flattery.  
 And was seldom known to praise or commend;

But

The talents in which she principally excelled  
 Were difference of opinion, and discovering flaws  
 and Imperfections.

She was an admirable economist;  
 and without prodigality.

Dispensed plenty to every person in her Family;

But

Would sacrifice their eyes to a Farthing Candle.  
 She sometimes made her husband happy with her  
 good qualities;

But

much more frequently miserable—with her many  
 Failings;

Insomuch that in 30 years of marriage he often  
 Lamented that

Maugre all her virtues,  
 He had not in the whole enjoyed ten years of  
 Matrimonial Comfort.  
 At length,  
 Finding that she had lost the affections of her  
 Husband,  
 As well as the regard of her neighbours,  
 Family disputes having been divulged by Servants,  
 She died of Vexation, July 20, 1768,  
 Aged 48 years.  
 Her worn out Husband survived her 4 month and  
 ten days,  
 And departed this life Nov<sup>r</sup>. 28, 1768.  
 In the 54 year of his age.  
 William Bond, Brother of the deceased, erected  
 this stone,  
 As a weekly monitor to the surviving wives of  
 this Parish,  
 That they may avoid the infamy  
 of having their Memories handed down to Posterity  
 with a Patch-work Character.

Inscriptions from stones in Christ Church yard in Alexandria, Va. :

In Memory of  
 dorothy harper uxor of  
 John W. harper  
 Who departed this life 3 Sept., 1800,  
 After an indisposition of 3 years and 5  
 months. Aged 42 years and 8 months.

In memory of  
 Henry Bover  
 Who departed this life March 7th, 1799,  
 Aged 43 years and 4 days.  
 All you that cums my grave to see,  
 Prepare yourselves to follow me,  
 Repent and turn to God in time,  
 You may be taken in your prime

In memory of  
 Alex<sup>r</sup> Latimer,  
 Who departed this life on the 22<sup>d</sup> day of  
 December, in the year of our Lord  
 1806. Aged 42 years.  
 Who affliction sore long tunc he bore,  
 Physicians was in vain,  
 Till God was pleased death should him seize  
 And ease him of his pain.

Copied by Sam<sup>l</sup>. Curwen, Esq., of Salem, Mass., in 1778, from a stone in a country churchyard in England :

Bene  
 AT. H. T. his, S. T.  
 Oneli ESKA  
 Thari Neg Rayc  
 Hang'd  
 F. R.  
 O! mab. V, Syli Fetol  
 If Ele  
 ss cl  
 Ayb, ye ar  
 Than  
 D cl—Ays  
 Hego  
 Therp, Elia  
 N D  
 No, ws, he'stur  
 Nd toe art.  
 Hh, ersel Fy  
 E wee ——— Pm  
 Gfr—I—En  
 D. S. L.  
 Et mea D  
 VI.  
 Scab, ate yo  
 V R G,  
 Ric, Fan  
 D D  
 R yy O! V—Rey  
 Esf, or wh  
 A T A  
 Vai ——— L Saffl  
 O! Dofl Ems, W  
 Hok no : Wsb  
 Vt Ina Runo  
 Fy ears  
 In So——metall  
 Pit——C  
 Hero R—broa  
 DP,  
 Aus. He, — I,  
 n H  
 Lrs Hopm  
 A. R.  
 L. Agat In.

## ANCESTRAL PRIDE.

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There seems to be a family, among the proudest and most ancient in France, the members of which claim to be descended in a direct line from Levi, the son of Jacob.

It is related that, hidden away in one of their ancestral castles, the Levis-Mirepoix have a picture, painted some 200 years ago representing the deluge. Floating along side of Noah's gigantic craft is a little boat bearing at its masthead the armorial bearings and colors of the house of Levis-Mirepoix, and containing several members of the family who were too proud and exclusive to travel on board the ark.

This I read among the European jottings of the *Philadelphia Press*; and it makes me sorry for the Levis-Mirepoix. Their story is but a réchauffé of the true history of the McLean clan!

Everybody has heard (this French family excepted, perhaps) of the famous discussion that once took place between one of the McGregors and a McLean. The latter boasted that his clan was older than the flood; his opponent observed that he had never read of a McLean being on board of Noah's ark. "Tut man!" was the crushing reply, "there ne'er did live a McLean yet wha hadn't a boat o' his ane!"

This reminds me of the old Duke of Somerset, the "proud duke," as he was called, who drove through the whole of Europe, the chroniclers say, "without once leaning back in his carriage." It was a favorite saying with him, that he pitied Adam "because he had no ancestors."

Matthew Prior, the poet, was satisfied to draw the line at the afore-said Adam, when he wrote for himself the well known epitaph:

"Nobles and Heralds, by your leave,  
Here lies what was Matthew Prior,  
The son of Adam and Eve:—  
Can Stuart or Nassau claim higher?"

Such a slight on such a revered name could not pass unheeded; and out came the *London Journal* of the day with the rejoinder:

"Hold, Matthew Prior, by your leave,  
Your epitaph is something odd;  
Bourbon and you are sons of Eve,  
But Nassau is the son of God."

Could toadyism have gone farther?

*American Notes and Queries.*

## MARY ENDICOTT'S DIARY.

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*(Continued from page 127.)*

Oct. 31, 1861. Another old acquaintance, Mrs. Sally Sheldon of Beverly, died the 25th. She & her sister have seen much trouble & all of them have preceded her to the spirit land except one & she was next to the oldest child now quite advanced in years. She was a widow & left children. Their father died many years ago & they themselves have all been married & have got children.

Dec. 26, 1861. Two weeks ago to-day one of my mates, a dear and most intimate friend, was struck down with paralysis & is very low, Margaret C. Gray.

April 23, 1862. My cousin Mrs. Sarah P. Davis buried this afternoon (about my eldest sister's age) leaving an only daughter who lived with her, sons with their families, an only sister & brother.

May 16, 1862. Died in Topsfield yesterday p. m., Mr. Joshua Wildes.

Sept. 6, 1862. Another old acquaintance died Sep. 1. Samuel Peabody of Boxford, aged 73, leaving several children & a widow that was his second wife. Worthy man, invalid for some years.

Sept. 9, 1862. Mr. Daniel Perkins of Topsfield dropped dead last Sabbath afternoon after returning from church, a. m.

Sept. 26, 1862. Mrs. Eliza P. Tapley, wife of Nathan Tapley. His second wife. Two young daughters were left by first wife, one of whom is a widow now.

Oct. 7, 1862. Cousin Benj. Cressy died last Thursday, 2nd Oct., aged 66 years and several months, leaving 3 daughters, two that lived with him & one married that lives out West. In yesterday's paper I saw the death of Alexander Stanley, aged a little over 18 years of age. He was of Marblehead & died at Washington a few days ago, having gone to the war. A brother previously went to the war & was shot in the lung & made an invalid.

Oct. 19, 1862. Died within a few days Nathaniel Bodge, leaving a widow & several children. Longan attendant at the Universalist meetings.

Nov. 27, 1862. Died two or three weeks ago Thomas Munday, a large healthy looking man, of Topsfield.

Feb. 13, 1863. Died Feb. 7th, Mrs. Catherine E. wife of Benjamin Hutchinson aged 46 years & 5 mos., leaving a husband & an adopted daughter.

April 17, 1863. Died within a few days on the Plains Mrs. Sleeper. She has been complaining for a number of years. Also died a son, 17 years old, of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Pope.

May 2, 1863. Died within 2 or 3 days, Mr. Andrew Gould of Danvers. Also Mr. Luke Towne of Topsfield. Also in Topsfield, Mrs. Ricker, formerly of Maine.

May 26, 1863. Just heard of the death of Mr. Dennison Goldthwaite, formerly an old neighbor, lately a resident of Lynn. Leaves a widow & numerous children. Heard of the death of a Doctor, I suppose Dr. Osgood (George). Leaves a widow & two children.

June 19, 1863. Mrs. Emeline P. Black buried her only little daughter yesterday afternoon. Lost children as well as her husband before.

Sept. 18, 1863. William E. & Mary Ann Kimball of Topsfield lost their daughter, Lizzie Reed Kimball, on the 13th inst., aged 29 years, leaving parents, sisters & an only brother, & also an aged grandmother.

Nov. 1, 1863. Within a short time has deceased Mrs. Phineas Foster, widow, a former acquaintance who has resided in Boston of late years. Also Deacon Daniel P. Clough of Danvers died Oct. 25th, leaving widow & children.

Nov. 16, 1863. Died in Danvers, Nov. 2nd, Miss Harriet Putnam, widow of the late Israel Adams, Esq., & granddaughter of the late Judge Holten, 75 years & 5 mos.

Nov. 26, 1863. Thanksgiving. Buried yesterday a daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Jessie Tapley, about 22 years of age. Shortly to be married to a Mr. Hutchinson.

Dec. 25, 1863. Just heard of the death of Miss Nancy Rea, an aged single lady; also death of John Cleveland of Connecticut, formerly of Topsfield, who leaves a widow & children; also death of two men killed at S. Danvers in a steam tanning factory, John Cutler & also the engineer. Died a few weeks ago, Chas. M. Endicott, Esq., of Northampton, formerly of Salem. Think he leaves a widow & several children.

Jan. 27, 1864. Last night heard of death of an old friend & mate, Margaret Cook Gray. She died of apoplexy, Jan. 25th. Has been at Taunton Hospital for about 2 years, being insane in consequence perhaps of paralytic stroke.

Mar. 2, 1864. Died Feb. 6th, Mrs. Olivia Woodbury widow of the late Daniel Woodbury, leaving 2 children, my cousin William Endicott's wife & her brother. She was about 69 years of age.

Mar. 23, 1864. Wednesday, Rebecca Balch died on Sabbath after-

noon & was buried yesterday. She lived in Topsfield & was the only child of a widowed mother. She was past 26 years of age.

April 1, 1864. Mr. John Dwinell of Topsfield died this forenoon. About 80 years old. Leaves a widow & sons & daughters. Buried to-day at Danversport Capt. Henry Johnson, aged 70, leaving widow & family.

April 4, 1864. One of our neighbors, Seth Putnam, over 80, died last Friday, 1st, & is buried to-day. Lived, since his wife died, with his daughter & her husband. Had other daughters also, & grandchildren.

April 15, 1864. We hear of the death of those whose names are familiar to us. Mrs. Charlotte Farrington, 78 years old, who died in Boston, Jefferson Putnam of S. Danvers, between 50 & 60, and James Putnam, an aged man of Danvers.

June 22, 1864. Wallace A. Putnam, son of the late Ahira Putnam & Sarah R., his wife, buried this afternoon. Wounded in battle, took cold & died of brain fever, leaving a widowed mother & an only brother.

July 10, 1864. Died within a few days, Mrs. Maria Augusta Fields, wife of Rev. Thomas Fields & daughter of Hon. R. S. Daniels of S. Danvers.

(Benjamin Cressy of Beverly died the last of July 1864. A note from Sarah Cressy says under date of August 1st, that he died "*Thursday last.*")

July 21, 1864. Elias' Cousin, Alfred Porter, died day before yesterday & is buried to-day. Has a brother at the war. Also died in the house above his on the morning previous, William Pettingill. Both leave widowed mothers & brothers & sisters.

Oct. 24, 1864. Just heard of death of Mrs. Moses Putnam, on last Saturday the 22nd. Was an old neighbor over 80 years of age. Heard last week that Charles Page died of yellow fever at the South.

Nov. 4, 1864. Our much loved pastor died yesterday afternoon. Left wife & 2 children (Rev. Mr. Putnam, Universalist).

Dec. 14, 1864. Our dear Cousin Israel Cressy departed this life Dec. 7, leaving widow & only brother.

Dec. 26, 1864. Within a short time Eben Sutton, of S. Danvers, died suddenly, leaving a widow. Children had previously died. Also Seth Butler, an old man, died suddenly (father of John C. Butler).

Jan. 1865. Saw last evening in the paper the death of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Foster, daughter of the late Samuel Putnam. Formerly a neighbor & Elias' schoolmate.

Jan. 17, 1865. Buried yesterday afternoon Mrs. Serena Porter wife of George Porter of Danvers Port, leaving husband & 2 sisters. They attended our meeting. Sabbath morning, 15th, died Hon. Edward Everett, of apoplexy.

Jan. 28, 1865. Died 22nd inst. Mary Ann Peabody, dau. of late Samuel Peabody of Boxford, & also her niece Mary P. Batchelder a few days previous.

Mar. 24, 1865. Died yesterday Mary Richardson, an old neighbor, leaving aged parents, an only sister & two brothers. Heard to-day of death of Perley Balch's widow.

April 7, 1865. Died yesterday Daniel F. Putnam, leaving wife & child & mother. This was the last of his mother's 3 children; all have died.

April 19, 1865. Sickness has prevented writing of the dreadful assassination of President Lincoln on the 14th.

This afternoon buried Nathaniel F. Robinson of Salem aged 21. Died of consumption, having been at the war; leaves a widowed mother & an only sister.

June 1, 1865. A National Fast for the assassination of the President.

June 2, 1865. Just heard of death of Mrs. Pamela Cheever, widow of the late Israel Cheever.

June 19, 1865. Walter Kimball died this morning, the last son that our old friend Benjamin Kimball had, three others having died before. Also had lost a little daughter some years ago & two wives in the early part of his life. Leaves the afflicted father, aged grandmother & sisters.

July 4, 1865. Andrew Balch of Topsfield died over a week ago, over 60 years of age; leaves a brother & 2 sisters.

July 20, 1865. Died in Salem, 17th inst, Mary Dutch, daughter of the late Daniel Dutch, Esq. All her near relatives dead.

Sept. 12, 1865. Another old settler, Mrs. Deborah Putnam, relict of the late Simeon Putnam, was buried sabbath day, Sept 10. Think she was past eighty. Leaves 3 sons. Two sons & two daughters have passed away. There are but two or three of the aged inhabitants of this vicinity left.

Nov. 10, 1865. Mr. Isaac Floyd of S. Danvers was found dead within a day or two on his baker's cart which he drove formerly for many years on this road. Had lost several daughters. A good man when we knew him.

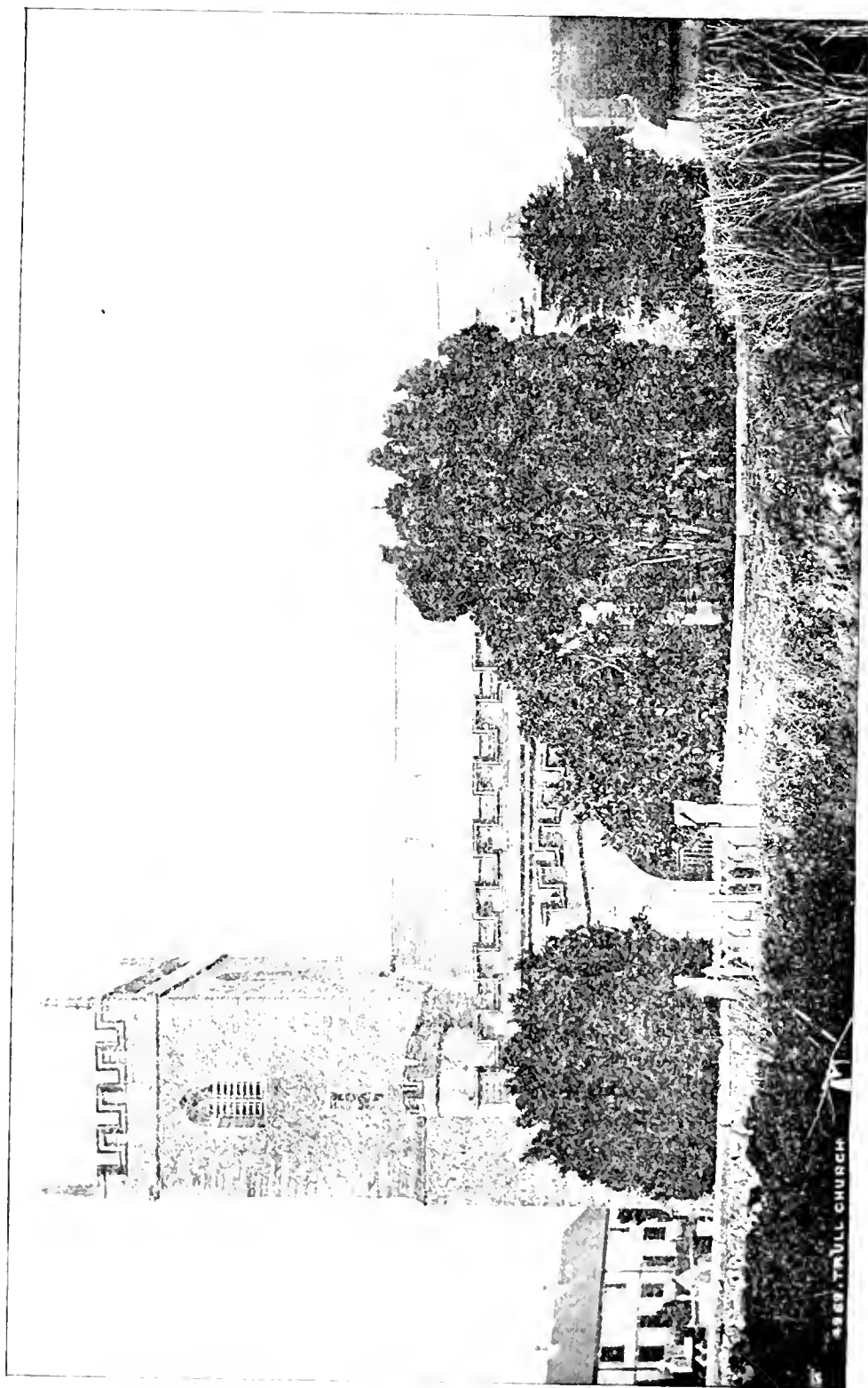
Nov. 11, 1865. Our near neighbor, Abijah Richardson, died this morning. Leaving an aged widow, two sons & a daughter.

Nov. 14, 1865. Within a few days Hon. R. S. Daniels. Also a son of William Black of Danversport, aged 17. Mr. Daniels over 70. Also of Georgetown or Rowley, Mr. Harrison Spofford & Mr. Sewall Spofford.

Dec. 29, 1865. I have just heard of the death of Oliver Woodbury at D. Plains. I went to school to him one winter years ago. Leaves a widow & children.

Jan. 14, 1866. Died on the 10th inst. David Daniels, Esq., aged 69 years & 10 months.

*To be continued.*



CHURCH AT TRULL, SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND,  
(From the *Treat Genealogy*.)

## GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY J. HARVEY TREAT.

(Continued from page 213.)

### TAUNTON WILLS 4.

#### WILLS FROM NEW CALENDARS FROM 1610 TO 1650.

1610 John Teatte of Crewkerne; *date gone (this will is a fragment only)* dau. Annis Gillette; Psh. Ch. of Crewkerne; to poor of same; sonne William Teatte Res. Leg & Ex; Wit. John fuller, wñ:—, John fuller the younger; Pro. at Crewkerne—April 1610. Filed Will.

1611 Marmaduke Strete of Buckland St. Mary; *date gone (will much decayed)*; youngest sonne Joseph strete—; wief Joan to receive of one Nicholas Billin for her life rents of Mill &c with rem. to yr. sonn Joseph for his life (yf one John Strete sonn of George strete so longe shall happen to lyve); to wief lease of Broadclose & tennts called Millmore bargin; dau. Elizabeth xxli at marriage & 12 mos. after xli; dau. Susanne xli a yere for 3 yrs.; dau. Marie the same; sonne Joseph to be kept at schole till xvj; goddaus Joane Wyatt, Jone Hare and Elynor drake xijl. each; wief Joan strete Res. Leg. & Ex.; Overseers Thomas Drake & Hwighe Kewar; Wit. Thomas Drake, Hwighe kewoer. John Bowker; Pro. 2 Aug. 1611. Filed Will.

1612-1619 *Chasm—a few scattering wills only.*

1620 Joane Strete of Overstowey, widow; Nuncupative Will; Dat. 3 ffel. 1620; To Richard Streat sen. vjs.; Rich. Streat Jun. ijs.; John washer iijjs.; Joan wether dan. of afsd John washer a pewter Sausser; dau. Alice Hodges Res. Leg., no Exr. named; Wit. John Sellacke, Elizabeth Raynold & Honor Olliner; Admon with Will annexed gr. 9 ffel 1620 to dau. Alice Hodges; Inv xxij li x s. Filed Will.

1624 Catharē Trott of Barrington, co. Somst., widowe, weeke & aged; Dat. saterday, 10 Jan. 1623; to Katherē Pytt dau. of Margaret Pytt of Ayshfford, widowe, 10s.; Robert, Marmaduke, George & John Pytt, sonnes of Robert Pytt of Ayshfford, 20s. to be eq. div.; Margaret Pytt, dau. of sd. Robt. Pytt of Ayshfford, my greatest platter; John Pytt, Bachelor of Divinitie & fellow of Wadhā Colledge in Oxon Res. Leg. & Ex Wit. Robert Pytt, John Babbut, the mark of John Adames; Pro. 18 Aug. 1624; Inv. iij li xij s viijl. Filed Will.

1625 Lynard Tett of Wayford, sicke in bodie; Dat. 27 April, 1 Car., 1625; To daus Joane Tett & Vrsula, wife of Tremor Slade, all bedding & all my wife's apparel; Ellin the wife of Francis Tett 12d.; sones John & Walter Tett each 12d.; sonn Robt: Tett Res. Leg. & Exr.; Witnes. Tho: Browne, Ree: wayford, Thoms Jonys; Pro. 6 May 1625; Inv. viij<sup>li</sup> ij s. viij d; Bond for Exr of Willm Norris of Wayford, gent & Thomas Treenewly of same gent, in xvj li. Filed Will.

1625 John Tratt of Taunton, co Somst., glovier, sicke of bodie; Dat. 7 June 1625; to sonne xpofer Tratt £6 out of £50 which will growe dew out of Poolewalle mills aft. dee. of xpofer Gardner & Dorothye his wife, my mother; sonne Stephen Tratt 40s wch. was given him by John Crosse my bro-in-lawe decd. & now in hands of xpofer Gardner, my father-in-lawe; wief Elizabeth Res. Leg. & Ex; Overseers William Jent & George Tompson; Wit. John wrentmore, Peter Godwin, Christopher Tratt; (*Testator signs by mark*) Seal A chevron betw. 3 (*charges obliterated*) Pro. 24 March 1625. [Seal] Filed Will.

1629 Henry Tratt of Crewkerne, pewterer, sicke of bodie: Dat. 6 Apr. 1629; dau. Christian Tratt; sons John & Henry Tratte; 3 daus. Christian, Dorathie & Grace; wife Thomazen Res. Leg. & Ex; Seal A Lion Rampant; Wit. John Fuller, William Philips, Rhrd. trot; Pro. 17 Apr. 1629; Inv. xij li viij s. viij d. Filed Will.

1632 Nicholas Street of Staplefitzpaine, yeoman, weake of bodie; Dat. 13 Apr. 1632; Poor of S. 1s.; euery grehild 6d.; sonne George Streete a chayre, a brasen Cauldron & a paire of Virginals; dau. Christable Street bedstead &c. & sundry small articles in custody of Henery Goddard the younger; dau. Francis a brass crocke; daus. Alice & Joane each a pewter platter; grehild Abraham Street, son of my sonne Abraham Res. Leg & Exr.; Overseers—John Adams of Spexton, co Somst., fuller otherwise Tucker, & Edmund Canicott of Staplefitzpaine co afsd., husbandman; Wit. Robert Godwine p son, Edmund Canycott, his mark, Henry Goddard Junior; No date probate. Filed Will.  
End of New Calendar 1650.

#### ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON COURT.

##### OLD CALENDAR.

1611	Pytminster. T. Edmundi Gaylerd.	39
"	Hugonis "	110

*Both the above wills have perished.*

##### NEW CALENDAR.

1630 Will of John Seading of Angers lie in Diocese of Bath & Wells; sick of bodie; Dat. Ninten Day of Octob. 1630; to psh. Ch. of Angers lie xij d.; to Dafter Cattron Seading on and fortie pounds, a Truckel beed performed & best Cllocke & leasser yearlen, a brass Calldren, scillet & Candell sticke, to Pillators, thre barells to Tyes to make dooe in & on Ceeve to Coffors; the bord in the Chechen & the benches in the Hall & the litell borde with in the

middell Dore shall not be moved out of the howse; some william Seadding's Dafter Ames Seadding best yearlen; Dafter in lae Jonne Seadding on of best lames Some Thomas Seadding's Dafter Elizabeth Seadding my second best lame; some in Lawe Richard Trate & his three Sonnes Lenerd, Richard & Robert a lame A peace; sister Deenes Seadding my worsen Chlocke & in wast Cote; to godchildren xij d. a peace; some william Res Leg & Exr.; Overseers, Richard Trate & John Sowthey; no signatere or witnesses; Pro. 1 Nov. 1630 by Exr.; Valor Juren<sup>to</sup> lx<sup>h</sup> 8<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> Filed Will no 48

1610 Stephen Priest of Pitminster; sick of bothe; Dat. 1 Oct. 1610; to poor of Pitminster xx s.; mother An Norrish xx s. a yere for life towards the Reparation of her aparell to be provided by John Preist; to Edeth Midlam the wiffe of Richard Midlam xx s.; Edeth Trate xx s.; Elizabeth Trate xx s.; Elizabeth Edwards x s.; bro. John Preist whome I make Exr., one wheten mow; Overseers, frds. Richard Trate & William Seadding; signs by mark. no witnesses; Pro. 26 Nov. 1610 by Exr. Filed Will no 152

1610 Fragment of will identified as of Mary Bysshopp of Luccomb; dat. xvij—; bur. in chyd. of Luccomb; to Wm. Howe of—; to John Bishop xij d.; Marye Bysh—; my goddan Johane Trotte xij d.; —hn webber late—; Symon Harford, —arye Harford &—Harford each xij d.; two chi—Res Leg & Exrs with ren., if they die before 21 to bros. & sists.; Overseers, alone sd. Symon Harford, my bro.—Howe afsd. to the sd. willm Howe of Exon; Wit. Phillip Baker, willm Byshop with others; Pro. 6 July 1610 by Simon—& Wm. Howe, overseers. Filed Will.

1622 Thomas Seaddinge of Angersley; weake of body; Dat. 17 June 1622; To bro. william & sist. kathren best Cloake, Dublet & breeches & 3 fanfats w<sup>ch</sup> I had of my father my will is they shall backe to him againe; to lenerd Trate the sonn of Richard Trate my bro in law iij<sup>ij</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>; gods, Thomas Seadding exij d.; Edward Domett best Hat; Christopher buncome oweth xxvj<sup>ij</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> whereof I giue him xj<sup>ij</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>; wyfe with childe she to pay it £20 at 3 years & overseers to have elg<sup>th</sup> of sd money; wyfe Res Leg & Extrx; Overseers, Wm. Domett & Wm. Seadding; Wit. John Seaddinge & John Dommett; Pro. 7 Nov. 1622 by Extrx Inv. li<sup>ij</sup> xvij<sup>ij</sup> iij<sup>d</sup> Filed will no 91

1627 Roger Bearde of Crewkerne, co Somst., Clothier; sick of body; Dat. 5 May 1627; to poor of C. 10s.; wife Elizabeth lease of house wherin I dwell for life with ren to children in eq. pts., also my mill, she to educate & maintain my 3 ch. until 18; wife Elizabeth Res Leg & Extrx; Overseers, John Peirce of Aneshay near Chard & Humphrey Longe of Poorestock & each 12d.; Wit. John warham, John Plitford, Adam Iford & Roger Curtis; Pro. 15 Oct. 1627 by Eliz. Beird als Pinney the Reliet & Extrx. Filed will no 62

(To be continued.)

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

On the succeeding pages will be found three charts showing the ancestral lines for four generations of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and of the Princess Alexander, wife of the Prince of Wales.

The charts show many interesting facts not the least of which, certainly, is the lack of English blood in the veins of the present rulers of Great Britain.

It seems strange to Americans that a foreign race should rule over a people so tenacious of their traditions and love of English descent as the British. Had the ancestors of Victoria married persons of English birth or ancestry, then the family could truly be said to have become naturalized; but the wives of the father, grandfather, greatgrandfather and great-greatgrandfather of the Queen were all from the German principalities as the charts will show. We have reprinted these charts from the *Genealogist*, published in Exeter and London, England.

(A 1) George II, King of Great Britain, &c., 11 June, 1727 to 25 Oct. 1760. See No. XXXI, 2nd Series.

(A 2) *Caroline of Anspach*, da. of John Frederic, MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURG-ANSBACH; **Queen Consort**, 1727 to 1737. See No. XXXII, 2nd Series.

(A3) Frederic II, DUKE OF Saxe-Gotha;  
b. 1676; d. 1732. See No. XXXIII, 2nd  
Series, C 3.

(A 4) Magdalena Augusta, of Anhalt-Zerbst, da. of Charles William, Prince of ANHALT-ZERBST; *b.* 1679; *m.* 1696; *d.* 1740. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, C 4.

(A 5) Adolphus Frederic, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRAELTZ; *d.* 1708. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, C 1.

(A. G.) Christiana Amelia Antonia, of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, da. of Christian William, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. See No. XXXIV, 2d Series, C 2.

(A 7) Ernest Frederic, DUKE of Saxe-Hildburghausen; *d.* 1724. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, C 3.

(A 8) Sophia Albertina of *Erbach*, da. of George Louis, Count of ERBACH. See No. XXXIV, 2nd Series, C 4.

(A 9) Francis Josias, DUKE OF Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld: *d.* 1761, aged 67. See No. XL, 2nd Series, A 1.

(A 10) Anne Sophia, of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, da. of Louis Frederic, PRINCE OF SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT. See No. XL, 2nd Series, A 2.

(A 11) Ferdinand Albert II, DUKE OF  
BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL, March to  
Sep. 1735; *d.* 1735, aged 55. See No.  
XXXVI, 2 Series, B 1.

(A 12) Antonetta Amelia, of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, da. of Louis Rudolph, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL, 1731 to 1735. See No. XXXVI, 2nd Series, B 2.

(A 13) Henry XXIX, Count of RHESS-  
EERESDORT; *d.* 1747, aged 48. See No.  
XL, 2nd Series, A 5.

A 14—Sophia Theodora, *of Castell*, da. of Wolfgang Theodorie, Count of Castell; *m.* 1724; *d.* 1777. See No. AL 2nd Series, A 6.

(A 15) George Augustus, CORNER OF ERBACH-FÜRSTENAU; *b.* 1691. See No. XL, 2nd Series, A 7.

(A 16) Ferdinanda Henrietta, of *Stolburg-Gleditsch*, da. of Louis Christian, Count of STOLBURG-GLEDITSCH: m. 1719. See No. XL, 2nd Series, A 8.

11) **Frederiek Lewis, son of Prince of Wales**, son and heir app.; *cf.* before his father), 29 March, 1750/, aged 44. See No XXXIII, 2nd Series, D 1.

(B 2) *Augusta of Saxe-Gotha*; m. 1736; d. 18 Feb. 1772; aged 52. See No. XXXIII, 2nd Series, 1 D 2.

(B 3) Chant  
Louis-Frédéric  
De Ké ou Méo  
L'ENTRÉE-SANCTU-  
AIRE: 4. 1722. S.  
No. XXXIV, 2  
Series, D 1.

Elizabeth  
Sage II  
*herbaceous.*  
See No.  
XXXIV, 2  
Series, D 2.

(B. 5) I  
Frederic,  
of Saxony  
SAVERIO  
1724 : et  
Soc. No. X  
Series, B1

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Seizure Quarters

Queen Victoria,

100

(1313) *H. R.* Edward, Duke of Kent AND = (1314) S. STEPHENSON, *son of*, 24 April, 1799), 4th son; *bro.* 2 Nov. 1767, in the Queen's palace, St. James's Park. He *d.* 16 days before the King, in Fath-  
erly, 23 Jan. 1820, at Woolbrook cottage, Sid-  
mouth, Devon, and was *bur.* in St. George's  
Chapel, Windsor.

Many thanks to the  
of Epistol. Do  
b. 17 Aug. 1  
of LEINING  
29 May  
bury, II b.  
Frogmore, Ber

Francis, Prefect of the State of Santa Fe, died, Dec. 1750; and his son, John, and his son-in-law, and was

Annals of the  
History of the  
County of  
Xt. 2nd

Enata Caroline  
Elisbeth, her  
second wife,  
deaths, &c., &c.

26. *Opuntia*  
 27. *Tetradlea*  
 28. *See No. 26.*

Chappel, Windsor, but was removed and sent to a "house of refuge," now known as Fathom's.



Seize quarters of  
**Alexandra**  
 (of Denmark).  
 Consort to *H. R. H.*  
 Albert Edward,  
 Prince of Wales.

(B 1) *Frederic* (B 2) *Frederica*  
 (Charles, Louis, Amelia, Con-  
 stant, of Stess-  
 ten, Holstein-  
 Sonderburg-  
 Beck, *b.* 20 Aug.  
 1757; *d.* 25 Mar.  
 1816.

(B 3) *Charles* (B 4) *Luise*  
 (Frederic, of  
 Hesse-Cassel,  
 Landgrave of  
 Hesse-Cassel,  
 Duke of Saxe-  
 Weimar, King  
 of Denmark,  
 and Holstein-  
 Sonderburg-  
 Beck, *b.* 19 Dec.  
 1744; *d.* 17 Aug.  
 1806.

(B 5) *Frederic* (B 6) *Caroline*  
 (Frederic, of  
 Hesse-Cassel,  
 Landgrave of  
 Hesse-Cassel,  
 Duke of Saxe-  
 Weimar, King  
 of Denmark,  
 and Holstein-  
 Sonderburg-  
 Beck, *b.* 19 Dec.  
 1744; *d.* 17 Aug.  
 1806.

(B 7) *Frederic* (B 8) *Sophia*  
 (Frederic, of  
 Hesse-Cassel,  
 Landgrave of  
 Hesse-Cassel,  
 Duke of Saxe-  
 Weimar, King  
 of Denmark,  
 and Holstein-  
 Sonderburg-  
 Beck, *b.* 19 Dec.  
 1744; *d.* 17 Aug.  
 1806.

(A 1) Charles Antony Augustus, Duke of  
 SLESWICK-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG-BECK;  
*b.* 10 Aug. 1727; *d.* 12 Sep. 1759, at Stet-  
 tin.

(A 2) Frederica Charlotte Antonetta Amel-  
 ia, Countess of Dohna-Leisteneau; *b.* 3  
 July, 1738; *m.* 30 May, 1754; remar. the  
 Count De Molke; *d.* 21 April, 1786.

(A 3) Charles Leopold, Count of Schlie-  
 ben, Seigneur de Gerdaun, Prussian min-  
 ister of War; *b.* 3 Feb. 1723; *d.* 16 April,  
 1788.

(A 4) Maria Eleanora, Countess of  
 Lehnborst; *b.* 5 Feb. 1723, at Königsberg;  
*m.* 18 June, 1747; *d.* 2 Feb. 1800, at Kön-  
 igsberg.

(A 5) Frederic II, Landgrave of Hesse-  
 Cassel; *b.* 14 Oct. 1720; *d.* 31 Oct. 1785.

(A 6) Mary, Princess of Great Britain,  
 sister of A 8, da. of King George II and  
 Caroline, his wife (see No. XXXI and No.  
 XXXII, 2nd Series); *b.* [22 Feb.], 5 March,  
 1723; *m.* [8 May], 28 June, 1740; *d.* 14  
 Jan. 1772 at Hanau; first wife.

(A 7) Frederic V, King of Denmark and  
 Norway, (1746-66); *b.* 31 March, 1723;  
*d.* 14 Jan. 1766.

(A 8) Luise, Princess of Great Brit-  
 ain, sister of A 6, da. of King George  
 II and Caroline his wife (see No. XXXI  
 and No. XXXII, 2nd Series); *b.* [7] 18  
 Dec. 1724; *m.* 30 [Nov.], 11 Dec. 1743; *d.*  
 [8] 19 Dec. 1751; first wife.

(A 9) Frederic II, Landgrave of Hesse-  
 Cassel; same as A 5.

(A 10) Mary, Princess of Great Brit-  
 ain; same as A 6.

(A 11) Charles William, Prince of Sas-  
 sau-Tsingex General in the Army; *b.* 9  
 Nov. 1735; *d.* 17 May, 1803.

(A 12) Caroline Felicita, Countess of  
 Leiningen-Dagsburg; *b.* 22 May, 1731;  
*m.* 16 April, 1760; *d.* 8 May, 1810.

(A 13) Frederic V, King of Denmark  
 and Norway (1746-66); same as A 7.

(A 14) Juliana Maria, Duchess of Brun-  
 swick-Wolfenbüttel; *b.* 4 Sep. 1729; *m.*  
 8 July, 1752; *d.* 10 Oct. 1796; second wife.

(A 15) Louis, Duke [Prince] of Mück-  
 lenburg-Schwartz; *b.* 6 Aug. 1725; *d.*  
 12 Sep. 1778, at Schwerin.

(A 16) Charlotte Sophia, Duchess of  
 Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; *b.* 24 Sep. 1731;  
*m.* 14 May, 1755; *d.* 2 Aug. 1810, at  
 Schwerin.

(C 1) Frederic William Paul (C 2) Louisa Caroline,  
 Leopold, Duke of Sleswick-Holstein-Sonderburg-Dien-  
 sborg-Beck; *b.* 4 Jan. 1784; *d.* 17 Feb. 1841.

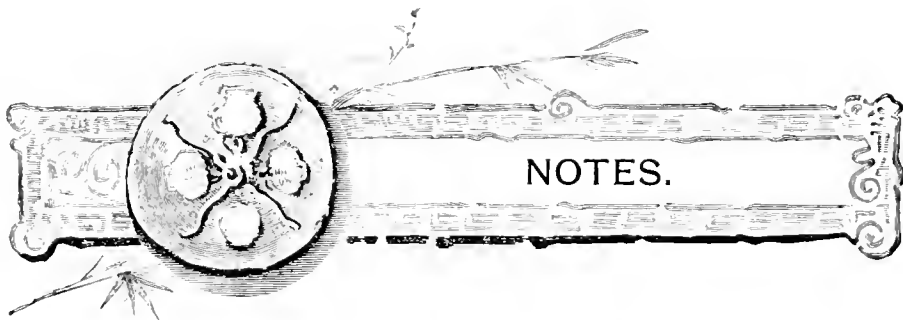
1867.

(C 3) William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel,  
 Duke of Saxe-Weimar, King of Denmark,  
 and Holstein-Sonderburg-Dien-  
 sborg-Beck; *b.* 28 Sep.  
 1744; *d.* 24 Dec. 1757; *d.* 5 Sep.  
 1807.

1864.

(D 1) Christian IX, King of Denmark [for the VANDORNS AND OF THE GOURS], *see* D 2 Louisa Wilhelmina Frederica  
 4th son; *b.* 5 April, 1848, *the sue*, to the crown of Denmark on the death of Caroline Augusta Julia, Princess  
 King Frederic VII, 12 Nov. 1863, by virtue of the treaty of London, dated 8 May, of Hesse-Cassel; *b.* 7 Sep. 1817,  
 1852, and of the law of the Danish succession, dated 31 July, 1853, living 1892, *m.* 26 May, 1842.

Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, Princess of Denmark [and by marriage Princess of Wales], eldest da.; *b.* 1 Dec. 1844,  
 10 March, 1863, [at St. George's Chapel, Windsor], *H. R. H.* Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, *see*, living 1892.



#### EMIGRANTS.

What is most remarkable in the discussion is the fact that little or no attention has been given to the undoubted, notorious, undeniable harm they do the country as additions to the voting population. This has been ignored in a most curious way by the champions of restriction, although there is hardly a day in which it does not jump into our faces. The practice which prevails all over the country, and of which both parties are equally guilty, of seizing the emigrants and imposing the franchise on them very soon after they land, almost willy-nilly, has had an influence on our public men, on our press, and on our legislation of the most deleterious kind. A whole volume might be filled with illustrations of this. Nearly all the economical absurdities produced on the stump or embodied in legislation are due to a desire to "capture the foreign vote." The degradation of our city government is largely due to the readiness of the natives to let the immigrants sack the cities in return for their support in the Federal arena. In truth, there is no corner of our system in which the hastily made and ignorant foreign voter may not be found eating away the political structure, like a white ant, with a group of natives standing over him and encouraging him. There is not to-day, however, a single proposal before the country from any reputable source to procure a naturalization law which will arrest the great debasement of our politics through the incessant additions made to the voting population by the

half-civilized new comers, and we are on the point of seeing nearly all our large cities turned over completely to them and the handful of demagogues who control them. — *N. Y. Evening Post*, Jan. 14.

With one-third of our population of foreign birth or of foreign parentage, and with hundred thousands of emigrants, of a lower caste than any we have heretofore welcomed, arriving it is easy to realize that the power of the American race to assimilate all comers will soon be exhausted. Reform is necessary while there is still the power to obtain it.

We would advise our readers to glance at our advertising pages and to note especially the announcement therein of W. P. Petherbridge who has prepared a very valuable index to Maryland wills. The publication of such lists are a great help to genealogists and conveyancers.

The Magazine of American History has passed into the hands of the National History Company of 132 Nassau street, New York, who will consolidate it and their own publication under the able editorial supervision of Gen. James Grant Wilson.

It is to be hoped that the administration will accept the opportunity now offered to forever settling the Hawaiian question. The only course to the United States is to take the islands. They will be useful to us in many ways.

From "Calendar of the proceedings of the committee for compounding, etc.," edited by Mary A. E. Green, 1643-1660, London, 1892, p. 2965: Under date of Feb. 27, 1652, Henry Sewall, of Corley, Co. Warwick, "has estate in Corley worth £30 a year which was sequestered by the county committee of Warwick for delinquency of [his elder brother] Richard Sewall for his life," etc. Discharged to petitioner who begs a stay of re-sequestration threatened by an order of Dec. 31. The sequestration was in 1644 but Richard Sewall was accepted into Lord-Gen. Cromwell's regiment as surgeon and performed many good cures. He died in service, leaving his man, horse and arms to the regiment. The committee then discharged the estate of sequestration which discharge is said to be invalid. Petitioner begs to pay a reasonable fine for the estate.

May this not be a connection of Chief Justice S. Sewall?

C. K. BOLTON.

STONE-AXE CURRENCY IN BRITISH NEW GUINEA.—Although the native canoe-builders in the Louisiade archipelago work with adzes made of hoop-iron, the payment for their work is made in stone-axes, ten to fifty of these being the price of a canoe.

Pigs and wives, as well as other commodities are valued in that currency.

In Mowatta, sisters are specially valued, as they can be interchanged with other men's sisters as wives.—Trotter in *Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc.* p. 795, Nov., 1892.

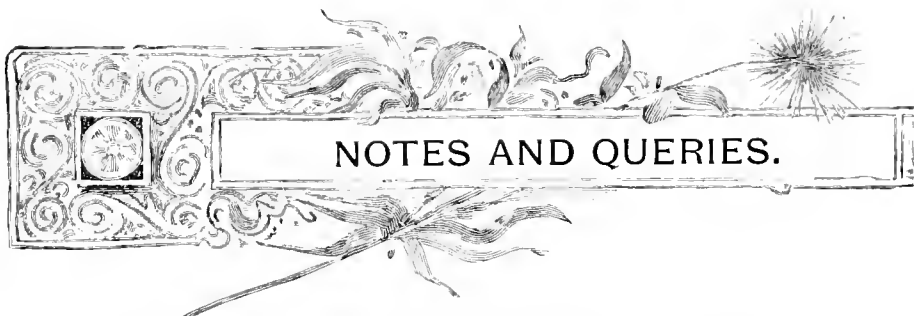
SOCIAL STATUS OF PUEBLO WOMEN.—The social corner-stone of the Pueblos is not the family, but the clan. Husband and wife must belong to different gentes; the children following the clan of the mother.

The Pueblo wife is not treated as a beast of burden nor in any way made to do more than a fair share of the labor of the household. The husband cares for the children, and is just to his wife, who by the way owns the house and all in it save the husband's personal property. Should the husband ill treat the wife *she* has the power to evict him from her house.

The man tills the fields and they are his; but after the crops are gathered husband and wife have an equal voice in their disposal. The live stock belongs to the man. Conjugal fidelity is general and family relations are very beautiful. It is doubtful if any community can show a less percentage of loose women.

THE HOME-MAKER magazine is the only high-class magazine published in America at \$2.00 per year; 20 cents a number. Good for the whole family. It satisfies the active intelligence of women. It is, "Gail Hamilton" says, "the best union of the practical with the intellectual of all magazines. THE HOME-MAKER is the ordinary magazine size, and contains each month nearly 100 pages. Its departments are: Literary, Home, Art, Household, Fashions, Topics of the Time, Correspondence and Queries, etc.

Address THE HOME-MAKER COMPANY, No. 36 Union Square, New York.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and country histories in preparation, is solicited.

### QUERIES.

5. INGERSOLL. — Wanted: the origin and ancestry of Captain Jonathan Ingersoll of Ipswich, born April 10, 1747; died May 20, 1817. He married, 1770, Sarah Lord; she died 1774, and in 1774, he married Martha, daughter of Mark Haskell.

Also that of Jonathan Ingersoll who married June 27, 1739, Hannah, daughter of Lieut. Daniel Gilbert of Ipswich.

Address, Miss Edith Kendall, Dudley St., Brookline, Mass.

6. HARDY. — Stephen, of Hemiker, N. H. 1800, married Hannah Thurston, who died May 10, 1815, aged nearly 103 years. Who was he? He probably came from Bradford, Mass., as did also his wife. Who were her parents?

7. BAYARD. — Judith married at Amesbury, 25 Sept., 1762, Pascal Pressey, who was born in Amesbury, 3 Sept., 1742. Wanted, her parentage. Wanted also the children of Pascal and Judith.

8. PRESSEY. — Moses of Amesbury born 27 Dec., 1715, married Barshoba. Who was she? When did Moses die?

9. PRESSEY. — William of Amesbury born in Salisbury, 2 June, 1671; married Susanna. Who was she? When did William die?

10. PRESSEY. — What became of "Hepsey" daughter of John and "Marcy" Pressey of Amesbury, born 5 Nov., 1711.

11. CUMMINGS. — Isaac, of Topsheld, is said to be the father of John of Dunstable, Mass., who died 1 Dec., 1700, and who married Sarah Howlett. This John was father of John who married, 1680, Elizabeth ——. Their son John was father of Lieut. John, born 1710 and died in Hancock, N. H. Information wanted concerning any of the above individuals.

12. BROWNS. — Was Andrew or Allison the correct name of the father of Elizabeth Brown, wife of Matthew Libby? The Browns were of Scarborough, Me.

13. LAWRENCE. — Major Eleazer, born 1674, died 1754; married Elizabeth, who died 29 June, 1761, aged 82. Who was his wife?

14. **FARNUM.**—Of Andover. Is anyone engaged in looking up this family?

15. **JELLISON.**—Olive, born at Scituate, or Kennelbunk; died at the age of 80 or 90 years; married Ebenezer Work who was born about 1722. Can anyone give any information concerning the Jellison family?

16. **SMALL.**—Who was the father of Samuel Small of Truro, Cape Cod? He married, 1713, Isabel Dyer. Who was she?

17. **PRINGTON.**—Mary, married Taylor Small of Harpswell, Me. and died about 1835. He was born about 1745. Information wanted of both him and his wife.

18. **STEWENS.**—Susanna, born Andover, 1769, died in Mason, N. H., 10 Sept., 1835; married at Andover, 7 July, 1785, Abraham Moors. Who was she?

19. **WELCH.**—Capt. William of Georgetown, Me.; died at Richmond, Me., 1844, aged 93. His wife was Molly Smith who died about 1844, aged 86. She is said to have had a brother in Boston, a merchant. To what family did William belong? Also his wife?

20. **GAGE.**—Wanted: the parentage of Mary Gage who married 4 Dec., 1663, John Pressie of Salisbury.

21. **SARGENT.**—Charles of Amesbury, near Haverhill line. He was son of William and Mary (Colby) Sargent. When was he born, whom and when did he marry?

22. **PERKINS.**—John, of Ipswich, is said in Perkins genealogy to have had a daughter Elizabeth, who married William Sargent, Sr., of Amesbury, and to have died in 1700, aged 82. In 1666-69, in deeds of said William Sargent, no wife is mentioned, but in 1671, two or three years previous to his death, wife Joanna releases dower. When did Elizabeth die? Who was this second wife Joanna and what became of her? She is not mentioned in his will of 24 Mar., 1670-71, nor in settlement of estate, 1675.

23. **NICHOLS.**—Thomas of Salisbury. Information wanted other than what is given by Savage.

24. **COLBY.**—Is any one at work upon the "Colby genealogy?"

25. **KINGSTON, N. H.**—What became of a manuscript history of that town which the writer understands was once prepared for the printer?

26. **DANVER.**—A purchaser for a copy of Hanson's History of Danvers can be found by addressing "B." care of this magazine. The same person wishes to obtain a good copy of Upham's Salem Witchcraft.

27. **MANCHESTER.**—Three or four copies of the first volume of Manchester Records are called for by subscribers. We shall be pleased to arrange an exchange or arrange a sale for cash.—Editor.

28. **LYNN.**—What became of the manuscripts, etc., in possession of the Lynn Historical Society? What is the date of the dissolution of that society?

29. **AMESBURY, WEST AMESBURY, JAMACO, MERRIMACK.**—Copies of early records, extracts from the same, early epitaphs, will be gladly welcomed by the editor of this magazine, for the purpose of printing in these pages; also records of any of the towns now in New Hampshire which formerly belonged to Massachusetts.

30. **SIBBORN.**—Savage mentions John Sibborn of Boston, who with wife Mary joined church 10 Aug., 1644. They had a daughter Mary and Deborah baptized 1 May, 1646, and Elizabeth bapt. 31 Aug., 1644. Did Elizabeth marry 8 July, 1669, Thomas Farnam of Andover. If so, she died 26 Aug., 1683. What became of this Sibborn family?

31. **CLEMENS.**—Of Haverhill. Information desired concerning the early generations of this family.

32. **TORREY.**—Can anyone tell the names of the parents of Rhoda and Horace Torrey who were born about 1740, and lived in county Windham, Conn.; probably in Pomfret, Killingly or Thompson? Rhoda Torrey married a Mr. Woodward; his christian name unknown.

23. WHITE.—Information wanted of the descendants of Jonathan White, jr., who was born in Lancaster, Mass., Mar. 12, 1740. Graduated at Harvard College, 1763, went to Vermont about 1776-7.

Also the descendants of Jonathan White, born in Pittsfield, N. H., 1780; married a Miss Clark; removed to Maine about 1830, with four sons: Mortimer, Josiah, Frank, and More Clark White, and two daughters names not known.

M. L. W.

31. LOW.—Nathaniel Low of Ipswich, Mass., married Abigail Riggs, July 15, 1722; she died Aug. 6, 1774, aged 72 years. Their children were: (1) Abigail (2) Mary (3) Rachel (4) Nathaniel (5) Dorothy (6) Lois (7) Eunice (8) Elizabeth (9) John (10) Edward.

Will some of your readers please give me the christian name of the father, and the maiden name of the mother of the above Nathaniel Low, and the dates of his children's births and who and when they married?

Warren Ladd, New Bedford, Dec. 31, 1892.

25. Ebenezer Stewart of Rowley married about 1699, Elizabeth Johnson. Daniel Hosford of Hebron, Conn., married 1724, Elizabeth Stewart.

Is there not some connection between these people?

T. H. N.

#### ANSWERS.

Query No. 2. GARDNER. — There has been considerable genealogical matter gathered of the Salem Gardners particularly of the early branches. A portion in print may be found in the Pickering Genealogy Sheets 3, 4, and 5 being the descendant of Samuel and Esther (Orne) Gardner of Salem. Sheet 53 of the same work contains the descendants of John and Elizabeth (Pickering) Gardner. Jonathan Gardner whose second wife was Lucia Dodge (P. G., 59, vi 119) married, first, Nov. 26, 1791, Sarah Fairfield for whom see E. I. Hist. Coll., vol. iv, pp. 78 and 80. The second stage of the Pickering genealogy which will probably appear the coming year will contain further accounts of the Gardners.

Query No. 3. The descendants of Thomas May and Elizabeth Pickering (Dorsey) Donaldson are to be found on sheet 58 of the Pickering Genealogy, a copy of which is in the library of the Essex Institute.

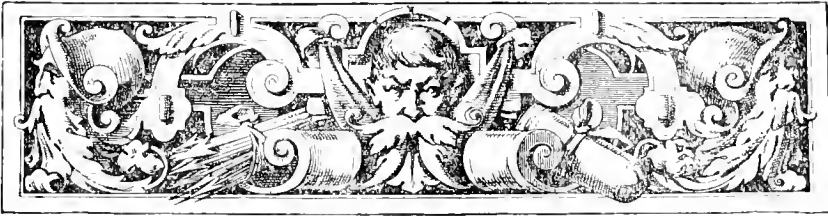
HARRISON ELLERY.

In Putnam's Hist. Mag., Sept.-Oct., Notes and Queries, No. 11, mention is made of David Sterry son of Samuel and May (Kilbourne) Sterry as probably born at Kittery, Me.

He was baptized in Rowley, Mass., 25 Aug., 1754.

GEO. B. BLODGETTE.





## BOOK NOTES.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANCESTRY OF GROVER CLEVELAND, President U. S. A. Fol. 25 pp. Portrait of Major and Madame Sewall. Salem, 1892. Thirty-five copies privately reprinted from Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, for October, 1892.

This pamphlet appears in a very handsome dress and contains, with but few changes and additions, what has already appeared in this magazine. There are six charts arranged jointly by Messrs. W. K. Watkins and Eben Putnam. The "Notes upon the Foregoing Charts" are by Eben Putnam, whose ancestral line, by the way, is shown by Chart III. The press work was done at the Salem Press.

THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF GROVER CLEVELAND, edited by George F. Parker. 8vo, cloth, pp. 571. This volume published by Cassell, New York, obtains added interest with the elevation, for the second time, of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency. In his speeches and letters Mr. Cleveland plainly reveals his purpose, and the country has loyally supported him in the recent election, in his determination to prevent corruption and monopoly from overpowering our government. A fine portrait of Mr. Cleveland adorns the book, and by means of the excellent index easy reference may be had to any required subject.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON AND OF ITS MEMORIALS OF THE FRENCH REGIME; with Bibliographical, Historical and Critical notes, by J. G. Bourinot, Montreal, 1892. 6o pp. 183.

Cape Breton is thought by John Fisk to be the "Markland" of the Norse Sagas and Dr. Bourinot presents much evidence to prove that all of the early explorers may have seen the Cape.

The Huguenot De Mont passed Cape Breton by in selecting the settlement of his colony, choosing Port Royal on the Bay of Fundy. But traders repeatedly established themselves either on the island or opposite on the shore of New Brunswick.

It was not till 1713 that Cape Breton became sufficiently appreciated by France, but in that year having need of a station properly fortified at the mouth of St. Lawrence, Louisburg was built. Of the two expeditions against Louisburg, Dr. Bourinot thinks that of 1745, under colonial auspices, deserving of the greater praise.

From 1758 to the present Cape Breton has twice been annexed to Nova Scotia the last time final, but from the paternal character of the government but little, till lately, has been done to develop the resources of the country.

The opening of the coal mines in Cape Breton, by American capitalists, provided coal should be admitted to the United States, free of duty (and which now seems likely of accomplishment) would bring New England and Cape Breton in very close touch and be of incalculable value to the former place. For this reason alone the chapters treating of the natural wealth of Cape Breton will be earnestly read by Americans. Since 1771 the French population has increased from less than 1,000 to nearly 15,000, and of the balance to complete the present number, 90,000, of persons resident there, about 60,000 are of Scotch descent; a class of people far from objectionable as citizens of any country.

There are several maps, and an appendix giving abstracts and translations from original sources of information. Also a very complete bibliography of works relating to Cape Breton. The index is good but not as complete as it should be. Doctor Bourinot's book will long remain an authority upon Cape Breton, past and present.

THE HISTORY OF UFTON COURT, OF THE PARISH OF UFTON, IN THE COUNTY OF BERKS, AND OF THE PERKINS FAMILY, compiled from Ancient Records, by A. Mary Sharp, London: Elliot Stock, 1892. Roy. 8vo, pp. 276.

The story of the 1000 acres constituting the parish of Ufton contains as many elements of romance as a novel by Scott, yet with this advantage, it is a true relation of actual history. Should anyone pick up this interesting volume with the idea that what is therein contained must necessarily be of a dry nature, he will be pleasantly surprised, for throughout, the sequence of the story is admirably carried out.

One feels the same interest in the Norriss family, the Pagnels and Perkins that one has in the hero of a well constructed romance. History, if properly studied, yields far more entertaining matter than most readers would perhaps imagine.

In Domesday Book Ufton is mentioned as being the property of two Normans, William Fitz Anculf and his uncle Ghilo de Pinchegni. It was then, and continued to be until united in a later generation, of two parishes, the one Ufton Robert, the other Ufton Richard, or as more commonly called Ufton Neryet.

The history of these parishes and the manors are written separately, the records being carefully searched for any reference to them or to their owners.

Considerable explanation is accorded the various manner of holding lands, of inheritance, grants, forfeitures, etc., and well arranged genealogical tables show the connection of the families of the various owners.

Americans will find many familiar names amongst the lords of these estates. Sntton, from whom descended Governor Dudley, and Perkins being of especial interest. Space does not allow any extended notice of the various owners; sufficient it is that Peter Morley, or as the author hazards Peter *More*, alias Perkins, was bailiff to Lord Despencer. From him descended William Perkins the first lord of Ufton Robert, who had possession in 1411. He was agent of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, whose death was so tragic.

The Perkinses were Romanists and suffered severely for their faith. In the old manor house were many secret hiding places, and they harbored priests during the troublesome times. To this day there exists a chamber called the "Priest's room."

In 1769, the death of John Perkins ended the history of a once influential and wealthy family. Since then the mansion has fallen into decay, but finally put in order with many changes for the purpose of housing the employés of the present proprietor.

In the church exist many memorials of the former owners, but unfortunately the hand of the destroyer, in the guise of restoration, has despoiled many of the tombs and monuments.

As far as possible drawings are shown illustrating the former architectural beauties of the house and church, and few works give as clear a description, both pictorial and otherwise, of the dwellings of the country families of the past four centuries. The numerous illustrations tend to increase the value of the book.

From an abstract from certain records we learn that country squires in the 16th century entertained in the room which was not only the sleeping apartment of the entire family, but living room as well. The dependents were housed in the second story.

Rude times those were which are described in this book and the evidence here presented shows that the comforts and decencies of life were perhaps more highly thought of by the early settlers of New England than their brethren in Old England.

The appendix contains a very complete account of the various branches of the Perkins family in England, as well as a valuable contribution to the history of the family in America; an unusual innovation in English works. We recommend this volume to Americans, more especially to those of Perkins blood, as a most valuable and interesting contribution to family and local history.

#### CONTENTS OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The American Catholic Historical Researches, *Oct.*, 1892.

Efforts to settle Church troubles at Greensburg, Pa., 1796. Communioners from Catholics in Maryland, 1661, seek toleration in New Netherlands. Lord Baltimore's visit, 1663. Letters of Rev. John Dubois, 1813. Archbishop Hughes and the Presidential election of 1852.

Record of the Hierarchy of N. Y. Catholics in Maine. Rt. Rev. Michael Egan, first Bishop of Philadelphia. Pope Leo XIII's letter to Bishop and Clergy of Spain, Italy and America, on Christopher Columbus. Catholicity in Montana. Father Doherty of Springfield. Historical Notes. Replies.

## PROVIDENCE RECORDS.<sup>1</sup>

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The work of putting into enduring print the early records of the towns and cities of New England is progressing very satisfactorily. Every year now bears fruit in this direction, for people are becoming more and more appreciative of the value of our ancient records ; and, with the means of easy references, have had their interest in our early history much increased.

It is not long since when many men scorned to look up their ancestral records ; these same men to-day are ashamed if they are not able to "point with pride," to a long line of worthy pioneers who helped to found and build up our republic. New England character has impressed itself upon the whole country, and from the early records we can trace the developments of the character of the early New England people. Buried in a vault among musty papers, and often in too fragile a condition to permit handling, and written in a style unintelligible to the ordinary searcher, these early records were but an aggravation, which is converted into real pleasure when they are copied by competent persons and printed for the use of millions of people who can now, in any well appointed library, study at their leisure the beginnings of our social and civil fabric, in the original language of the clerks who recorded the doings of our ancestors.

The city of Providence has done well in several particulars : in selecting for the *Record Commission* well informed and careful men, and in reproducing the ancient manner of spelling, the old characters, the plans and seals found in the records.

The preface of the first volume states that the commission was appointed Mar. 6, 1891 ; since then two volumes have appeared, the first of 139 pages, the second of 220 pages, both volumes thoroughly indexed.

<sup>1</sup>The Early Records of the Town of Providence, Vol. I, being the First Book of the Town of Providence otherwise called the Long Old Book with Parchment Cover,—1892 ; Vol. II being the second book of the Town of Providence, otherwise called the Town Old Book, the Short Old Book, the Old Burnt Book, and sometimes called the Book with Brass Clasps. Printed under authority of the City Council of Providence by Horatio Rogers, George Moulton Carpenter and Edward Field, Record Commissioners, Providence. Snow & Farnham, City Printers, 1893.

The earliest date mentioned is that of the "first week in August, 1633" being the date of birth of Mary, child of Roger Williams, born however in Plymouth; Providence, son of Roger Williams being his first child born in Providence, Sept., 1638.

In this early book are recorded, votes of town meetings, grants, births, articles of agreement, deeds, contracts and nearly everything of which it was desired to make a permanent record. No particular order was adopted by the recorder and the editor has wisely followed the original. On the first page occurs the following characteristic agreement.

"We whose names are hereunder desirous to inhabitt in ye towne of providence do promise to subject *ourselves* in active or passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall *be* made for publick good of or body in an orderly way by the main consent of the *present* Inhabitants maisters of families Incorporated together into a towne fellowship and others whome they shall admitt *unto them* only in civill things.

Richard Scott  
Chad browne  
George Pickard  
Thomas Angell  
francis weekes  
Josua winsor

William Renolds  
John Warner  
Edwarde Cope  
Thomas Harris  
Benedict Arnold  
William Wickenden

John field

Then follows an order to fine persons absent from or late at town meeting.

By far the greater number of entries are enrollments of deeds; the names Arnold, Browne, Carpenter, Field, Harris, Manton, Olney, Roades, Sayles, Smith, Wescott, Weston, Williams, Waterman, Whitman, Whipple, are the most frequently mentioned, as one would expect, in this volume, which is the oldest of all records of Providence.

In the second volume, as printed, will be found three pages of the first volume which were discovered in the archives of the R. I. Historical Society since the printing of the first volume of records.

This second volume had suffered more in its arrangement and rebinding than the first and as the rearrangement at some former time seemed to have been without any reference to the original sequence of pages, the commissioners have attempted to remedy the difficulty; in this, however, they have but partially succeeded. Many interesting matters are brought to light in these pages.

June 13 (1655), "in obedience to an order made at y<sup>e</sup> last generall Court Roger Morie did desire to have entred in y<sup>e</sup> Towne Book two

ankers of strong waters w<sup>ch</sup> he say<sup>th</sup> he Bought of m<sup>r</sup> frog morton" and the same year it is ordered "y<sup>t</sup> no wine in this Towne shall be sold for more then two & twentie pence pr q<sup>rt</sup>;" also it is ordered that publishments of marriage must be placed upon some "eminent tree" for a fortnight in the town street, but in "extraordinary cases may in a shorter time procure and purchase a Towne meeting wherein there may be publication."

The records of town meetings, orders, etc., in this volume cease with the year 1661. Marriage publishments, town orders, laying out of lands, method of procedure in lawsuits were all entered as they came to the clerk's hand, and are here so produced. The first part of the volume is entirely given up to recording deeds.

The method which the commissioners have followed is excellent and the results speak well for their care in transcribing the ancient records and the proof-reading of these volumes. The appearance of the books is very neat.

## CANTERBURY, CONN. RECORDS.

BY MRS. M. OLMSTEAD.

### MARRIAGES.

- Henry Adams and Sarah Adams, Aug. 19, 1706.  
Joseph Adams and Eunice Spaulding, July 23, 1708.  
Richard Adams and Mary Cady, July 21, 1709.  
John Adams and Esther Cady, Mar. 27, 1711.  
Thomas Adams and Abigail Davenport, Feb. 23, 1714-15.  
<sup>1</sup> David Adams and Catharine Adams, June 17, 1718.  
<sup>2</sup> David Adams and Dorcas Paine, Aug. 27, 1723.  
Capt. Joseph Adams and Susanna Adams, Apl. 1, 1728.  
Isaac Adams and Zerviah Brown, Feb. 17, 1728-9.  
Richard Adams and Mary Cleaveland, Mar. 30, 1730.  
<sup>3</sup> Joseph Adams and Dorothy Hides, Apl. 12, 1742.  
Jedidiah Ashcraft and Sara Munrow, Feb. 28, 1743.  
Ebenezer Adams and Elizabeth Sears, Oct. 11, 1744.  
Jonathan Adams and Desire Ashcraft, Dec. 25, 1745.  
Parker Adams and Freeloove Fanning, May 9, 1745.  
David Adams Jr and Sarah Jackson, Sept. 30, 1746.  
Charles Adams and Judah Hide, Sept 11, 174-.  
David Adams and Sarah Proctor, Nov. 5, 174-.  
James Adams and Sarah Rich, Feb. 3, 1750-1.  
Levi Adams and Mary Perkins, Dec. 26, 1751.  
Elihu Adams and Jerusha Adams, Mar. 6, 1753.  
David Ames and Irene<sup>4</sup> Waterman, Jan. 2, 1755.  
Jonathan Adams and Hannah Yeomans, Mar. 11, 1756.  
George Austin and Rachel Cleaveland, Jan. 18, 1758.  
Elihu<sup>5</sup> Adams and Mary Frost, June 5, 1755.  
Thomas Adams and Susanna Peck, Mar. 9, 1759.  
Joseph Austin and Abigail Morse, Nov. 20, 1758.  
Solomon Adams and Sarah Meacham, April 8, 176-.

<sup>1</sup> Doctor David.      Jr.      Of the Jona. Hide family.      <sup>4</sup> Very blind.  
(272)

- Caleb Austin and Hepsibeth Jones, Apl. 5, 1761.  
 Asa Aspenwall and Anna Adams, Apl. 9, 1761.  
<sup>1</sup>Samuel Adams Jr and Lydia Adams, Apl. —.  
 Gideon Adams and Mary Leach, Jan. 5.  
 Samuel Adams and Phebe Pellet, Nov. 3.  
 Thomas Austin and Eleanor Adams, Dec. 30, 1761.  
 John Adams and Submit Butt, Dec. 24, 1765.  
 Eliashib Adams and Mary Anable, Aug. 20, 1767.  
 John Adams Jr and Mary Parker, Oct. 5, 1769.  
 William Adams and Sarah Knight, June 12, 1770.  
 Eleazus Adams and Prudence Bennet, June 15, 1770.  
 Nathan Adams and Phebe Ensworth, Apl. 4, 1771.  
 James Adams and Jerusha Knight, Feb. 16, 1772.  
 Edmund Austin and Esther Russ,<sup>2</sup> Dec. 24, 1772.  
 Asa Aspenwall and Hannah Bennet, Jan. 21, 1773.  
 Levi Adams Jr and Hannah Pettingall, Aug. 9, 1773.  
 Samuel Adams Jr and Eunice Cook, Feb. 18, 1774.  
 Cornelius Adams and Esther Steadman, Apl. 14, 1774.  
 William Aspenwall and Mary Shaw, Jan. 5, 1775.  
 Silas Allen and Mary Cleaveland, May 16, 1776.  
 William Adams and Phillis Ensworth, Dec. 18, 1776.  
 David Adams and Abigail Carver, May, 177—.  
 Joseph Adams and Elizabeth Chapman, Nov. 25, 17—.  
 Samuel Adams 4th and Betty Litchfield, May 11, 177—.  
<sup>3</sup>Ebenezer Adams and Mary Morse, Apl. 8, 1779.  
 Bradford Adams and Sarah Davenport, Apl. 6, 1780.  
 Jesse Adams and Zerviah Cady, Nov. 30, 1780.  
 Nathan<sup>1</sup> Anable and Elizabeth Barstow, Dec. 29, 17—.  
 Frederic Andrews and Lydia Feleh, June 21, 178—.  
 Jared Allen of Canterbury and Anna Newel wid., of Fort Miller, Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1783.  
 Reuben Adams of Canterbury and Mrs. Abigail Lovet of Norwich, Dec. 4, 1783.  
 Thomas Adams and Mary Mudge, Jan. 4, 178—.  
 Alden Adams and Mary Wilcox, Jan. 13, 178—.  
 Roswell Adams and Eunice Davenport, Nov. 23, 1786.  
 Joseph Adams and Mary Herrick, Jan. 3, 178—.

<sup>1</sup>Top corner of 2nd page of original record. — See.

Son of Jos. and Sarah, b. 6-11-1750.

- Joseph Adams and Lydia Chapman, June 19, 1788.  
Mr. Erastus Adams and Miss Polly Brown, Apl. 28, 1790.  
Ebenezer Adams and Molly Merret, Mar. 13, 179-.  
Joseph Adams Jr and Phebe Robinson, Mar. 22, 1798.  
John Adams Jr and Elizabeth Ripley, May 8, 1798.  
James Adams Jr and Alice Bradford, Jan. 31, 1799.  
William Adams and Olive Baldwin, Nov. 7, 1799.  
Fitch Adams and Amy Bacon, Jan. 16, 1800.  
Gordon Adams and Sally Safford, Sept. 27, 1800.  
William Aspenwall and Olive Leach, Apl. 3, 180-.  
Barnabas Allen Jr and Eliza Walton, Feb. 18, 1808.  
Festus Apply and Mary Lamphere, Dec. 2, 1813.  
Harvey Allen and Luecha Adams, Sept. 21, 1813.  
Nathan Allen and Nancy Hinkley, Dec. 17, 18-.

## THE WINTER OF 1716-1717.

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IN December, 1716, snow fell to the depth of five feet, rendering travelling very difficult, and almost impossible except on snow shoes. The temperature throughout the winter was moderate, but the amount of snow that fell that season has never been equalled in New England during the three centuries of her history.

Snow fell in considerable quantities several times during the month of January, and on February 6 it lay in drifts in some places twenty-five feet deep, and in the woods a yard or more on the level. Cotton Mather said that the people were overwhelmed with snow.

The great storm began February 18, and continued piling its flakes upon the already covered earth until the twenty-second; being repeated on the twenty-fourth so violently that all communication between houses and farms ceased. Down came the flakes of feathery lightness, until

“ . . . . . the whited air  
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,  
And veils the farmhouse,”

within whose walls,

“ . . . all friends shut out, the housemates sit  
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed  
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.”

Whittier, in his “Snow Bound,” has pleasingly described the coming of the snow in the country. The east wind brought to the settlers the roar of the ocean rolling up on its frozen shore; as night came on, the chilly air and darkened sky gave signs of the coming storm; and soon the blinding snow filled the air.

“Meanwhile we did our nightly chores,—  
Brought in the wood from out of doors;  
Littered the stalls, and from the mows  
Raked down the herd’s grass for the cows;  
Heard the horse whinnying for his corn;  
And, sharply clashing horn on horn,  
Impatient down the stanchion rows

The cattle shake their walnut bows;  
While peering from his early perch  
Upon the scaffold's pole of birch,  
The cock his crested helmet bent,  
And down his querulous challenge sent."

During the storm enough snow fell to bury the earth to the depth of from ten to fifteen feet on the level, and in some places for long distances it was twenty feet deep. The twenty-fourth was Sunday, and the storm was so fierce and the snow came in such quantities that no religious meetings were held throughout New England.

Indians, who were almost a hundred years old, said that they had never heard their fathers tell of any storm that equalled this.

Many cattle were buried in the snow, where they were smothered or starved to death. Some were found dead weeks after the snow had melted, yet standing and with all the appearance of life. The eyes of many were so glazed with ice that being near the sea they wandered into the water and were drowned. On the farms of one gentleman upwards of eleven hundred sheep were lost in the snow. Twenty-eight days after the storm, while the search for them was still in progress, more than a hundred were found huddled together, apparently having found a sheltered place on the lee side of a drift, where they were slowly buried as the storm raged on, being covered with snow until they lay sixteen feet beneath the surface. Two of the sheep were alive, having subsisted during the four weeks of their entombment by feeding on the wool of their companions. When rescued they shed their fleeces, but the wool grew again and they were brought back to a good degree of flesh. An instance of a similar nature occurred the present winter (1890-91) in Pennsylvania, where during a snow storm three sheep were buried in a hollow twenty feet under a drift. After twelve days had elapsed, they were discovered, and shoveled out, all being alive. They had not a particle of wool on them, hunger having driven them to eat it entirely off each others' backs. With proper care they were restored to their usual condition.

Other animals also lived during several weeks' imprisonment under the snow. A couple of hogs were lost, and all hope of finding them alive was gone, when on the twenty-seventh day after the storm they worked their way out of the snow bank in which they had been buried, having subsisted on a little tansy, which they had found under the snow. Poultry also survived several days' burial, hens being found alive after seven days, and turkeys from five to twenty. These were buried in the snow some distance above the ground, so that they could obtain no food whatever.

The wild animals which were common in the forests of New England, at

this period were robbed of their means of subsistence, and they became desperate in their cravings of hunger. Browsing for deer was scarce, the succulent shrubs being buried beneath the snow, and when evening came on those in the forests near the sea-coast started for the shore, where instinct had taught them that they would be likely to find more food. Another, and a greater reason, perhaps, was, that there were other starving animals in the woods beside themselves of which they were afraid. Bears and wolves were numerous then, and as soon as night fell, in their ravenous state they followed the deer in droves into the clearings, at length pouncing upon them. In this way vast numbers of these valuable animals were killed, torn in pieces, and devoured by their fierce enemies. It was estimated that nineteen out of every twenty deer were thus destroyed. They were so scarce after this time that officers called deer-reeves were chosen in each town to attend to their preservation. These officers were annually elected until the country had become so densely populated that the deer had disappeared and there was nothing for them to do.

Bears, wolves and foxes were nightly visitors to the sheep pens of the farmers. Cotton Mather states that many ewes, which were about to give birth to young, were so frightened at the assaults of these animals that most of the lambs born the next spring were of the color of foxes, the dams being either white or black. Vast multitudes of sparrows also came into the settlements after the storm was over, but remained only a short time, returning to the woods as soon as they were able to find food there.

The sea was greatly disturbed, and the marine animal life was in a state of considerable excitement. After the storm ceased, vast quantities of small sea shells were washed on shore in places where they had never been found before; and in the harbors great numbers of porpoises were seen playing together in the water.

The carriers of the mails, who were in that period called "post-boys," were greatly hindered in the performance of their duties by the deep snow. Leading out from Boston there were three post roads, and as late as March 4 there was no travelling, the ways being still impassable, and the mail was not expected, though it was then a week late. March 25 the "post" was travelling on snow shoes, the carrier between Salem, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., being nine days in making his trip to Portsmouth and eight days in returning, the two towns being about forty miles apart. In the woods he found the snow five feet deep, and in places it measured from six to fourteen feet.

Much damage was done to orchards, the snow being above the tops of many of the trees, and when it froze forming a crust around the boughs, it broke

most of them to pieces. The crust was so hard and strong that cattle walked hither and thither upon it, and browsed the tender twigs of the trees, injuring them severely.

Many a one-story house was entirely covered by the snow, and even the chimneys in some instances could not be seen. Paths were dug under the snow from house to barn, to enable the farmers to care for their animals, and tunnels also led from house to house among the neighbors if not too far apart. Snow shoes were of course brought into requisition, and many trips were made by their aid. Stepping out of a chamber window some of the people ventured over the hills of snow. "Love laughs at locksmiths," and of course, says Coffin, in his History of Newbury, Mass., will disregard a snow-drift. A young man of that town by the name of Abraham Adams was paying his attention to Miss Abigail Pierce, a young lady of the same place, who lived three miles away. A week had elapsed since the storm, and the swain concluded that he must visit his lady. Mounting his snow-shoes he made his way out of the house through a chamber window, and proceeded on his trip over the deep, snow-packed valley and huge drifts among the hills beyond. He reached her residence, and entered it, as he had left his own, by way of a chamber window. Besides its own members, he was the first person the family had seen since the storm, and his visit was certainly much appreciated.

In the thinly settled portions of the country great privation and distress were caused by the imprisonment of many families, and the discontinuance of their communication with their neighbors. Among the inhabitants of Medford, Mass., was a widow, with several children, who lived in a one-story house on the road to Charlestown. Her house was so deeply buried that it could not be found for several days. At length smoke was seen issuing from a snow-bank, and by that means its location was ascertained. The neighbors came with shovels, and made a passage to a window, through which they could gain admission. They entered and found that the widow's small stock of fuel was exhausted, and that she had burned some of the furniture to keep her little ones from suffering with the cold. This was but one of many incidents that occurred of a similar character.—*From Historic Storms of New England by Sidney Perley.*

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## A GIRL OF THE PERIOD. 1700-1725.

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In England during the early part of the eighteenth century, manners and morals had improved compared with the time of the Stuarts.

Boarding schools for young ladies were common in both country and town; and, although the majority of girls were educated at home, were quite liberally patronized.

A girl at boarding school learned how to dance, to sing and play a little upon the harpsichord, spinnet, virginals, bass viol, to speak French, and to make pastries, sweet-meats and it is presumed plainer dishes, as well as to make wax work and to paint.

Such studies, as literature, history, mathematics, astronomy, the dead languages, composition, etc., were not thought suited to the female mind or taste, although the keeping of simple accounts was sometimes a part of the curriculum of school studies.

Dancing masters abounded, for that art was highly thought of and cultivated. Jigs and country dances were the favorites, and capers were indulged in which if cut to-day would subject the dancers to considerable comment.

The dancing master taught not only dancing but behavior and carriage, and gave such useful information to the young bud in regard to the best mode of wearing patches, flirting (as if a woman needed any instruction in this last-named accomplishment!), etc., as he deemed necessary. Both sexes freely mixed at the dancing classes.

Beside the dancing schools, cooking schools were in vogue and a knowledge of household duties was highly esteemed.

Intercourse between bachelors and maids was freely permitted and not often abused, although occasionally some rich young woman was spirited away to become the wife of a needy adventurer who needed his wife's portion to recoup his losses at play, or to pay other debts contracted in his dissipation.

At seventeen or thereabouts, a girl "came out" and the work of finding her a husband began at once. If she was pretty and witty and a favorite, she became a "toast" upon social occasions, and her health was drunk and praises extolled by the gallants of the day at club and tavern.

Such a one, her offers of marriage were numerous and the man selected, marriage settlements were drawn, so much "pin money" arranged for and a ring bought and presented to the bride to be.

These rings must have a "posy" upon them. The posy was a couplet, of which specimens are here presented.

Two made one  
By God alone.

---

God decreed  
Our Unity.

---

Virtuous love  
Will never remove.

---

This in Love  
Join our Hearts  
To God Above.

Marriages were conducted very simply and quietly at this period, the matter of display and expense having been overdone in the previous century.

It was no uncommon thing to decide suddenly upon marriage and immediately solemnize the event. This resulted in many mistakes being made, as often the friends were in ignorance of the change in the condition of affairs until gossip began to whisper strange stories.

Various wedding customs were in vogue which are too well known to be repeated here. The honeymoon was passed in receiving friends or at some country house among near relatives.

After marriage a woman was largely left to her own devices, for her husband frequented the club, coffee-house or tavern continually. She made calls, received visits, had her tea parties and gossiped to her heart's content. A late riser, morning callers were received by the fashionables, while yet in bed.

The opera or play followed in the afternoon, shopping excursions upon which occasions the merchant's stock was as freely inspected with as few purchases, as at the present day. Women rarely walked or rode, although they did occasionally promenade in the Park.

The early evening was devoted to calling and later to cards at which game huge sums were lost and won as freely by women as by men, and as often with as lamentable results, for the lady would sometimes hesitate to confess her plight to her husband and might sometimes ask and receive aid from gentlemen, whose pay was in something else than money. Yet social purity was taking great steps in advance.

The girls and women of this period were careless, light-hearted,

frivolous creatures, "lady-birds," perhaps not greatly different from the ultra-fashionable women of to-day except in the matter of education.

They were not without influence and were more highly respected and respectable than for many years preceding.

In the opening years of the century a tax was collected upon all bachelors and widowers so that in a degree the state endeavored to second the arts and fascinations of what was a remarkably handsome generation of women if we may judge from the portraits which have come down to us.

## LORD BALTIMORE'S WILL.

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Among the testamentary curiosities at the office of Register of Wills of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the will of Frederick 6th, Lord Baltimore is prominent.

The will was made in Italy and witnessed by Wm. Renshaw, P. Catapodi and Robt. Stanger. In the last clause occur these words, "I do declare this only to be my last will and testament written in my own handwriting. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and signed every leaf, fourteen in number, this fourth of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred."

Frederick had the character of a profligate.

One bequest says "I give and bequeath to Sophia Hales an infant so called and to her sister Elizabeth Hales an infant so called and daughters of Elizabeth Dawson of the County of Lincoln, Spinster, the sum of two thousand pounds to each of them the said infants respectively, to be paid when they come of age of twenty-one years. I give and bequeath to Charlotte Hope, daughter of a certain German woman called Elizabeth Hope, of the County of Munster, in Germany, now an infant of the age of two months more or less, and born at Hamburg, the sum of two thousand pounds. I give and bequeath one thousand pounds to Elizabeth Hales, mother of the herein mentioned infants." (Note. It will be observed that in one place he calls the same person Elizabeth Hope and in another Elizabeth Hales.)

After the signature of the witnesses comes as follows :

"N. B. If Elizabeth Hales chooses rather an annuity, I direct my executors to give her instead of one thousand pounds, fifty per annum for her life but I direct her two children herein mentioned to be paid to each of them only two thousand pounds each and no more, and for this I have solid reasons, having been ill used by her (according to custom) shamefully and miserably, during our acquaintance."

This will as before stated was written in Italy. It was in the Italian language and was probated in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in London, Oct. 5, 1772.

A certified translation from the Italian was sent under the seal of the officer of said court. The signing of every leaf and stating the number of leaves, seem to show Frederick as a man of more prudence than he was generally credited with. The proceedings in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury are lengthy and quaint and the wording of the will equally quaint.

The examination of the Colonial Testamentary records is almost a study in bric-a-brac and, in these days of *renaissance*, delightfully carries one back to our colonial days and customs. Many of the old will books are bound in vellum and the writing is beautiful and well preserved. These old books are shown to visitors as among the curiosities of the "Ancient City."

W. F. P.



## AN ANCIENT MARINE PROTEST.

FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF EBEN PUTNAM.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay ) Anno Regni Regis Georgii Nunc Magnæ  
in New England Essex co ) Britanniæ &c Nono.

By this Publique Instrument of—Protest be it knowne &  
Manifest to all Christian People that on the Sixth day of  
[SEAL] July Anno Dom 1723. personally appeared before me  
Stephen Sewall Esq<sup>r</sup>. Notary Publique at my office in  
Salem within the County & province afores<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Nathan

Putnam of Salem afores<sup>d</sup> Marriner Lately mate of Cap<sup>t</sup> Barthol<sup>e</sup> Putnam in  
the Skooner Essex who Departed this Life at Sea on their passage from Jamaica  
to New England Since which the s<sup>d</sup> Nathan Putnam as is Customary in Such  
Cases was master and Commander in Cheife who for & in the nature of a pro-  
test Did on the Day afores<sup>d</sup> in Salem afores<sup>d</sup> Solemnly Declare make knowne  
& Averr in Manner following viz That on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of March 1722, 3 they  
Set Sayle from the Island of Saltateodos Laden with Salt their vefsell being  
very Leaky bound for New England that on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of March afores<sup>d</sup> at  
Night they Sprang thier foremast by reason of which & thier vefsell remain-  
ing very Leaky on the 14<sup>th</sup> they bore up to Jamaica where they arived the  
21<sup>th</sup> of the Same month & after they had Stopt thier Leaks & Strengthened their  
mast refitted thier vefsell what was necessary which they were forc<sup>t</sup> to doe at  
a Great Disadvantage by Selling a Considerable parcell of Salt—being at a  
Low rate there; on the 24<sup>th</sup> of Aprill 1723 they Set Sayle from Port Royal in  
Jamaica bound for Salem in New England & on the 8<sup>th</sup> of may following in  
the Latt<sup>th</sup> of 21 Degrees North Latt: they unhappily met with Lee the famous  
pyrate who had 2 Sloops or vefsell under his Command and the Pyrats Carried  
the Master Barthol<sup>e</sup> Putnam & 2 of our men on board the vefsell he himselfe  
was aboard & the rest of us on board the Lefser pyratieal vefsell Called the  
ranger & then the Pyrates went on board our vefsell broke open the Chests  
Trunks & Ransackt & tooke away what Silver & Gold was aboard that they  
could find & the Cloths & Every thing Else they See cause beat the master

with the Cutlash & on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May Dismist us when we made the best of our way to New England on the 23<sup>d</sup> day of May our Master Cap<sup>t</sup> Barthol<sup>o</sup> Putnam Dyed having been Sick from the time they Came out of Jamaica & that on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of July 1723. they arived at Salem in New England with about Twenty Tunn of Salt.

Wherefore I the Notary afores<sup>d</sup> at the motion & request of the s<sup>d</sup> Nathan Putnam doe Solemnly protest against the Leakings of the vefsell the Springing of the fore mast & their being taken & plundered by the Pyrates to be the Causes & the onely Causes of all the Lofses Damages Delays hindrances Demurrages Mischeives Inconveniencies already Suffered & Sustained or hereafter to be Suffered & Sustained. this Done an protested the day & year aboves<sup>d</sup>. In **Testimonium**—veritatis Signo meo manuali Solito Signavi & S.gillum apposui Rogatus.

Stephen Sewall Not<sup>ry</sup> Pub<sup>us</sup>

John Gray & Timothy Mackmazza Two of the Crew—made oath to the Truth of the matter of fact Contained in the foregoing protest.

Sworne by both July 8<sup>th</sup> 1723. Curiam

Steph Sewall Just peace

## ANCESTRAL ALLEN FAMILIES IN AMERICA.

BY O. P. ALLEN, PALMER, MASS.

Very soon after the settlement of New England, Allen families began to be numbered among the immigrants, so that in a few years nearly every town in Massachusetts and Connecticut had one or more of the name among its early settlers. As one writer expresses it, "They were nearly as numerous as the Smiths and Joneses but have produced many eminent men, members of Congress, presidents of Colleges and D.D.'s with several celebrated lawyers,"<sup>1</sup> and I might add wealthy merchants, judges and governors of States.

So many of the immigrants bearing the name of Allen came from widely separated towns in England at different periods, whose relationship in the mother country is unknown to their descendants here, it has often been a matter of much difficulty to trace one's ancestry in the Allen line. I have had so many enquiries concerning the first Allen settlers in this country, that I have thought best to give a concise account of all the first comers of the name, as nearly as possible. I may inadvertently have included some who were born here, and doubtless have not been able to obtain all the ancestors who are entitled to the honor.

It is supposed that very few included in this list were nearly related, although they must have sprung from the same family in remote times. The method of spelling the name has varied at different times, there being more than thirty different ways in which it has been spelled, but at present the name is generally spelled *Allen* although a few families have kept up a different style, notably Allyn and Alling. As a rule, in the following list, the first generation only will be given, and the authority for the same will be cited. It is not claimed that the matter is perfect or that the list is complete, but it is published at this time that corrections may be made, if errors are found, and that additions to the list of first ancestors from the mother country may be made if others are entitled to have a place. Correspondence is invited. Information

<sup>1</sup> Himmans's First Settlers of Conn.

is especially desired concerning any of the descendants of Ethan Allen. Also of Edward Allen of Dover, N. H., who settled there about 1676.

**1. Alexander Allen** of Windsor, Conn. By birth a Scotchman. He was of Windsor 1689; m. Sept. 21, 1693, Mary Grant; m., 2d, 1701, Elizabeth, dau. of John Allyn the famous secretary of the Colony. He d. Aug. 19, 1708. By his will he devised a large property to his children, something to his brother William and Robert at home, and £5 to the Scots' box in Boston."

*Children:* 1. Alexander, b. Sept. 9, 1695; m. May 17, 1716, Hannah, probably dau. of John Marshal of W.; d. Apr. 2, 1742. 2. John, b. July 25, 1697. 3. William, b. Apr. 9, 1701; d. soon. 4. Mary, b. June 7, 1702; d. soon. 5. Fitz John, b. Oct. 12, 1705.

*See Savage Biog. Dict.*

**2. Bozoan Allen** of Hingham and Boston. Came from Lynn, Co. Norfolk, with wife and two servants in the Diligent from Ipswich. Was of Hingham, 1638, made freeman June 2, 1641; representative, 1643, and seven years more. He removed to Boston in 1650. From the frequent allusions to him in the records he seems to have been a man of considerable prominence. He made his will Sept. 9, 1652, and died five days after. His widow Ann m., 2d, May 13, 1653, Joseph Jewett, of Rowley, and d. Feb., 1661.

*Children:* 1. John. 2. Ann, m. Apr. 2, 1661, Abraham Jewett. 3. Isaac. 4. Martha, m. Ebenezer Savage of Boston. 5. Bozoan, b. posthumous, Feb. 13, 1653; m. 1673, Rachel, dau. of Jeremiah Houchin. He was also a man of affairs and was entrusted with various offices.

*See Savage and Boston Records.*

**3. Edward Allen** of Boston. He is mentioned as a tailor of Boston, in 1652; m. Mar. 7, 1652, Martha Way.

*Children:* 1. Sarah, b. Aug. 22, 1653; bapt. Feb. 3, 1664. 2. John, b. July 5, 1658; d. Apr. 29, 1661. 3. John again, b. June 21, 1659. 4. Edward, b. Sept. 21, 1661; bapt. Feb. 3, 1664. 5. Eleazer, b. Apr. 25, 1664. 6. Martha, b. Mar. 11, 1666. 7. Mary, b. Aug. 14, 1668; d. Oct. 11, 1693.

*See Boston Town Records.*

**4. Edward Allen** of Ipswich and Suffield. He came from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., where he wrought as a weaver in 1658. In 1662 he was occupying a farm owned by Rev. John Norton of Boston. In 1670 his barn containing sixty loads of barley was burned by lightning. In 1678 he received a grant of sixty acres of land in Suffield, Ct., to which place he then removed, and died there Nov. 24, 1696. He m. Nov. 24, 1658, Sarah, dau. of Richard Kimball, of Ipswich, who came from Ipswich, Eng., in 1634. She died June 12, 1696, aged fifty-six.

*Children:* 1. John, b. Aug. 9, 1659. 2. Sarah, b. July 4, 1660; d. Feb. 10, 1662. 3. Edward, b. May 1, 1663; went to Sutfield, 1678; d. Feb. 10, 1640. 4. Sarah, again, b. Mar. 1, 1664; m. Apr. 21, Edward Smith of Sutfield. 5. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 20, 1666; m. Nov. 11, 1683, W. Prichard; d. 1684. 6. William, b. Mar. 12, 1668. 7. Martha, m. July 28, 1696, Samuel Kent, Jr., of Sutfield. 8. Benjamin, b. Sept., 1673. 9. David, b. Feb. 1, 1675. 10. Abigail, b. Mar. 25, 1678; m. Timothy Palmer of Sutfield. 11. Samuel, b. 1679. 12. Mary, b. Apr. 9, 1683; d. imm. in Deerfield, Oct. 25, 1707. 13. Caleb, b. Mar. 31, 1685.

*See Sheldon's Hist. of Deerfield and Temple's Hist. of Northfield.*

**5. Edward Allen** of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was born in Warwick, Eng., m. Amelia Bindley, 1816, and emigrated to Pittsburgh, Pa., and had Edward J. and several daughters. Edward J. was a colonel in the late war, and is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. of the U. S., at Pittsburgh. *See Gen. of Allen family by A. W. Allen, p. 194.*

**6. Ephraim Allen** of Roxbury. Emigrated from England and settled in Roxbury, about 1650. He had a son Ephraim, who settled in Northboro, Mass., in 1721, where he had three sons, Samuel, Elijah and Ephraim. Quite a number of the descendants of Ephraim resided for many years in Palmer, Mass. *See Allen Family, by A. W. Allen, p. 184.*

**7. George Allen** was born in England, probably in Bridgewater, Somerset Co., or near there in 1568; came to Saugus (Lynn), in 1635, but settled in Sandwich, Mass., in 1637. He was admitted as a freeman in 1639 in which year he was chosen constable of Sandwich, was representative at the Plymouth Court in 1641-4. He was buried May 2, 1648, and his will mentions sons Matthew, Henry, Samuel, William, besides five children not named, and made his wife Catherine, executrix. His house, which was built in 1616, in Sandwich, is said to have been standing and occupied thirty years ago. Several of his sons became adherents to the Quakers and were persecuted therefore, as well as for their repeated refusals to take oath of fidelity.

*Children, all probably born in England:* 1. Matthew, m. June, 1657, Sarah Kerby. He was of Sandwich 1643-1660, and later of Dartmouth, Mass. Often fined for refusing to take oath of fidelity and for attending Quaker meetings. His children were (1) Dorothy, born Apr. 8, 1659. (2) Miriam, b. June 1661. (3) Deborah, b. May, 1663. (4) Samuel, b. Feb., 1666. (5) Mary, b. Nov., 1668. (6) Ahaziah, b. Apr. 27, 1671. (7) Matthew, b. June 10, 1677.

**8. Henry.** Have not been able to trace his after history.

**9. Samuel.** In 1620 he was of Bridgewater, Somerset Co., Eng. He and his wife Ann came to America and settled in Braintree, Mass., where he became freeman, May 6, 1635. His wife died Sept. 29, 1611. He m. 2nd, Margaret Lamb. Bought a house and lands at Braintree of John Weld, Apr.

19, 1648. He died 6th mo. 1665. His will mentions wife Margaret, sons Samuel, James and Joseph, the last not married; sons-in-law Joseph Standish and Nathaniel Greenwood, daughter Abigail.

*Children:* 1. Samuel, b. 1632; m. 1658, Sarah Partridge; d. 1703. 2. Mary, m. Jan. 24, 1655, Nathaniel Greenwood. 3. James, b. 1636; m. Elizabeth,—removed to Tisbury, M. V., where he died July 25, 1714, aged seventy-seven, and where he has descendants. 4. Sarah, b. Mar. 30, 1639, m. Lieut. Joseph Standish, son of Miles of the Mayflower. 5. Abigail, m. 1670, John Cary of Bridgewater. 6. Joseph, b. May 15, 1650; m. 1st, Lydia Leeds; m. 2nd, Rebecca;—3rd, Widow Lydia Holbrook; d. Mar. 20, 1726.

**10. William**, m. Mar. 21, 1650, Priscilla Brown. He was of Sandwich where he was fined in 1658 for refusing to take the oath of fidelity, and fined in 1660 for attendance at Quaker meetings. Have been unable to learn more of him.

**11. George**, b. 1620 (?) in England; m. Hannah ——. He and his wife were often fined for adherence to the Quaker doctrines. He is said to have died about 1685.

*Children:* born in Sandwich: 1. Caleb, b. June 24, 1648. 2. Judith, b. Jan. 30, 1650. 3. Ephraim, b. Jan. 14, 1653. 4. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1655. 5 and 6. James and John, twins, b. Aug. 5, 1657. 7. Lydia, b. May, 1660. 8. Daniel, b. May 23, 1663. 9. Hannah, b. May 15, 1666. 10. George, b. June, 1672.

**12. Robert** (probably), was of Sandwich 1645, and of Yarmouth, 1651, where he was fined (probably as Quaker) for speaking disrespectfully of the gospel ministry. He was probably the Robert who died at Rehoboth in 1661.

**13. John** (probably), was of Sandwich where he was fined with many others for refusing to take the oath of fidelity in 1658; was probably later in Rehoboth; not much is known of him. It is not certain that either he or Robert were sons of George, but the evidence we have is favorable in sustaining us in that view.

**14. Francis**, was of Sandwich in 1643; was one of the number fined in 1658; m. July 20, 1662, Mary Barlow.

*Children:* 1. Rachel, b. July 3, 1663. 2. Abigail, b. Aug. 2, 1665. 3. Abia, b. Dec. 10, 1666. 4. Rebecca, b. Aug. 2, 1668. 5. Hannah.

**15. Ralph**, m. Esther Swift, daughter of William and Joan Swift, who came from Bocking, Co. Suffolk, Eng., and settled early in Watertown, Mass., before 1631, removed to Sandwich where he died 1642. Joan his wife died in 1662. She made her will and mentioned her grandchild Experience Allen

(dau. of Ralph). Ralph was of Newport 1639, Rehoboth 1643, and later for many years of Sandwich, where he was often fined for refusing to take the oath of fidelity, for attending Quaker meetings, and in 1659 was imprisoned at Boston on account of his belief but was liberated by order of Charles II.

*Children:* 1. Jedediah, b. Jan. 3, 1646. 2. Josiah, b. Jan. 3, 1647. 3. Experience, b. Mar. 11, 1652. 4. Ephraim, b. Mar. 26, 1657. 5. Mary, buried Apr. 18, 1675. Jedediah, son of Ralph, m. Experience, daughter of James Swift, no doubt a descendant of the first William as no other family of Swifts are found in Sandwich. His children were (1) Ephraim, b. Aug. 30, 1670; (2) Experience, b. Dec. 30, 1671; (3) Eliashah, b. Oct. 17, 1672; (4) Nathan, b. 1673; (5) Judah, b. Oct. 17, 1675; (6) Esther, b. Mar. 26, 1677; (7) Henry, b. 1678; (8) Benjamin, 1679. Jedediah removed to New Jersey in 1703. Experience, his daughter, probably married in 1692, Benjamin Field son of Robert and Susanna of Newtown, L. I., as their intention of marriage was declared shortly before in the Flushing meeting of Friends. They were soon after in Monmouth, N. J., as was Jedediah Allen and family. Their descendants are still found in that state.

*See, Savage in loco; Gen. of Allen Family; Butler's Farmington, Me., p. 363; Plymouth Col. Records, passim; Freeman's Cape Cod; N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg. vol. 10, p. 225; also private correspondence.*

(To be continued.)





## QUERIES.

This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and country histories in preparation, is solicited.

### QUERIES.

12. BROWN.—Was Andrew or Allison the correct name of the father of Elizabeth Brown, wife of Matthew Libby? The Browns were of Scarborough, Me.

13. LAWRENCE.—Major Eleazer, born 1674, died 1754; married Elizabeth, who died 29 June, 1761, aged 82. Who was his wife?

14. FARNUM.—Of Andover. Is anyone engaged in looking up this family?

15. JELLISON.—Olive, born at Scituate, or Kennebunk; died at the age of 80 or 90 years; married Ebenezer Work who was born about 1722. Can anyone give any information concerning the Jellison family?

17. PURINGTON.—Mary, married Taylor Small of Harpswell, Me. and died about 1835. He was born about 1745. Information wanted of both him and his wife.

19. WELCH.—Capt. William of Georgetown, Me.; died at Richmond, Me., 1844, aged 93. His wife was Molly Smith who died about 1844, aged 86. She is said to

have had a brother in Boston, a merchant. To what family did William belong? Also his wife?

20. GAGE.—Wanted: the parentage of Mary Gage who married 4 Dec., 1663, John Pressie of Salisbury.

24. COLBY.—Is any one at work upon the "Colby genealogy?"

25. KINGSTON, N. H.—What became of a manuscript history of that town which the writer understands was once prepared for the printer?

26. DANVERS.—A purchaser for a copy of Hanson's History of Danvers can be found by addressing "B." care of this magazine. The same person wishes to obtain a good copy of Upham's Salem Witchcraft.

29. AMESBURY, WEST AMESBURY, JAMACO, MERRIMACK.—Copies of early records, extracts from the same, early epitaphs, will be gladly welcomed by the editor of this magazine, for the purpose

of printing in these pages; also records of any of the towns now in New Hampshire which formerly belonged to Massachusetts.

30. **SIBBORN**.—Savage mentions John Sebborn of Boston, who with wife Mary joined church 10 Aug., 1644. They had a daughter Mary and Deborah baptized 1 May, 1646, and Elizabeth bapt. 11 Aug., 1644. Did Elizabeth marry 8 July, 1660, Thomas Farnam of Andover. If so, she died 26 Aug., 1683. What became of this Sibborn family?

32. **TORREY**.—Can anyone tell the names of the parents of Rhoda and Horace Torrey who were born about 1740, and lived in county Windham, Conn.; probably in Pomfret, Killingly or Thompson? Rhoda Torrey married a Mr. Woodward; his christian name unknown.

33. **WHITE**.—Information wanted of the descendants of Jonathan White, jr., who was born in Lancaster, Mass., Mar. 12, 1740. Graduated at Harvard College, 1763, went to Vermont about 1776-7.

Also the descendants of Jonathan White, born in Pittsfield, N. H., 1780; married a Miss Clark; removed to Maine about 1830, with four sons: Mortimer, Josiah, Frank, and More Clark White, and two daughters names not known.

M. L. W.

34. **LOW**.—Nathaniel Low of Ipswich, Mass., married Abigail Riggs, July 15, 1722; she died Aug. 6, 1774, aged 72 years.

Their children were: (1) Abigail (2) Mary (3) Rachel (4) Nathaniel (5) Dorothy (6) Lois (7) Eunice (8) Elizabeth (9) John (10) Edward.

Will some of your readers please give me the christian name of the father, and the maiden name of the mother of the above Nathaniel Low, and the dates of his children's births and who and when they married?

Warren Ladd, New Bedford, Dec. 31, 1892.

35. **THORNILY, SAMUEL**, married Sarah, daughter of Col. Israel and granddaughter of Gen. Israel Putnam. Wanted date of marriage and death of Mr. & Mrs. Thornily. Names of their children with dates of birth, death, marriage, etc. Also parentage and date of birth of Samuel Thornily.

36. **CRAIG, JOEL**, married Elizabeth, sister of Sarah above. The same facts are wanted concerning this family as above.

37. **MAYO, DANIEL**, married Mary, sister of the above Sarah. Same facts desired as in the two preceding queries.

38. **REDINGTON**. Daniel Redington married in Topsfield March 23, 1680, Elizabeth Davidson. Jacob Redington, their son, married in Topsfield, Nov. 12, 1719, Elizabeth Hubbard. Wanted the parents of Elizabeth Davidson and Elizabeth Hubbard.

HARRY ROGERS.

424 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



MAR., 1893.

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PUBLISHED BY EBEN PUTNAM,  
SALEM, MASS. U. S. A.

PRINTED AT  
THE SALEM PRESS

# The Salem Press Publishing and Printing Company

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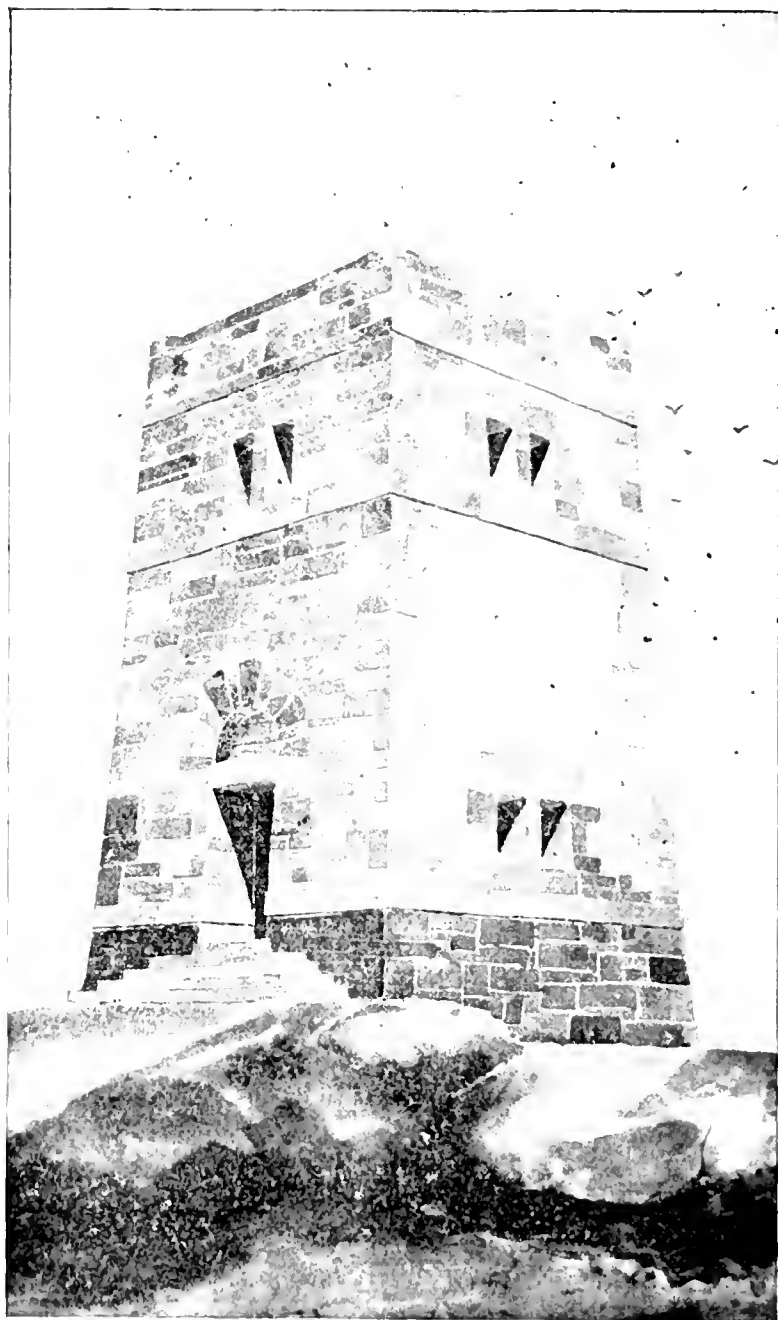
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THE PRINCE EDWARD MONUMENT, GALLOW'S HILL, SALEM

## THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL "LOOK OUT" ON GALLOWS HILL, SALEM.

---

"Yet, here we left the hill, we could not but regret that there is nothing on its barren summit, no relic of old, nor lettered stone of later days, to assist the imagination in appealing to the heart. We build the memorial column on the height which our fathers made sacred with their blood, poured out in a holy cause. And here, in dark, funereal stone, should rise another monument, sadly commemorative of the errors of an early race, and not be cast down while the human heart has one infirmity that may result in crime."—*Nathaniel Hawthorne in "Alice Doane's Appeal:" The Token; Boston, 1835—The scene: Gallows Hill, Salem.*

With the approach of the two-hundredth anniversary of Salem Witchcraft, a natural feeling arose among the members of the Essex Institute that suitable notice should be taken of the event, and that, if possible, a memorial of some sort should be placed upon Gallows Hill where the final scenes of the tragedy were enacted. These suggestions met with favor, and in carrying out the first part of the plan, a largely attended meeting was held in Academy Hall in Salem, on the 29th of February, 1892, when historical addresses were delivered before the members of the Institute and their guests by several speakers. Brought thus to the serious attention of the people in Salem, and at Danvers, where the Danvers Historical Society had held a similar meeting upon the very site of the outbreak, the subject of a fitting memorial was again considered.

A committee of the Institute obtained designs for a tower or "Look Out," and made efforts to ascertain the feeling of such persons whose interest might be likely to lead them to subscribe towards carrying out the plan, and also made arrangement to secure the land on Gallows Hill upon which to erect such a memorial if the scheme proved successful. A reasonable assurance is now given of success and the "Look Out," of which we give a reproduction, is taken from the architect's design, upon which the call for funds to erect the memorial is to be based. The tower which rises to a height of forty-five feet, with a base twenty feet square, corresponds well with the austerity of the rocky hill, characteristic of the highlands in the vicinity of Salem. It will be

built of rough-faced stone and from its top an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the ocean will be obtained.

A few persons, looking at but one side of the picture, have no doubt with sincerity, criticised the scheme, saying that the whole affair ought to be cast into oblivion as too horrible to contemplate; a shame on Salem and our community. But this view we feel is short-sighted. The belief in witchcraft, and the death-dealing methods by which it was sought to eradicate it, is a part of the history of the world. Salem witchcraft, for reasons unnecessary to detail here, has become the most popularly known outbreak of any age or in any land. It will never be forgotten for it never can be. Many printed volumes and countless fugitive pamphlets and magazine articles have distributed its story all over the world, and annually thousands of persons flock to Salem to stand upon the sites made memorable by the occurrences of the witchcraft epoch.

It is to set right the minds of these visitors and to instruct them, and the members of our own community as well, in the lessons to be learned from the history of the delusion of 1692 that the Institute seeks to erect this memorial tower. It was in Salem that the great awakening took place which resulted a year later in throwing off the nightmare and brought about the general jail delivery here in 1693, the forerunner of the breaking up of the belief in witchcraft throughout the civilized world. It is to impress this fact upon the minds of all, and to sacredly mark upon tablets of enduring bronze the names of those martyrs to a universal belief, a mistaken construction of the Bible and the teaching of the religion prevailing at the time, that this memorial will stand.

NOTE.—Subscriptions to aid in the building of this monument will be received at the rooms of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., by H. M. Brooks, Secretary of the Committee.

## SALE OF PEW-SEAT IN 1799. CAUGHNAWAGA, N. Y.

*To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come.*<sup>1</sup>

The Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Caughnawaga, in the County of Montgomery, Send Greeting :

Know ye, that we to said Minister, Elders and Deacons, for the considerations of Twenty-two shillings of lawful money of the state of New York, to us in hand paid, by Gideon Melat, one seat in the Pew numbered 17 on the Gallery, the third seat in the Church aforesaid. To Hold, to the said Gideon Melat, his heirs and assigns, forever : subject to the Rules, Orders and regulations of the Church aforesaid. In testimony whereof, we have caused our said Minister to set his hand to these presents, and our common seal, to be here unto affixed this 28th day of December, 1799.

(Signed) ABRAHAM VAN HORNE.

The Rev. Abraham Van Horne who signs the deed above, was born at White House, N. J., Dec. 31, 1765, and graduated from Columbia College in 1789. He studied theology under Dr. John Livingstone at Queens College, N. J., and was licensed to preach by the Reformed Dutch Church, in 1788. While at college he was commissioned assistant-commissary in the army, by Gen. Washington. This position he filled to the great satisfaction of his superior officers. In 1785, he married a New Jersey lady, Anna Covenhoven, an heiress, and soon after commenced his ministerial labors.

His first appointment was at Esopus, N. Y., but in 1795 he became pastor of the church at Caughnawaga in the Mohawk valley, in which place he remained for thirty-eight years, the longest term of service of any minister in the Mohawk valley.

His circuit was very extended and he even organized churches in the Dominion of Canada as well as in various parts of the United States. He is said to have performed 2000 marriages, and over 5000 baptisms. He died 3 Jan., 1840, and is buried at Caughnawaga.

The church at Caughnawaga was erected in 1763, by the society formed about 1758, and was a massive stone building, nearly square, with a curb roof. On the north end was a graceful open belfry sur-

<sup>1</sup> Original in possession of Victor A. Putman, Auriesville, N. Y.

mounted by a slender spire, all of which was added to the building in 1799, and in it was suspended what had once been Sir William Johnson's dinner-bell. This bell weighed over 100 pounds and was a part of his confiscated property. This bell is now in the possession of a gentleman who, in 1862, had it recast, and now the following inscription is to be read upon it: "Presented by Queen Anne to Sir William Johnson, Baronet, 1774." Previous to its recasting, however, all that appeared was "S. R. William Johnson, Baronet, 1774. Made by Miller and Ross in Eliz. Town." It is now used for the same purpose it was originally intended for by Johnson.

The windows were arched, while on the gable towards the road was a circular opening and between this and the windows, two oval windows, larger than the first and inclining toward one another. There was a heavy double door, arched above but that part filled in.

Over the doorway is the following inscription "*Komteyca, laelt ous op gaen tot den bergh des Heezen, to den huysse des Godes Jacob: op dat hy ons leere van syne wegan, en dat wy wandele in syne paden.*" From Isaiah 2:3.

The pulpit stood against the western wall and was reached by a very narrow stairway, and entirely covered by a huge sounding board.

The pews were square and commodious, but only benches were supplied for negroes and Indians.

This interesting building in which Sir William Johnson, who was a liberal contributor to the cost of its erection, at times attended service, was torn down in 1868.

The first settled pastor was Rev. Thomas Romeyn, who was called in 1772; previous to that date the pulpit was supplied from Schenectady. The parish bounds covered all the territory west of Amsterdam.

The church at Florida was set off in 1774, and that of Stone Arabia, in 1788. During Dominic Van Homes ministry the churches at Currytown (1795), at Glen, then Charlestown (1800), and of Spraker's Basin (1829), were set off. Still later the churches at Fultonville (1838), and Auriesville (1839), were formed. The present pastor, Rev. J. A. DeBaum, is the ninth to preside over this ancient congregation which is now known as the Florida Reformed Church.

## GEORGETOWN, MAINE, RECORDS.

*(Continued from page 228.)*

McFadden,	Jane,	Daniel and Margaret,	Dec. 12, 1743.
	Mary,	" "	Aug. 4, 1745.
	James,	" "	Sept. 24, 1749.
	Daniel,	" "	Jan. 5, 1751-2.
	Margaret,	" "	Mar. 3, 1753-4.
	John,	" "	Mar. 9, 1757.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Mar. 24, 1760.
	Thomas,	" "	Oct. 1, 1762.
	William,	Andrew and Abigail,	May 22, 1751.
	Martha,	" "	July 17, 1752.
	Jane,	" "	Sept. 13, 1754.
	Andrew and Abigail,	" "	Aug. 5, 1757.
	John,	" "	Mar. 3, 1762.
	Rachel,	John and Patience,	Nov. 26, 1778.
	Letis,	" "	Aug. 16, 1782.
	Robert,	" "	Feb. 19, 1788.
	Margaret,	" "	Apr. 20, 1794.
	Rebecca,	Thomas and Hannah,	Oct. 7, 1768.
	Molly,	" "	Aug. 28, 1770.
	Peggy,	Daniel and Jane,	Dec. 18, 1780.
	Nancy,	" "	Aug. 30, 1782.
	Susanna,	James and Lettis,	Oct. 29, 1775.
	Daniel,	" "	June 11, 1778.
	Lettis,	" Mary,	Sept. 24, 1785.
	Thomas,	" "	Feb. 13, 1787.
	Samuel,	" "	Mar. 13, 1789.
	James,	" "	Oct. 24, 1793.
	David,	" "	May 25, 1795.
	Nancy,	" "	Oct. 26, 1796.
	John,	" "	Mar. 24, 1799.
	Martha,	John and Mary,	Nov. 3, 1793.
	John,	" "	June 8, 1795.
	Nancy,	" "	July 7, 1797.
	Betsy,	" "	June 20, 1799.
	Andrew,	" "	Sept. 5, 1801.
	Mary,	" "	Aug. 34, 1804.
	Julia Ann,	" "	Oct. 3, 1806.
McCobb,	John,	Jas. and Beatrice,	Oct. 8, 1798.
	Isabella,	" "	Mar. 24, 1739-40.
	George,	" "	Mar. 23, 1744-2.
	Samuel,	" "	Nov. 20, 1744.
	James,	" "	July 9, 1746.
	Beatrice,	" "	Jan. 13, 1749.

McCobb,	Thomas,	Jas. and Beatrice,	Oct. 7, 1751.
	Frances and Margaret,	" "	July 2, 1755.
	Ann,	" "	Apr. 16, 1756.
	Denny,	Samuel and Rachel,	Feb. 13, 1770.
	Beatrice,	" "	Oct. 1, 1772.
	Rachel,	" "	June 24, 1774.
	Nancy,	" "	Feb. 1, 1777.
	John,	" "	Feb. 9, 1779.
	Jane,	" "	Apr. 7, 1781.
	Sally,	" "	May 15, 1783.
	Parker,	" "	Mar. 30, 1785.
	Mary,	Geo. and Anna Maria,	July 17, 1752.
	Beatrice,	" " "	Sept. 20, 1754.
	Jane,	" " "	July 9, 1756.
	Anna Maria,	" " "	Mar. 22, 1758.
	Rachel,	Denny and Hannah,	Dec. 1, 1799,
			d. 2-12-1801.
	Samuel,	" "	Jan. 19, 1801.
			d. 8-25-1802.
	Samuel,	" "	Oct. 6, 1802.
	Sally,	" "	Oct. 16, 1803.
	Molly and Jennie,	Jas. and Hannah,	Sept. 24, 1775.
		Married 6-15-1774.	
Motherwell,	Thomas,	Jas. and Hannah,	Feb. 25, 1778.
	Ann,	Thos. and Ann.	Aug. 12, 1731.
	Jane,	" "	Jan. 26, 1736-7.
	Thomas,	" "	Oct. 5, 1740.
	Martha,	" "	Oct. 20, 1742.
Malcom,	William, Ireland,	Michael and Sarah,	Nov. 7, 1720.
	John, Boston	" "	May 20, 1723.
	Daniel,	" "	Nov. 29, 1725.
	Martha,	" "	Dec. 2, 1727.
	Elizabeth,	" "	June 2, 1730.
	Rob't,	" "	Mar. 20, 1731-2.
	Allen,	" "	Aug. 9, 1733.
	Sarah,	" "	Apr. 16, 1735.
	Mickel,	" "	Apr. 2, 1737.
	Martha,	" "	Sept. 19, 1738.
	Joseph,	" "	Oct. 20, 1740.
	Mickael,	Wm. and Elizabeth,	June 29, 1759. <sup>1</sup>
	Sarah,	" "	Feb. 9, 1748.
	Robert,	" "	Jan. 1, 1750.
	John,	" "	May 19, 1754.
	Christian, dau.,	" "	Aug. 1, 1756.
	Mickael,	" "	Feb. 24, 1759.
	Daniel Chambers,	" "	July 23, 1760.
	Francis, dau.	Allen and Isabella,	Sept. 26, 1762.
	David Allen,	" "	Mar. 1, 1767.
	Esther Southerland,	Jos. and Deborah,	July 3, 1799.
	Nancy,	" "	Mar. 27, 1800.
	James,	" "	July 18, 1806.
	Samuel,	John and Susanna,	Apr. 6, 1785.
	Robert,	" "	Aug. 17, 1787.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Jan. 5, 1790.

<sup>1</sup>This is evidently an error.

Malcom,	Rhoda,	John and Susanna,	Dec. 28, 1792.
	Hulda,	" "	Feb. 12, 1796.
	Margaret,	" "	May 23, 1798.
	Naney,	" "	Jan. 31, 1802.
	Mary Ann,	John and Mary,	Jan. 27, 1807.
	John,	" "	June 29, 1808.
Mahoney,	John,	Patrick and Jane,	Dec. 17, 1741.
	James,	" "	Nov. 25, 1747.
	Patrick,	" "	Mar. 10, 1749.
	Lucy,	Jas. and Abigail,	Feb. 14, 1771.
	James,	" "	Feb. 12, 1773.
	Ruth,	" "	Feb. 11, 1775.
	John,	" "	May 24, 1777.
	Patrick,	" "	July 12, 1779.
	Abigail,	" "	Feb. 19, 1781.
	Phoebe,	" "	Aug. 21, 1783.
	Peggy,	" "	Jan. 16, 1787.
	Thomas, died,	" "	Jan. 14, 1790.
	Charles,	" "	Aug. 24, 1792.
	Thomas,	" "	Feb. 20, 1796.
	Naney,	Jas. and Martha,	Mar. 15, 1796.
	Osgood,	" "	June 25, 1798.
Mickaels,	James,	Jas. and Rebecca,	Nov. 7, 1750.
	John,	" "	Feb. 17, 1753.
	George,	" "	Feb. 2, 1755.
	William,	" "	Mar. 8, 1757.
	Joshua,	" "	Jan. 21, 1759.
McKenny,	Jane,	Matthew and Hannah,	Feb. 21, 1750.
	Rebecca,	" "	Mar. 28, 1753.
	Betsy,	" "	May 29, 1767.
	Thomas,	" "	_____.
	Mary,	" "	_____.
	John,	" "	_____.
	James,	" "	Feb. 28, 1773.
	Lucy,	" "	Sept. 14, 1774.
	Matthew,	" "	_____.
	Benjamin,	" "	Oct. 17, 1778.
	Andrew,	" "	_____.
	Ebenezer,	" "	Apr. 15, 1786.
	Judith, dau. of above Lucy,		Aug. 31, 1792.
	Mary,	Matthew, Sr. and Mary,	Aug. 23, 1746.
	Benjamin,	" " "	May 11, 1749.
	Abigail,	George and Sarah,	Feb. 28, 1753.
	Mary,	" "	Mar. 17, 1755.
	Robert,	" "	Apr. 17, 1758.
	Andrew,	" "	Nov. 16, 1760.
	Thomas,	Brooks and Abigail,	June 15, 1765.
	Betsy,	" "	May 29, 1767.
	Rachel,	" "	Oct. 3, 1769.
	Brooks,	" "	Feb. 7, 1772.
	Fanny,	" "	July 24, 1774.
	George,	" "	Aug. 12, 1776.
	Molly,	" "	Nov. 1, 1778.
	Matthew,	" "	Jan. 2, 1781.

McKenny,	Abigail,	Brooks and Abigail,	Mar. 1, 1781.
	Anna,	" "	Dec. 19, 1786.
	Deborah,	" "	June 14, 1788.
McKenny?,	Sarah,	Rob't and Margaret,	May 7, 1790.
	Betsy,	" "	Apr. 27, 1792.
	Andrew,	" "	Nov. 29, 1794.
	Margaret,	" "	Jan. 28, 1797.
	Jennie,	" "	Sept. 2, 1801.
	Patience,	" "	Feb. 21, 1803.
	Sophia,	" "	Oct. 26, 1805.
McKenny,	John Stinson,	" "	Jan. 17, 1809.
	David,	Thos. and Abigail,	May 17, 1799.
	Lydia,	" "	Jan. 21, 1802.
	Charlotte,	Mathew and Rachel,	June 12, 1800.
	William,	Brooks and Nancy,	Oct. 11, 1805.
	Hannah,	" "	Nov. 9, 1806.
	Reuben,	" "	Nov. 6, 1808.
	Lina H.,	" "	Jan. 1, 1810.
	Thomas R.,	" "	Sept. 29, 1812.
	Simeon S.,	" "	Oct. 22, 1814.
	Samuel Rogers,	" "	Aug. 24, 1816.
	Parker McCobb,	" "	July 8, 1819.
	Elizabeth Sarah,	" "	Dec. 18, 1821.
	Caroline,	" "	Oct. 23, 1823.
	Loring,	Matthew and Mary,	May 22, 1806.
	George,	" "	Jan. 15, 1808.
	Frances, dau.,	" "	Mar. 10, 1810.
Morse,	Daniel,	Daniel and Margaret,	Jan. 2, 1759.
	David,	" "	Apr. 13, 1752.
	Jonathan,	" "	Aug. 7, 1755.
	Elizabeth,	Dan'l and Mary,	Sept. 23, 1777.
	Nathaniel,	" "	Apr. 19, 1778.
	James,	" "	Sept. 7, 1780.
	Daniel,	" "	Jan. 21, 1782.
	Jane,	" "	Apr. 6, 1784.
	Elijah,	" "	Mar. 23, 1786.
	Francis, son,	Dan'l and Mary,	May 1, 1788.
	Winslow,	" "	Apr. 1, 1790.
	Sarah,	" "	Jan. 10, 1793.
	Hannah,	" "	Oct. 17, 1795.
	Obrin,	" "	May 12, 1799.
	Sarah,	Jos. and Rachel,	Nov. 3, 1802.
	Hiram,	" "	Sept. 4, 1804.
	David,	" "	Oct. 29, 1808.
McMahon,	Thomas,	" "	Oct. 2, 1806.
	Hannah,	Terrence and Eliz.,	Mar. 17, 1740.
	Mickael,	" "	July 20, 1743.
	Nathaniel,	" "	Feb. 10, 1745.
	Terrence, son,	" "	Sept. 21, 1747.
	Daniel,	" "	June 27, 1750.
	Joseph,	" "	Feb. 28, 1753.
	Anna Holerin,	" "	Mar. 29, 1756.
	Elizabeth Donnell,	" "	Apr. 13, 1759.

McMahon,	Timothy,	Terrence and Eliz.,	May 21, 1762.
	Thomas,	" "	" 23,
	Almira,	Timothy and Mary,	Apr. 24, 1789.
	John,	" "	Apr. 19, 1791.
	Mary,	Dan'l and Sarah,	Dec. 20, 1778.
	Patty,	" "	Sept. 23, 1781.
	Doreas Holt,	" "	Aug. 11, 1787.
	Thos. Donnell,	" "	Aug. 25, 1790.
McPetris,	Eliz. "	" "	Sept. 1, 1793.
	Mary,	John and Isabella,	— 11, 1730.
	James,	" "	Nov. 28, 1732.
	Jane,	" "	Apr. 6, 1735.
	Isabella,	" "	— 11, 1736.
	Archibald,	" "	Dec. 7, 1738.
	Sarah,	" "	Dec. 20, 1740.
	Elizabeth,	" "	Nov. 10, 1742.
	Hannah,	" "	June 16, 1745.
	William,	" "	May 21, 1750.
Marshall,	John,	" "	Dec. 28, 1747.
	Jane,	Wm. and Margaret,	Feb. 16, 1750.
	Catherine,	" "	Dec. 6, 1752.
	Margaret,	" "	Aug. 6, 1755.
	James,	" "	Nov. 22, 1757.
Mohah?	Frances,	" "	Oct. 13, 1759.
	Daniel,	Michael and Eunice,	Aug. 14, 1762.
Moulton,	Abigail,	Thos. and Hephzibah,	Feb. 15, 1763.
	John Wall,	" " "	Mar. 11, 1765.
	Jeremiah,	" " "	July 3, 1767.
			d. 9-17-1768.
	Thomas,	" " "	Dec. 21, 1771.
Mackentire,	Melitable,	Jos. and Sarah,	Jan. 22, 1739.
	Betsy,	" " "	Apr. 18, 1762.
	Hannah,	" " "	Aug. 25, 1763.
	Joseph,	" " "	Apr. 12, 1767.
	Nancy,	" " "	Nov. 15, 1768.
	William,	" " "	Sept. 17, 1770.
Murphy,	Molly,	James and Sarah,	Oct. 11, 1770.
McHonaue,	Jas.,	Jas. and Sarah,	Jan. 2, 1767.
	Elizabeth,	" " "	Oct. 25, 1768.
	Sarah,	" " "	Aug. 21, 1771.
	Anne,	" " "	Aug. 4, 1773.
McChetris,	John,	John and Sarah,	Jan. 11, 1778.
Matthews,	John,	Jas. and Charity,	Oct. 28, 1761.
	James,	" " "	Apr. 3, 1765.
Maxwell,	Thomas,	Geo. and Margaret,	Jan. 26, 1778.
	Lettie,	" " "	July 7, 1780.
	George,	" " "	July 17, 1783.
	Mollie,	" " "	May 12, 1785.
Marr,	Sally,	Wm. and Rachel,	Sept. 23, 1791.
	Rachel,	" " "	Dec. 23, 1793.
	Charlotte,	" " "	Dec. 25, 1795.
	William,	" " "	Jan. 15, 1798.
	Isaiah,	" " "	Apr. 26, 1801.
	Ruth,	" " "	Sept. 4, 1804.

Maine,	Sargent,	Wm. and Nancy,	Sept. 8, 1783.
	William,	John and Olive,	Feb. 7, 1795.
	Betsy,	" " "	Feb. 2, 1797.
	Jacob,	" " "	June 12, 1799.
	Polly,	" " "	Feb. 24, 1802.
McCarty,	John,	Timothy and Catherine,	Aug. 26, 1778.
	Mary,	" " "	Sept. 23, 1780.
	Thomas,	" " "	Nov. 23, 1782.
			d. 3-7-1803.
	Collins,	" " "	Dec. 8, 1784.
			d. 12-6-1784.
	Briant,	" " "	Jan. 22, 1786.
	Collins,	" " "	Mar. 24, 1788.
	Samuel,	" " "	May 4, 1790.
	Catherine,	" " "	Sept. 13, 1792.
	James,	" " "	Mar. 13, 1795.
			d. 3 — 1795.
	Eleanor,	" " "	Mar. 13, 1796.
	Betsy,	" " "	Aug. 16, 1798.
	Sarah,	" " "	Oct. 23, 1803.
Manson,	Susanna Drummond,	Rob't. P. and Jane,	Sept. 29, 1801.
		d. 4-19-1819.	d. 5-2-1802.
	Louisa,	Rob't. P. and Jane,	Oct. 24, 1803.
			d. 11-24-1805.
	Louisa Jane,	" " "	Jan. 16, 1806.
			d. 6-11-1807.
	Robert Parker,	" " "	Feb. 8, 1808.
	Elijah Drummond,	" " "	Oct. 10, 1810.
	Wm. Rufus,	" " "	Mar. 28, 1814.
			d. 9-16-1814.
	Wm. Rufus,	" " "	Dec. 23, 1817.
	Cleveland,	Rob't. P. and Sarah M.	Nov. 25, 1820.
		d. 2-11-1835.	
	Nancy Jane,	Rob't. P. and Sarah M.,	Oct. 13, 1822.
	Caroline,	" " "	Oct. 20, 1826.
	Avens,	" " "	Nov. 19, 1829.
Negros,	Isabella,	" " "	Oct. 23, 1832.
	Jobe,	Sandusky and Peg,	Nov. 18, 1743.
	Susie,	" " "	Aug. 20, 1745.
	Dick,	" " "	Sept. 20, 1747.
	Jane,	" " "	Aug. 15, 1749.
	Peter,	" " "	Aug. 7, 1751.
	Margaret Hill,	" " "	Jan. 30, 1755.
Oliver,	Elizabeth,	Benj. and Cath.,	July 20, 1780.
	Benjamin,	" " "	July 16, 1783.
	David,	John and Mary,	Jan. 30, 1749.
	Nicholas,	" " "	Nov. 4, 1750.
	Thomas,	" " "	Apr. 22, 1753.
	Sarah,	" " "	Oct. 19, 1754.
	John,	" " "	Jan. 15, 1756.
	Henry,	" " "	Apr. 30, 1758.
	Jacob,	" " "	Aug. 13, 1760.
	Elizabeth,	" " "	Jan. 14, 1763.
	Catherine,	" " "	Feb. 16, 1765.

Oliver,	Eph. Statie,	John and Mary,	Aug. 26, 1766.
	Samuel, Lynn,	Eph. and Abigail,	Apr. 12, 1745.
	David, "	" " "	Sept. 29, 1746.
	Ebenezer,	" " "	Feb. 6, 1748.
	Elizabeth,	" " "	Mar. 2, 1750.
	Ephraim,	" " "	Dec. 19, 1752.
	Jacob,	" " "	Jan. 27, 1753-4.
	Henry,	" " "	Mar. 4, 1755-6.
	John,	" " "	Sept. 5, 1761.
	Parker,	David Jr. and Agness,	Oct. 26, 1755.
	Thomas,	" "	May 2, 1757.
	Mary,	John and Mary,	—
	James,	David <sup>d</sup> and Jane,	Jan. 7, 1774.
	Margaret,	" "	June 11, 1776.
	Sarah,	" "	May 3, 1778.
	Mary,	" "	Apr. 15, 1781.
	David,	" "	Sept. 2, 1783.
	Jane,	" "	Apr. 18, 1790.
	Frances,	" "	Apr. 27, 1793.
	Henry,	John and Mary,	Jan. 6, 1783.
	Jacob,	" "	Jan. 20, 1785.
	John,	" "	Nov. 10, 1787.
	Thomas,	" "	Dec. 16, 1789.
	Jane,	" "	Feb. 25, 1792.
	Sarah,	" "	Nov. 8, 1795.
	William,	" "	Apr. 19, 1798.
	Mary,	" "	May 18, 1800.
	Ezekiel,	" "	Oct. 18, 1802.
	James,	" "	Jan. 16, 1805.
	Benjamin,	John and Sarah,	Mar. 14, 1784.
	Hittie and Sally,	" "	Sept. 6, 1785.
	William,	" "	Oct. 5, 1787.
	Francis, dau.,	" "	Jan. 2, 1791.
	Betty,	" "	Apr. 12, 1793.
	Rachel,	" "	Mar. 8, 1802.
	Elizabeth,	Ephraim Jr. and Anne,	May 18, 1778.
	Joanna,	" "	May 30, 1780.
	Abigail,	" "	Apr. 27, 1782.
	William,	" "	May 26, 1784.
	Richard,	" "	Apr. 12, 1786.
	Eymcs, dau.,	" "	Mar. 8, 1791.
	Jane,	" "	June 11, 1794.
	John and Ephraim,	" "	Apr. 21, 1797.
	Jeremiah,	" "	Sept. 23, 1800.
	Mary,	Jos. and Elizabeth,	Mar. 18, 1798.
	Matthew,	" "	Mar. 29, 1803.
	Joanna,	" "	June 17, 1808.
	Anna,	Francis McKinney,	Mar. 7, 1797.
	Luther,	Thos. and Lucy,	July 11, 1794.
	Thomas,	" "	Feb. 6, 1796.
	Francis, son,	" "	May 3, 1798.
	Ruby and Thankful,	" "	Aug. 4, 1800.
	Seth,	" "	Oct. 11, 1803.
	Be-sey,	" "	Nov. 4, 1805.

*To be continued.*

## SERGEANT NATHAN STOW'S ORDERLY BOOK.

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The original Orderly Books, which contain entries that relate directly to the battle of Bunker Hill, and which cover, for the weeks that immediately preceded and followed the memorable engagement, the military transactions of such portions of the American army as had more or less to do with it, are few in number, but are of great value, however meagre their references to the central matter of interest. Any such record, newly brought to light, after the lapse of more than a century from the time when it was written, is a precious contribution to the history of the momentous epoch. Most likely it will be found to supply certain details which the others lack, and it is only by comparing them all with one another and availing ourselves of all possible testimony or sidelights, that the truth is best established.

Sergeant Nathan Stow, son of Ebenezer, belonged to one of the old families of Concord, Mass., and was born in that town, April 27, 1746. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he enlisted in Captain Abishai Brown's Concord company, of Colonel John Nixon's regiment, and was made Sergeant, keeping the Orderly Book which is herewith presented. For many years he taught winter schools in the town and neighborhood. He married Abigail, daughter of Nathan Merriam, by whom he had four children, Abigail, Nathan, Rebecca, and Cyrus. The last-named was born, Sept. 5, 1787. The father and mother both died in 1810, and the estate now came into the possession of the two sons, partly by inheritance and partly by purchase from the other heirs. Through a subsequent division of the property, the old homestead fell to Cyrus, who reconstructed and enlarged the house, and continued to live in it until his death, Sept. 8, 1876, at the age of eighty-nine. His widow, who was Matilda Wyman, and whom he married Nov. 16, 1843, when he was fifty-six, survived him but two or three years. The large and substantial house is now a "Home for the Aged." After the death of the wife, who had no children, the family effects were sold at auction. A box of old papers in the attic was bought for a paltry sum by a junkman who was present. Mr. Albert E. Wood, a highly esteemed citizen, of another old Concord name, was also on the spot, and thinking that the box might contain papers of real value, he bought the lot of the first

purchaser at a slightly increased price, and on examination found, as he suspected, that here were treasures indeed. Among them were various original grants of land to early settlers of the town and other important documents of the long ago, and among them, too, was the small, compact, and well preserved manuscript Orderly Book of Sergeant Nathan, Cyrus' father. Cyrus, we are informed, filled various local offices in the town, in the course of his life. He served as selectman, assessor, representative, town clerk and bank director. He appears to have been, also, lieutenant in the Third Regiment of the Third Brigade of the Massachusetts militia. In a sketch of him, written by his former pastor, Rev. Grindall Reynolds, it is stated that he was wont to say that he "made and drove to Boston the first market wagon ever used in Concord."

This Orderly Book has never before been published. Thanks are greatly due and are hereby heartily given to Mr. Wood for his kindness in cheerfully permitting me to take a copy of it for private possession, and also to have another taken by the accomplished copyist, Mr. George Tolman, of Concord, for the press. Among those who have examined it with much care and deep interest, since its discovery, were the late Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the biographer of Gen. Israel Putnam, and Mr. W. W. Wheldon, the late venerable historian, both of whom attached much importance to the record as a whole, but particularly to the entry for June 17th—the day of the Bunker Hill battle. It may be added, that the names which appear below, enclosed in brackets, are more or less erased in the original text.

A. P. PUTNAM.

*Concord, Mass., Jan. 30, 1893.*

Capt. Abithai Brown	Isaac Hoar Eifer
Lieut Daniel Taylor	Abel Pierce
Ensign Silas Man	Abraham Davis
Ser. Nathan Stow	Joseph Davis Junr.
Ser. Ephraim Minot	[Ammi White]
Ser. John Cole	David Melven Junr.
Ser. Bradbery Robinson	[Josiah Barnes]
Cop. Joseph { Took Copl. Josiah	Thos Prefcott
Peirce { Barnes place augl.	Edward Finegam
18: 1775	[John Parlin <sup>rd</sup> .]
Cop. Jonas Brown	Samuel Emery
Cop. Thomas Thunton	John Hodgman
Cop. Daniel Hoar	Lemuel Wheeler
John Loughton Drummer	Jonas Whitney

Jacob Ames	Job Spaulden
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Sherbon	John Flagg
Jonathan Ball	Nat <sup>l</sup> Hutehefon
[Tho <sup>s</sup> . Thurston]	[Abel Pierce]
Charles Gavet	James Duran
Daniel Brown	Elias Barron
Abishai Dudley	Major Raby
John Page	Abraham Miriam
Abel Brown	[Tilly Buttrick]
Benj. <sup>n</sup> Ball Jun <sup>r</sup> .	James Billings
Nath <sup>l</sup> Draper	[Jonas Brown]
William Buttrick	[Daniel Hoar]
[Amos Davis]	Henry Flint
Sam. Jewel	Sam <sup>l</sup> Hinche
Abiel Buttrick	Calvin Stephens
Thad <sup>s</sup> . Munroe	John Hill
Stephen Munroe	John Meads
Wil <sup>m</sup> . Gamel	Benj <sup>n</sup> Colburn
John Emery	Stephen Stearns
Daniel Wheat	Francis Felps

## A MESS ROLE

Sergeant Ephraim Minot	4
Samuel Hinche	Coporal Jonathan Barnes
John Laughton	John Emery
Job Spauldin	Samuel Emery
Major Raby	Jacob Ames
Isaac Hoar	John Page
	Thomas Sherbon
2	5
Sar. John Cole	Coporal Jonas Brown
Joseph Davis	Henry Flint
John Parlin	William Buttrick
David Melvin	Elias Barron
Abiel Buttrick	Benj <sup>n</sup> Ball
Abraham Davis	Abishai Dudley
3	6
Sergeant Bradbry Robinson	Coporal Daniel Hoar
Lemuel Wheeler	Amos Davis
James Billings	Anni White
Edward Emegam	Jonas Whitney
Charles Gavet	Daniel Brown
John Hodgurn	Jonathan Ball

7

Coporal Thomas Thrustin	Daniel Wheat
William Gamel	John Flagg
Samuel Jewel	Jonas Durant

Capt Brown's Company to M.<sup>r</sup> Samuel Frost Dr for Milk Aug 10<sup>th</sup> 1775

10 <sup>th</sup> =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon
11 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
23 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
24 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
29 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
31 =	To =	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Thursday	Guard Role	Saturday May 20	Scouting Guard
May 18 <sup>th</sup>	Upon the Scouting Guard		William Gamel
	Abraham Davis		Jacob Ames
	Henry Flint		Daniel Brown
	Sam <sup>l</sup> Jewel		
	David Melven	Sunday May 21	M: Guard
	Jonas Whitney		Benj <sup>a</sup> Ball
	Sam <sup>l</sup> Emery		James Billings
			John Hodgman
Friday May 19 <sup>th</sup>	Scouting Guard		
	William Gamel		Fatigue
	Jacob Ames		John Parlin
	Daniel Brown		Tho <sup>s</sup> Sherbon
D <sup>r</sup> Picquet			
	Amni White		Picquet
	[Amos Davis]		Joseph Davis
	Calvin Stephen		John Flagg
	Abishai Dudley		Elias Barron

Monday May 22	Main Guard	26	Main Guard
	Job Spauldin		John Hodgman
	Jonathan Ball		Thomas Sherbon
	John Page		Abigail Dudley
23	Fatigue		Fatigue
	Edward Finegim		[Joseph Davis]
	Nat <sup>l</sup> Draper		[John Flagg]
23	Main Guard		Picquet
	Lemuel Wheeler		Joseph Davis
	Thaddus Munroe		John Flagg
	Stephen Munroe		Elias Barron
23	Picquet		Scout
	Nat <sup>l</sup> Hutchinson		Job Spauldin
	Abraham Meriam		Jonathan Ball
24	Main Guard	27	Main Guard
	Sar. John Cole		Stephen Munroe
	David Melven		Thaddus Munroe
	Sam <sup>l</sup> Jewel		John Page
	Picquet		Fatigue
	Ammi White		Nat <sup>l</sup> Draper
	James Billings		Edward Finegim
			Sar. Robinson
25 <sup>th</sup>	Main Guard		Picquet
	Abraham Davis		Calvin Stephens
	Henry Flint		Nat <sup>l</sup> Hutchinson
	Sam <sup>l</sup> Emery		Abraham Meriam
	Fatigue		Main Guard 28 <sup>th</sup>
	Jonas Whitney		Cop <sup>l</sup> Josiah Barnes
	William Gamel		Cop <sup>l</sup> Jonas Brown
			Lemuel Wheeler
	Picquet		Major Raby
	Jacob Ames		[David Melven]
	Daniel Brown		
	Benj Ball		
		28	Sar. Ephraim Minot
	Scouting		Jonas Durant
	John Parlin		David Melven
	[John Hodgman]		Sam <sup>l</sup> Jewel
	Thomas Prefect		

29 Picquet

Henry Flint  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Emery  
Cop<sup>l</sup> Hoar  
Abraham Davis

June 1<sup>st</sup> Main Guard

Cop<sup>l</sup> Jonas Brown  
Jonathan Ball  
James Billings

Picquet

Stephen Munroe  
Thaddens Munroe  
John Page

30<sup>th</sup> Main Guard

Benj<sup>l</sup> Ball  
Daniel Brown  
William Gamel  
John Meads

Main Guard June 2<sup>d</sup>

Calven Stephens  
Nat<sup>l</sup> Draper  
Edward Finegem

Picquet

John Emery  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Prefcott  
John Parlin  
Edward Finegem

Picquet

Nat<sup>l</sup> Hatchinfor  
Abraham Meriam  
Lemuel Wheeler

31<sup>st</sup> Main Guard

William Buttrick  
John Hodgman  
Abithai Dudley

Main Guard June 3<sup>d</sup>

Jonas Durant  
David Melven  
Sat<sup>l</sup> Jewel

Picquet

Joseph Davis  
Cop<sup>l</sup> Barnes  
John Flagg  
Elias Barron

Picquet

[John] Sam<sup>l</sup> Emery  
Abraham Davis

Cambridge May 19<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Countersign Allen

Parole Ethan

Officers of the Day To-Morrow Col W<sup>m</sup> Henflaw

Field Officers for Picquet to Night Col Bond

Officers of the Main Guard Col Scammons

Officers of the Fatigue Col Whitney

Ajutant for the Day Gage

Cambridge May 20<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Countersign Warwick

Parole Athol

Officers of the Day To-Morrow Col Doolittle

Field Officers for the Day Picquet to Night Lt Col Bond

Officers Main guard To-Morrow Morning Col John Nixon  
 Field Officers for the Fatigue Col Ward  
 Ajutant of the Day Houldin

Cambridge May 21<sup>st</sup> 1775

General Orders

Countersign Peperel Parole Groton  
 Officers of the Day To-Morrow Col Henshaw  
 Officers for the Picquet to Night Maj Biglow  
 Officers of the Main Guard To-Morrow Morning Col Bridge  
 Ajutant of the Day Warner  
 Field Officers for the Fatigue Majr Sawyer

Cambridge May 22 1775

General Orders

Counterfign Worfefer P Shrewfbery  
 Field Officers of the Day To Morrow Col Clark  
 Field of the Picquet to Night Co Patterson  
 Officers of the Main Guard To-Morrow Maj More  
 Officers for the Fatigue Maj Biglow  
 Ajutant of the Day Montague

Cambridge May 23. 1775

General Orders

Countersign Northboro Parole Marlboro  
 Officer of the Day To-Morrow Col Gardner  
 Field Officers of the Picquet to Night Major Baldwin  
 Officers of the Main Guard To Morrow Lt Col Whitney  
 Field Officers of the Fatigue Majr Cady  
 Ajutant of the Day Hunt

General Orders

May 23

That the officers of the Train of Artillery may enlist Persons from any Regt in Camp in Order to Compleat the Train as soon as possible & the Commanding Officer of each Regt and Company is Ordered to permit 4 men & no more from each Company to enlist Voluntarily into the Train The Commissions by a Resolve of Congress to be made Out to the several Capts of Companies notwithstanding the 4 men enlisted out of their respective Companies but the Companies are to be fill'd up as soon as possible afterwards

May 24, Cambridge 1775

General Orders

Parole Sudbury	Counterfign Framingham
Officers of the Day To-Morrow	Col Garifh
Field Officers of the Picquet to Night	Maj Daniel Wood
Officers of the Main Guard To Morrow	Mor Lt Col. Holden
Officers of the Fatigue To-Morrow	Lt. Col. Clark
Ajutant of the Day	Abbiger

General Orders

May 25<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Mendon	Counterfign Upton
Officers of the Day To-Morrow	Col ManfField
Field Officers of the Picquet to Night	Majr Sawyer
Officers of the Main Guard To-Morrow	Mor <sup>s</sup> Lt Col. Robinfon
Officers of the Fatigue To-Morrow	Majr Bigelow
Ajutant of the Day	Putnam

General Orders

May 26<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Concord	Counterfign Stow
Officers of the Day To-Morrow	Col Woodbridge
Field Officers of the Picquet to Night	Majr Jackson
Field Officers of the Main Guard To-Morrow	M. Lt Col Clark
Field Officers of the Fatigue To-Morrow	Maj Cady
Ajutant of the Day	Montague

Cambridge May 27<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Medford	Counterfign Chelife
Officers for the Day to Morrow	Col. Pattafon
Field Officers of the Picquit to Night	Major Brooks
Field Officers of the Main Guard To Morrow	Morning Lt Col
Bond	
Field Officers for the Fatigue Morrow	Lt Col Ward
Ajutant of the Day	Warner

Cambridge, May 28 1775

General Orders

Parole Malden	Counterfign Deliverance
Officers of the Day to-Morrow	
Field officers the Picquit to Night	
Field Officers of the Main Guard To-Morrow	Morning
Field Officers for the Fatigue	
Ajutant of the Day	

Cambridge May 29<sup>th</sup> 1775

## General Orders

Parole Boston

Counterſign Roxbury

Officers of the Day To-Morrow Scammons

Field Officers of the Picquet to Night Maj Sawyer

Field Officers of the Main Guard To-Morrow Morning Col Lt Reed

Field Officers of the Fatigue Maj Wood

Adjutant of the Day Mariden

That the party for fatigue be paraded in the Morning so as to attend prayers and as soon as prayers are ended to march Directly to the place for fatigue and work untill eleven OClock then Return & reſt till two oClock and work from that time till ſix

Cambridge May 30<sup>th</sup>

## General Orders

Parole Dedham

Counterſign Medfield

Officers of the Day To-Morrow Col Bridge

Field Officers of the Picquet to Night Maj<sup>r</sup> Jackson

Field Officers of the Main Guard Lt Col Read

Field Officers of the Fatigue Maj. Sawyer

Adjutant of the Day Fox

Cambridge May 31. 1775

## General Orders

Parole Salem

Counterſign Danvers

Officers of the Day To-Morrow Col Scammons

Field of the Picquet to Night Maj<sup>r</sup> Brooks

Field Officers of the Main Guard Lt Col Holden

Field Officers of the Fatigue Maj<sup>r</sup> Balden

Adjutant of the Day Marden

## Regimental Orders

May 31 1775

It is expected the Officers of the ſeveral Companies Viſit and ſee that the Barracks are Kept Clean and the provisions properly Dreſt

Cambridge June 1<sup>st</sup> 1775

## General Orders

Parole Ipfwich

Counterſign Newbury

Officers of the Day To-Morrow Col Nixon

Field Officers of the Picquet to Night Major Woods

Field Officers of the Main Guard Lt Col Hutchinson

Field Officers of the Fatigue Lt. Col. Robinſon

Adjutant of the Day Holden

*(To be continued.)*

## TRAVELLING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

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BY HENRY M. BROOKS.

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### GREAT CHANGES IN THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.

MR. Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., in his interesting "Story of an old Farm, or Life in New Jersey in the Eighteenth Century," gives the reader a graphic account of travelling in his region, about the middle of the last century. He says, "Picture to yourself a traveller of 1752 occupying six days—one hundred and forty four hours—in traversing the distance between New York and Philadelphia. Imagine for a moment the discomforts and actual pains of such a journey during the winter months. Huddled on a crowded sloop for from twelve to forty eight hours, fighting icy head tides, beating against winds, chill, drear and contrary, eating cold snacks supplied by yourself—'even a fine cabin fitted up with a tea table,' could hardly have palliated the miseries of such a voyage." Mr. Mellick says that as late as 1773 "a traveller tells of being twenty hours in sailing sixteen miles on the Delaware in a sloop, while on a journey from New York to Philadelphia. He was nearly shipwrecked in New York bay and lost some of his baggage at Amboy. On reaching Amboy passengers were lodged in uncomfortable taverns; they slept on straw-filled ticks, usually with two or three bedfellows, and with but little choice as to company. The passage overland to the Delaware was none the less disagreeable. The stages were ordinary Jersey wagons without springs, with white canvas covers stretched over hoops, those at the front and rear being very high, which gave somewhat of a picturesque appearance to the rude vehicle. The wheels revolved on primitive boxes, kept greased by a frequent application of tar that was carried in a bucket suspended under the wagon body. Chummy linchpins were supposed to secure the wheels, but they had a fashion, with but slight provocation, of hopping out, and letting the axle down with a thud in the mud, sending the passengers sprawling on the straw-covered floor of the stage. The roads were in a wretched condition with alternating stumps and holes. The rivers and streams had to be forded, and after heavy rain long delays were incurred while awaiting the subsiding of the waters. The men travellers were expected to partly work

their passages by walking up the steep rises, and by putting their shoulders to the wheel when the steaming horses were stalled in a slough. But this outside work was not much worse than being jolted on the hard seats within, while the lumbering vehicle lurched and strained over the uneven roads, or staggered across corduroyed swamps, giving the passengers very much the feeling of having had their back bones driven up into their skulls. It was many years before there were any decent roads in New Jersey. Between 1765 and 1768 numerous unsuccessful efforts were made to float a lottery for raising money to improve the highways across the province. Governor Franklin, in an address to the assembly in 1768, thus refers to their condition: 'Even those which lie between the two principal trading cities in North America are seldom passable without danger or difficulty.' When one remembers that the railroad now accomplishes in one day the work of several weeks in the last century, no better illustration can be given of the advance made by science in all that adds to the comfort and enjoyment of mankind, and to the diffusion of general intelligence. Beyond almost all the other improvements of this great age stands its progress made in locomotion."

From another source we have an account of Travelling in England about the same time.

#### TRAVELLING IN 1760.

"The nobility and gentry were accustomed to make their long journeys in ponderous family-carriages, drawn by four horses. These vehicles would be laden at the top with an array of trunks and boxes, while perhaps six or seven persons, with a lap-dog, would be stowed within. The danger of famine on the road was averted by a travelling larder of baskets of various condiments; the risk of thirst was anticipated by bottles of usquebaugh, black cherry-brandy, cinnamon-water, sack, port or strong beer; while the convoy would be protected by a basket-bilted sword, an old blunderbuss, and a bag of bullets and a great horn of gunpowder."

We have seen already that travelling in America at this time was hardly as luxurious as is reported above, except perhaps they might have had the old blunderbuss and powder-horn in the outfit.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, newspapers begin to speak of *despatch* in the transportation of passengers and mails and we hear something of steamboats. Indeed, Doctor Erasmus Darwin of England, in "The Botanic Garden," published in 1791, wrote these lines:—

“ Soon shall thy arm unconquered Steam! afar  
 Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;  
 Or on wide waving wings expanded bear  
 The flying chariot through the fields of air.”

When the doctor wrote the last two of the above lines he appears to have skipped over electricity entirely, and thought only of the possible travelling by balloon, which to us seems exceedingly doubtful of fulfilment, although many people think there will be travelling by that method sooner or later.

In the *Salem Gazette* for 1790, there is a reference to Mr. Fitch's Steamboat which shows that public attention was being directed to faster modes of travel than was then known.

BURLINGTON, MAY II,

The friends of Science, and the liberal arts, will be gratified in hearing that we were favored on Sunday last with a visit from the ingenious Mr. Fitch, accompanied by several gentlemen of taste and knowledge in mechanics, in a STEAM-BOAT, constructed on an improved plan: From these gentlemen we learn, that they came from Philadelphia in three hours and a quarter, with a head wind, the tide in their favor—on their return, by accurate observations, they proceeded down the river at the rate of upwards of seven miles an hour.

About this time (1789) Dr. Nathan Read then living in Salem, Massachusetts was trying experiments on propelling vessels by steam, and had successfully applied his invention to a boat on the river between Salem and Danvers. He procured a patent; but for some reason or other, perhaps on account of the great expense, never brought his invention into public use. Dr. Read graduated at Harvard College in 1781, and studied medicine with Dr. E. A. Holyoke. He invented a patent for the manufacture of nails, and was agent for the Danvers Iron Works. It is said that he was the *actual* inventor of the *first Steamboat with paddle wheels* in American waters. The trial trip of his boat which took place in 1789, was from Danvers Iron Works to Beverly. On board were the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Hon. Nathan Dane, Dr. Holyoke, Rev. Dr. Prince and others. Dr. Read was member of Congress from the Essex South District in 1798-9.

But public attention at this time appears to be more given to condition of roads and building of bridges, than to the prospective steamboat or railroad.

In 1794, the model of the bridge over the Merrimack river, was presented to persons in Philadelphia who might desire to build a similar structure over the Schuylkill river. There appears in the *Salem Gazette* of that year an account of the reception of this model in Philadelphia, and the thanks of the Library Company to the donors, showing the general interest in these matters.

*At a meeting of the directors of "The Library Company of Philadelphia" specially convened, Jan. 7th 1794.*

A letter was laid before the board, by Samuel Coates, from Bailey Bartlett, of Haverhill in Massachusetts, dated 21st of December 1794, accompanied with a model of a wooden bridge, upon a plan executed over the River Merimack, in that Government, desiring him "in the name of Bailey Bartlett, Nathaniel Thurston, Moses Gale, Daniel Appleton, John Hazeltine, Nathan Ayer, Phineas Cole, Moody Spafford, and Timothy Ofgood, to present the said Model to such Society, as has been, or may be incorporated for the purpose of building a bridge over the Schuylkill, or to such other Society in Philadelphia, as he may think proper." In compliance with this request, the Model, with the letter, is now deposited, by Samuel Coates in this library—no Corporation existing, for the purpose of erecting a bridge over that river.

So elegant and valuable a Present, demands the thanks of the board, who cannot but consider this model as an important acquisition.

Another project, which turned out to be of great importance to New York city and state, was brought to the notice of the public in 1792 and that was the Erie Canal. The *Salem Gazette* copies March 13, 1792, from a New York paper the following article:—It is rather amusing to us, in these days of *stock watering* and "Knights of Labor" to notice the sum at which it is, in this article, estimated, as required to carry to completion this great scheme. *Seventy five thousand dollars.* That sum would not now be sufficient for plans and surveys, to say nothing about "lobbying" and other *necessary* expenses.

Millionaires were not plentiful in New York in those days, and probably \$75,000 seemed a very large sum, for such an investment.

CANALLING.—In the New York Journal of the 28th ult. appears a private address to the legislature of that state, including a plan for opening the navigation fev-

eral thousand miles inland from the Atlantic, by way of the Hudson, the Mokawk, the Lakes, &c. The following is an abstract of the writer's ideas on the subject. "The natural commercial advantages of the State of New York are vastly superior to those of any other state in the union, and yet there is no part of the world advanced to the same stage of maturity that has done less, in its public capacity, for opening the natural channels of access to its interior and remote parts. A rivalry subsists, and must subsist, between Pennsylvania and New York for diverting the produce of the immense northwest territory to their respective capitals: it is a consolation, however, to reflect, that New York can accomplish the object for one tenth part of the expense that must be incurred for the same purpose by her neighbor. By opening a CANAL of one mile in length at Fort Stanwix, water communication is at once formed between the main ocean and the great lakes. The other obstacles are some impediments in the Mohawk river, Wood-creek, and the western waters, which at present confine the navigation of these streams to boats carrying only ten or twelve barrels with an expense and delay barely equivalent to any advantage. From an actual survey of skilful persons, these impediments can be obviated by three or four locks at the falls." —The writer supposes the sum necessary to effect all the improvements he contemplates will not exceed seventy five thousand Dollars. "It is doubtful," he says, "by establishing reasonable tolls to perpetuity, if the state could invest their funds in any mode so advantageously —as, upon the lowest computations on the aggregate expence, it will not yield less than from 13 to 15 per cent. per annum."

Although this was not exactly the Erie Canal as afterwards constructed, yet it appears to have been the first suggestion tending in that direction and calling attention to its necessity.

The following post-office notices of Salem and Falmouth (afterwards Portland) throw some light on the postal arrangements at that time (1784). These advertisements both appear in the Salem Gazette and apparently the letters had to be called for at the offices named. It will be seen for instance that in those days, all letters for the County were sent to Salem.

*A LIST of LETTERS in the POST OFFICE at FALMOUTH, Casco-Bay, February 23, 1781.*

For persons in *Falmouth*, and towns adjacent.

B. *John Burnam, John Bagley*----C. *Capt. Sam. Cobb, 3, Sarah Cox, Jacob Chandler, Northend Cogswell.*  
D. *Samuel Dyer*----G. *Amos Greenleaf, Nathaniel Gordon, Samuel Graffam*----L. *George Lewis, William Lawrence*---R. *William Ray, Caleb Rea*----W. *Joseph Ward, Zechariah Weston.*

For persons at *Kennebeck*, and its vicinity.

B. *Margaret & Samuel Brown, Edmund Bridge, Esq*;-  
C. *Uriah Clark, Judith Coy, Samuel Crouch, Margaret Cresap, Deer Island, Thomas Croech*----F. *Capt. James Fullerton, Joshua Farnham*----G. *Oliver Gardner, Samuel Goodwin, Esq*; 2. *John Giles*----H. *Capt. Robert Hodge*.  
—J. *James Jordan*----L. *William Lithgow, Esq*; *William Lee, Thomas Linman*----M. *Dr. John McKuchey, James McCobb*----P. *William Pruden*----S. *Thomas Smith, James Scamman, Esq*----T. *William Taylor*----  
W. *Abiel Wood, 2.* For *Rithworth Jordan, jun. Biddeford*, and *Colonel John Allen, Superintendent of Indians.*

For persons at *Halifax, Nova-Scotia.*

*John Butler, Thomas Cochran, Hayley & Sherlock, Andrew McGill and John Brihner, Stephen Wiseman.*

*LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at SALEM, January 6, 1781.*

**A**

*Jacob Allen, Cape Ann*  
*Malicka Allen, ditto*

**B**

*Theo. Briggs, Chas. Belfon*  
*Thomas Maynard Bodie*  
*Nath. Bailey, Cape Ann, 2*  
*Theo. Black, Mrs. Breton*  
*Benj. Breton, 3.*

**C**

*Margt. Criffon, Ben. Cocks*  
*Robt. Cowan, Wm. Carter*  
*Wm. Cook, Cape Ann*  
*John Caldwell, Jac. Coddell*  
*Lara Collins, Lynn*

**D**

*Edmund Dwyer*  
*Israel and A. Dodge*  
*R. Derby, jun. Esq*;

**E**

*Wm. Ellery, Cape Ann, 4*  
*Nathaniel Ellery, ditto*

**F**

*John Felt, Capt. Jofferson*  
*Tim Focher, Middleton*

**G**

*Miles Greenwood, Jos. Guy*  
*Jona. Gleason, Edm. Glover*  
*John Guinn, 2*  
*Stephen Goodhue*  
*George Gardner*

## H

*John Hartford, Rich. Hall*  
*John Harris, Capt. Hardie*  
*Mrs. Hufer, Manchester*

## J

*Samuel Jones, 2.*

## K

*Job Knight, Deb. Kiefe*

## L

*David Lewis, Lynn*  
*Capt. Jonathan Lander*  
*Able Lawrence*  
*Jobe & John Lane, Bever. 2*

## N

*Thomas Nicholl*

## P

*Thomas Phippen, jun.*  
*Nath. Phippen*  
*Wm. Pearson & Co. C. Ann*  
*Richard Pearson, 2*  
*Wm. Pruden, Jos. Polley, 2*

## Q

*Rich. Quartermafs, Beverly*

## R

*James Richardson, Beverly*

## S

*Jer. Sheldon, Danvers*  
*Isaac Southwick, Danvers*  
*James Semons*  
*John Smith, Beverly, 2*  
*Eppes Sergeant, Cape-Ann*

## T

*Sufannah Tarrant*  
*Betty Treat*  
*Doreas Tarbox, Cape-Ann*  
*Anne Thomson, 3.*

## W

*John Welking, Beverly*  
*Sam. Watkins, Alm. Watfon*  
*Nath. Webb, Isaac White*  
*Benj. Witham, Cape-Ann*  
*John Walker*  
*Daniel Warner, Cape-Ann*

☞ Those that have no place annexed, are of Salem.

It will be seen that Cape Ann, Lynn, Middleton, Manchester, Beverly, and Danvers are mentioned.

As to mail facilities at this period we may mention that in the Hartford, Conn., Courant, for September 1790, we find the first notice of a *Penny Post* although other places may have had this convenience.

Post-Office Hartford, 1790.


☞ Those gentlemen residents in this city, who are contiguous, are informed, that in future they may (if they chuse it) receive their letters per *Penny Post* within half an hour after the arrival of either mail—others at the extremity, the next morning.

In 1793. The mail stages between Boston and Providence, *twice a week*, were called "New Flying Mail." They left Boston at six o'clock in the morning and arrived in Providence at 5 in the afternoon—11 hours.

NEW FLYING MAIL.

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**T**he public are respectfully informed, that the new *Flying Mail Stages*, set out from Providence for Boston, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from Boston for Providence, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Boston and Providence, reciprocally, at, or before 5 o'clock, P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor the Proprietors with their company in these Stages, may depend on having good horses and careful drivers. N. B. The horses regularly changed at the Buck-Tavern, Walpole.

 The *New-Flying-Mail-Stages* put up in *Providence* at COGGESHELL'S, and in *Boston*, at BEALES'S TAVERN.

Jan. 5, 1793.

## GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY J. HARVEY TREAT.

(Continued from page 257.)

1638 Elizabeth Scadding of Angersleigh, widow, aged & weake; Dat. 20 July 1638; son John Scadding a bed & sundry articles, 20s. out of 40s. he oweth me & to sd. son & dau Mary half of wheate in ground; to sd. dau. Mary a Cow, sundry articles & 10s. which Leonard Seager oweth & 16s. & an olde Crocke; dau Elenour Raphce a Pan & Platter; dau Mary a brewing fatt & a platter; dans Elenour, Eliz. & Mary apparell son-in-law John Raphce's 2 ch. Eliz. & Mary 20s. apeece; to John Combe, Agnes his wife & Anne Snooks xij d. each; goddaus Elizabeth Street, Eliz. Norton & Anne Pastor xij d. each; dau Elizabeth Res Leg & Extrx.; Wit. Willm Foxcroft, John Raphce & Agnes Combe; Pro. xliij Sept. 1638 by Extrx. Filed Will no 97

### WILLS PROBATE COURT.

SEARCHED FROM 1528 TO 1660.

1605 Elizabeth Tratte of Newton in the psh. of North Petherton & Dioc. of Bath & Wells, sieke in bodye; Dat. 12 Mar. 1605; To Cath. Church of Wells iiij d.; Ch. of N. P. xij d.; poor of same ijs.; sonne's dau. *Mariorie* Tratte one Cowe; brother *William Hearne* a 12 year old Heafer & a white Pigge; son *Hearne Tratte* all boards, Cupboards, a bedd & c web he lyeth uppon, 2 pottingers 2 Candlesticks & all the Iron besyde in my howse & biggest panne & Crocke; my Larder to be spent in howse amongst them all; sonn *Hearne* a gallon of butter, 10 Cheeses, Syx bush. of mault 8 bush. of barley & half the wheat in the mowe, 2 piggs & a heafer; dau.-in-law *Jane* a dowlesse sheet & best petticoate; godson *Thos. Mustrorie* a yeawe lambe; *Mariery Tratte* the rest of my sheeppe; John Towneswill half bush. wheate; Geo. Hearne half bush. wheate & two cheeses; each of godchildren iiij d.; dau. Johan Res Leg & Extrx.; Overseers Robte. Mustrorie & Rich. Batte; Pro. 3 Aug. 1605.

Filed will no. 47 also Reg. Book 33 fol. 4

1633 *John Tratt* of Pitminster, co. Somst., Chirurgeon, sieke and weake in body; Dat. 11 April 1633; I give £5 of my marriage money into hands of

Overseers & Executors to be disposed as they see fit and £10 more to be raised for same use; wife *Edith* all the rest of marr. money; dau. *Elizabeth* £30 in one year; *Richard Paull* 20 marks by 40s. a year; *John Paull* ijs.; dau. *Edith* 10s.; everie of godechildren xijd.; for sayd Rich. Paull the newe Coffer in my Chamer at the stayre head; said dau. Elizabeth the middle brasse Crocke and a brasse pann; sonn *Christopher Tratt* Residues Legatee and Executors; Overseers brother *Richard Tratt* and friends Philipp Hayne and Thos. Alyn; Wit. Edward Cary Notary Public and Richard Tratt; Signed by mark; Juventy taken xth of May by Rich. Tratt & Phil. Hayne Sum. total lxvii lii s. iiijd. Pro. May 10, 1633. Filed Will no 170

1634 Elinor Tratt of Liddeard Epi. in Dioc. of Bath & Wells. sick of body; Dat. 11 Nov., 9 Chas. 1633; To Elinor Togood 3s 4d; Thomas Cookes 5 child. each a poddinger; Johane Archer 1s.; goddau. Elinor Kingston 1s.; Alice Coxe, Johane Cooke & Elizabeth Togood, daus. of Christopher Togood Res. Legs & Exrs; Overseers Bro-in-law *Rich. Tratt* & John Curtis the elder & to Rich. Tratt 6s. 8d. & to John Curtis 1s.; Wit. Anne Dunston & Richard Pol. Jun<sup>r</sup>; Signed by mark; Item To sister *Johane Tratt* 10s.; bro-in-law *Rich. Tratt* to have the dealings for sd. Elizabeth Togood vntill she come to age of 21; No date of probate. Filed Will no. 300.

#### EXTRACTS FROM PLACITA ROLLS.

Geoffrey de Walecote sued Wm de Leysyneroft for a messuage and 111 A of land in Bereroyk near Aberford, Yorkshire. The pleadings show the following pedigree:

Robert de Walecote ob. s. p. temp. Hen. 3.	Richard brother & heir William Geoffrey the plaintiff.
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*De Banco. Hilary, 4-5-Edw. 3 (1330-1) m. 108, dorso.*

Geoffrey de Langeley = Mitilda, temp. Hen. 3.

Robert ob. s. p. Geoffrey ob. s. p. against Henry de Geddyng & Alice his wife et als. for land in Coventry, county Warwick	Geoffrey Edmund John the plaintiff
--	--

*De Banco. Mich. 6-Edw. 3 (1333) m. 567 dorso; also Mich. 7-E. 3 m. 279.*

Thomas Bacon of Neweton and Katherine his wife, Thomas son of Henry le Chamberleyn and Elizabeth his wife, sue Roger de Waltham for the manor

of del Spyne, Leicestershire, which Roger de Toftes had given to Roger, son of Thomas de Tofts in frank marriage with Alice daughter of Guy de Mounpyn-goun.

Pedigree from above :



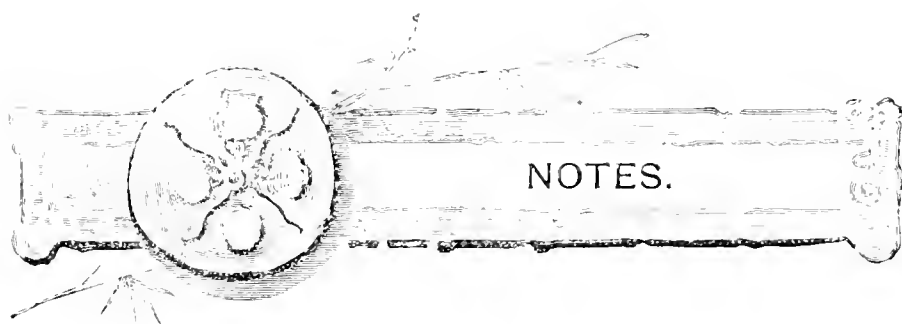
*De Banco, Mich. 7—Edw. 3 (1334) m. 306.*

#### CHEYNEY.

John Cheyney of Drayton Beauchamp and Chesham Bois, co. Bucks, and of Cogenho, co. Northampton, married Margaret daughter of Robert Ingylton of Thorn on. Their son Robert born 1487; died 9 Dec., 1552; married, first, Elizabeth daughter of John Webb, and widow of Fulke Odell (or Wodhull), who died 20 Dec., 1546 and by her had Elizabeth and Mary (sometimes called Isabel) who married respectively Benedict and Roger Lee of Pittston, brothers of Sir Robert Lee.

Robert Cheyney married, secondly, Mary daughter of John Sylam of Luton, Bedfordshire, and widow of John Lock of London.

*Genealogist, vol. ix, p. 24.*



### IMMIGRATION.

The immigration question is the difficult one. In view of the outrageous manner in which for years some of the steamship companies have incited the indiscriminate movement of European population to America for the sole purpose of gaining the passage money, it is not easy to view with patience the impudence of the steamship lobby at Washington that is now working against any effective measure of suspension, restriction or control. Too much else that is deeply important is involved to make the intrusion of the immigrant ship-owners anything else than an imperinence; and if Congress allows legislation to be dictated by these subsidized European companies, which are, in fact, chiefly responsible for the great mass of undesirable immigrants by which we have been flooded in the past few years, the American people may well be exasperated. Our policy in the matter must not be prescribed by European governments or European ship-owners. At present there seems a good prospect that Congress may suspend the ordinary immigration for one year. The needs of the country are really to improve a sweeping law so that it will give them a chance to select and properly distribute immigrants, and to keep the people already here before the flood-gates are again thrown open to European hordes of outcasts and criminals.

*Record Review.*

### NOTES.

It is virtually acknowledged by both parties that the temporary measures for the restriction of immigration will result in a more stringent code of immigration laws than we now have. With one-third of our population of foreign birth or parentage and with the ever-increasing horde of emigrants of the *lowest* class, it is impossible for us to assimilate these invaders.

As long as the immigration was confined to persons from the British Isles and Germany we had nothing to fear, especially as until recently the class of immigrants were of the higher order of peasantry and of the middle class, but to-day the situation is radically different. Immigration from eastern, central and southern Europe should be absolutely prohibited as from China. What American wishes to see his race blended with the blood of the least progressive peoples of Europe?

The grand idea of America being the asylum for the oppressed of all nations is exploded, and the more severe the measures to prevent the influx of foreigners, the better.

The time to act is now; soon it may be too late.

Even recalled of Ralph Huntington, a millionaire who died about twenty years ago, by reading a note lately in "Notes and Queries" about Gilbert & Dean and other dealers in lottery tickets, when such

dealings were legal. His name reminds me of Exchange street so I will speak of both. The latter was always the same narrow street that it is now, leading from State street to Dock square. My first remembrance of it was about 1822. The next place south of Norcross's was the office of Ralph Huntington, dealer in lottery tickets; this was on the west side of the street about midway between Dock square and State street. It was a noticeable office from its large painted sign, which about covered the story above the office on the outside. It represented Fortune as a female figure, blindfolded, with a white dress and colored sash; the goddess was sprinkling golden coins in her pathway. The picture was a hint that the office below was the place to get such golden coin, and that was the fact to anyone who was lucky enough to draw a high prize. But then, as now, the chance favored the blanks a thousand or more to one. One man got rich, however, and that was Huntington, the proprietor of the "lucky" office. About this time the dealing in lottery tickets was abolished and Ralph Huntington retired from the business, his face becoming familiar on 'Change in State street as a capitalist, as he was quite wealthy.

Lotteries were legal in Rhode Island

for some years after they were abolished here, and many of the exchange offices dealt in them—rather surreptitiously; but "Lottery and Exchange" was a very common sign on offices even in the early thirties."

M. R. C. in *Boston Transcript*.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY:—The St. Paul's Episcopal Parish of Hopkinton will in 1893 celebrate the 150th anniversary of its formation with fitting exercises. This parish was organized in the days of the reign of George II, and while without a chapel—which will probably soon be built—its property consists of two hundred acres of land, sixty of which have been taken by the city of Boston for water supply purposes. Rev. Waldo Barnett, rector of St. Mark's Parish, Southborough, has recently been assigned to the rectorship of the Hopkinton parish also.

The Town of Rowley, Mass., printed in this year's town report, the inscriptions on the gravestones in the cemetery; these inscriptions occupied 79 pages of the report and were so appreciated by the inhabitants that at the annual meeting, a vote was passed authorizing the publication of the first volume of records in the same manner.





This department is open to all subscribers of this Magazine, each subscriber having the right to insert a query. Non-subscribers obtain the same privilege upon payment of *one dollar* for each query inserted. Each insertion is repeated in our next number free of cost.

It is hoped that by the aid of this department much valuable information will be brought to light and that many, searching the same fields, who otherwise would be unknown to each other, will be brought into communication with one another.

All notes upon subjects of interest to our readers will be gratefully received and will be inserted in this department. Address *Box 286, Salem, Mass.*

We keep a record of Genealogies in preparation, additions to which we shall publish in each number. To add to the completeness of our list, information regarding such work, as also town and country histories in preparation, is solicited.

#### QUERIES.

5. **INGERSOLL.**—Wanted: the origin and ancestry of Captain Jonathan Ingersoll of Ipswich, born April 10, 1747; died May 20, 1817. He married, 1770, Sarah Lord; she died 1771, and in 1774, he married Martha, daughter of Mark Haskell.

Also that of Jonathan Ingersoll who married June 27, 1739, Hannah, daughter of Lieut. Daniel Gilbert of Ipswich.

Address, Miss Edith Kendall, Dudley St., Brookline, Mass.

6. **HAMPY.**—Stephen, of Hemiker, N. H., 1800, married Hannah Thurston, who died May 10, 1845, aged nearly 103 years. Who was he? He probably came from Bradford, Mass., as did also his wife. Who were her parents?

7. **BRISTOL.**—Judith married at Amesbury, 25 Sept., 1762, Pascal Pressey, who was born in Amesbury, 3 Sept., 1742. Wanted: her parentage. Wanted also the children of Pascal and Judith.

8. **PRESSY.**—Moses of Amesbury, born 27 Dec., 1715; married Barshaba. Who was she? When did Moses die?

9. **PRESSY.**—William of Amesbury born in Salisbury, 2 June, 1671; married Susanna. Who was she? When did William die?

10. **PRESSY.**—What became of "Hep-see" daughter of John and "Marcy" Pressey of Amesbury, born 5 Nov., 1741.

11. **COMMINGS.**—Isaac, of Topsheld, is said to be the father of John of Dunstable, Mass., who died 1 Dec., 1700, and who married Sarah Howlett. This John was father of John who married, 1680, Elizabeth ——. Their son John was father of Lieut. John, born 1710 and died in Hancock, N. H. Information wanted concerning any of the above individuals.

12. **BROWN.**—Was Andrew or Allison the correct name of the father of Elizabeth Brown, wife of Matthew Libby? The Browns were of Scarborough, Me.

13. **LAWRENCE.**—Major Eleazer, born 1674, died 1754; married Elizabeth, who died 29 June, 1764, aged 82. Who was his wife?

14. **FARNUM.**—Of Andover. Is anyone engaged in looking up this family?

15. **JELLISON.**—Olive, born at Scituate, or Kennebunk; died at the age of 80 or 90 years; married Ebenezer Work who was born about 1722. Can anyone give any information concerning the Jellison family?

16. **SMALL.**—Who was the father of Samuel Small of Truro, Cape Cod? He married, 1713, Isabel Dyer. Who was she?

17. **PRINGTON.**—Mary, married Taylor Small of Harpswell, Me. and died about 1835. He was born about 1745. Information wanted of both him and his wife.

18. **STEEPHENS.**—Susanna, born Andover, 1769, died in Mason, N. H., 10 Sept., 1835; married at Andover, 7 July, 1785, Abraham Moors. Who was she?

19. **WELCH.**—Capt. William of Georgetown, Me.; died at Richmond, Me., 1844, aged 93. His wife was Molly Smith who died about 1844, aged 86. She is said to have had a brother in Boston, a merchant. To what family did William belong? Also his wife?

20. **GAGE.**—Wanted: the parentage of Mary Gage who married 4 Dec., 1663, John Pressie of Salisbury.

23. **NICHOLS.**—Thomas of Salisbury. Information wanted other than what is given by Savage.

24. **COLBY.**—Is any one at work upon the "Colby genealogy?"

25. **KINGSTON, N. H.**—What became of a manuscript history of that town which the writer understands was once prepared for the printer?

26. **DANVERS.**—A purchaser for a copy of Hanson's History of Danvers can be found by addressing "B." care of this magazine. The same person wishes to obtain a good copy of Upham's Salem Witchcraft.

27. **MANCHESTER.**—Three or four copies of the first volume of Manchester Records are called for by subscribers. We shall be pleased to arrange an exchange or arrange a sale for cash.—EDITOR.

28. **LYSS.**—What became of the manuscripts, etc., in possession of the Lynn Historical Society? What is the date of the dissolution of that society?

29. **AMESBURY, WEST AMESBURY, JAMICO, MERRIMACK.**—Copies of early records, extracts from the same, early epitaphs, will be gladly welcomed by the editor of this magazine, for the purpose of printing in these pages; also records of any of the towns now in New Hampshire which formerly belonged to Massachusetts.

30. **SIBBORN.**—Savage mentions John Sebborn of Boston, who with wife Mary joined church 10 Aug., 1644. They had a daughter Mary and Deborah baptized 1 May, 1646, and Elizabeth bapt. 11 Aug., 1644. Did Elizabeth marry 8 July, 1660, Thomas Farnam of Andover. If so, she died 26 Aug., 1683. What became of this Sibborn family?

31. **CLEMENTS.**—Of Haverhill. Information desired concerning the early generations of this family.

32. **TORREY.**—Can anyone tell the names of the parents of Rhoda and Horace Torrey who were born about 1740, and lived in county Windham, Conn.; probably in Pomfret, Killingly or Thompson? Rhoda Torrey married a Mr. Woodward; his christian name unknown.

33. **WHITE.**—Information wanted of the descendants of Jonathan White, jr., who was born in Lancaster, Mass., Mar. 12, 1740. Graduated at Harvard College, 1763, went to Vermont about 1776-7.

Also the descendants of Jonathan White, born in Pittsfield, N. H., 1780; married a Miss Clark; removed to Maine about 1830, with four sons: Mortimer, Josiah, Frank, and More Clark White, and two daughters names not known.

M. L. W.

34. **LOW.**—Nathaniel Low of Ipswich, Mass., married Abigail Riggs, July 15, 1722; she died Aug. 6, 1774, aged 72 years. Their children were: (1) Abigail (2) Mary (3) Rachel (4) Nathaniel (5) Dorothy (6) Lois (7) Eunice (8) Elizabeth (9) John (10) Edward.

Will some of your readers please give me the christian name of the father, and the maiden name of the mother of the above Nathaniel Low, and the dates of his children's births and who and when they married?

Warren Ladd, New Bedford, Dec. 31, 1892.

35. THORNILY, SAMUEL, married Sarah, daughter of Col. Israel and grand-daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam. Wanted date of marriage and death of Mr. & Mrs. Thornily. Names of their children with dates of birth, death, marriage, etc. Also parentage and date of birth of Samuel Thornily.

36. CRAIG, JOLL, married Elizabeth,

sister of Sarah above. The same facts are wanted concerning this family as above.

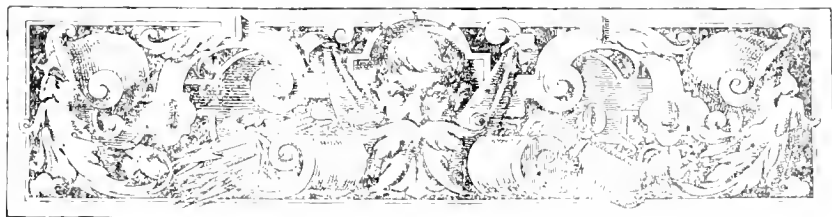
37. MAYO, DANIEL, married Mary, sister of the above Sarah. Same facts desired as in the two preceding queries.

#### ANSWER TO QUERY 5, PAGE 67.

Ebenezer Griffin was son of Nathaniel and Hannah Barker. Griffin born April 6, 1726. Nathaniel was son of John and Lydia Griffin and was born 14 Sept. 1680, married Hannah Barker 1709; these items are from Bradford Town Records.

WM. L. GRIFFIN,  
Keene, N. H.





## BOOK NOTES.

**Dedham Records.**—No more valuable addition to our knowledge of town history in New England has been printed than "The Early Records of the town of Dedham, Mass.," which has just come from the press. Studied in conjunction with the two earlier volumes of the town's publications, "The Births, Marriages and Deaths, and the Baptisms and other Church Records" and the "Cemetery Inscriptions," it gives a complete view of the development of the carefully organized town of to-day, from the almost formless "plantacon." The settlers of Dedham were men of unusual soundness of judgment and weight of character, and they jealously guarded the personnel of the constituency, taking great care that it should not be diluted by any admixture of inferior quality. Each new citizen was "presented" by some one already settled there, and in public meeting was "accepted and subscribed," they even refused to receive one of Governor Winthrop's servants until the expiration of his term of service, though he was recommended by letter from the governor himself. That feature of these records, however, which is unique, is the systematic accuracy of their form: they read more like the records of a well directed business corporation, which indeed they are, than the ordinary New England town book,—they are not disfigured by the sweeping statement "a quorum being present," but the names of all the townsmen present are given in full; the authority granted to committees and individuals is clearly defined,—the record of each meeting states, in somewhat antique phrase, that the record of the previous meeting "sometimes that well was agreed upon ye 2 last meetings" was read and approved. This admirable peculiarity in these records is due especially to two of the early settlers, Edward Melyn and Eleazer Lusher, who, uniting wide views of public policy with great familiarity with necessary details and a keen appreciation of the value of orderly procedure, would have been men of mark in any community. Major Lusher, indeed, to whose memory the volume is dedicated, is a distinguished figure in colonial, as well as in town history. In addition to his twenty-one years of service as town clerk and twenty-nine years as selectman, he was also for twenty-two years a representative to the General Court, and the last ten years of his life he was one of the court of assistants, the highest legislative and judicial body in the colony, and he was so highly esteemed for both legislative and administrative capacity that he was named almost every year for some special commission. Like many men who have attained distinction he died childless and his name became extinct. A very interesting sketch of his life by M. Worthington is bound with these records. The number of townsmen increased so rapidly that May 17, 1639, it was voted that "in and because of the long experience yet a general meeting of so many men on ye Common-places thereof have wasted much tyme to no small damage & busyness thereby nothing furthered," and accordingly seven men were appointed with "full power to contrive, execute & performe all ye busyness & affayres of this our whole towne." The selectmen's day-book forms part two of this volume and gives many details of anti-quinarian interest. New taxes are levied, and variations of houses in 1648, 1651, and 1655. This important work is edited by Don Gleason Hall, president of the Dedham Historical Society and a compiler of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, an institution of high reputation, assisted by Julius H. Little of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Early Records of the Town of Dedham, Massachusetts 1637-1659. A complete transcript of book one of the General Records of the town, together with the Selectmen's Day Book, covering a portion of the same period, being volume three of the printed records of the town. Illustrated with fac-similes of original documents of four town clerks and autographs of fifty of the early settlers. Edited by the town clerk, Don Gleason Hall, Dedham, Mass. Printed at office of the Dedham Transcript, 1892.

**HANDY-BOOK OF LITERARY CURIOSITIES.** By William S. Walsh. 12mo, pp. 1104. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.50.

"The Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities" is the title of an extensive compilation by Mr. William S. Walsh of "odd-and-ends" of entertaining information in regard to men, events, customs, things and phrases. The compiler frankly states that "primarily the aim of this handy-book is to entertain," which statement does not oppose the fact that a good deal of valuable instruction lies between the far separated covers.

**THE OLD ENGLISH MANOR.** A study in English Economic History. By Charles McLean Andrews, Ph.D., octavo, pp. 302. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.50.

The beginnings of Anglo-Saxon institutional life, both political and economic, have claimed the attention of a large number of writers and students, particularly within the past two decades. English, German and American scholarship has found an almost dangerous fascination in the contemplation of an ideal Teutonic village community life which was alleged—through various modifications—to have come down to our own days as the English parish and the American township. The Johns Hopkins University has been the center of the American study of early forms of Anglo-Saxon organization, and we now have from that university a volume by one of its recently graduated doctors of philosophy, presenting in a scholarly manner the whole discussion in its latest phases.

**SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE REVOLUTION, 1660-1690.** By William Connor Sydney. 12mo, pp. 463. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. William Connor Sydney reconstructs for us the conditions in which men lived and moved three hundred years ago in England. He tells us of the way people ate and drank, dressed, amused themselves, and violated the proprieties in that notable period from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660 to 1690. The book is at once scholarly and entertaining, and a welcome sequel to Hubert Hall's most entertaining works upon previous eras.

**PREHISTORIC AMERICA,** by the Marquis de Nadaillac. 8 vo cloth, pp. 566. 219 illustrations. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893.

**MANNERS AND MONUMENTS OF PREHISTORIC PEOPLES,** by the Marquis de Nadaillac. 8 vo cloth, pp. 412. 113 illustrations. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.

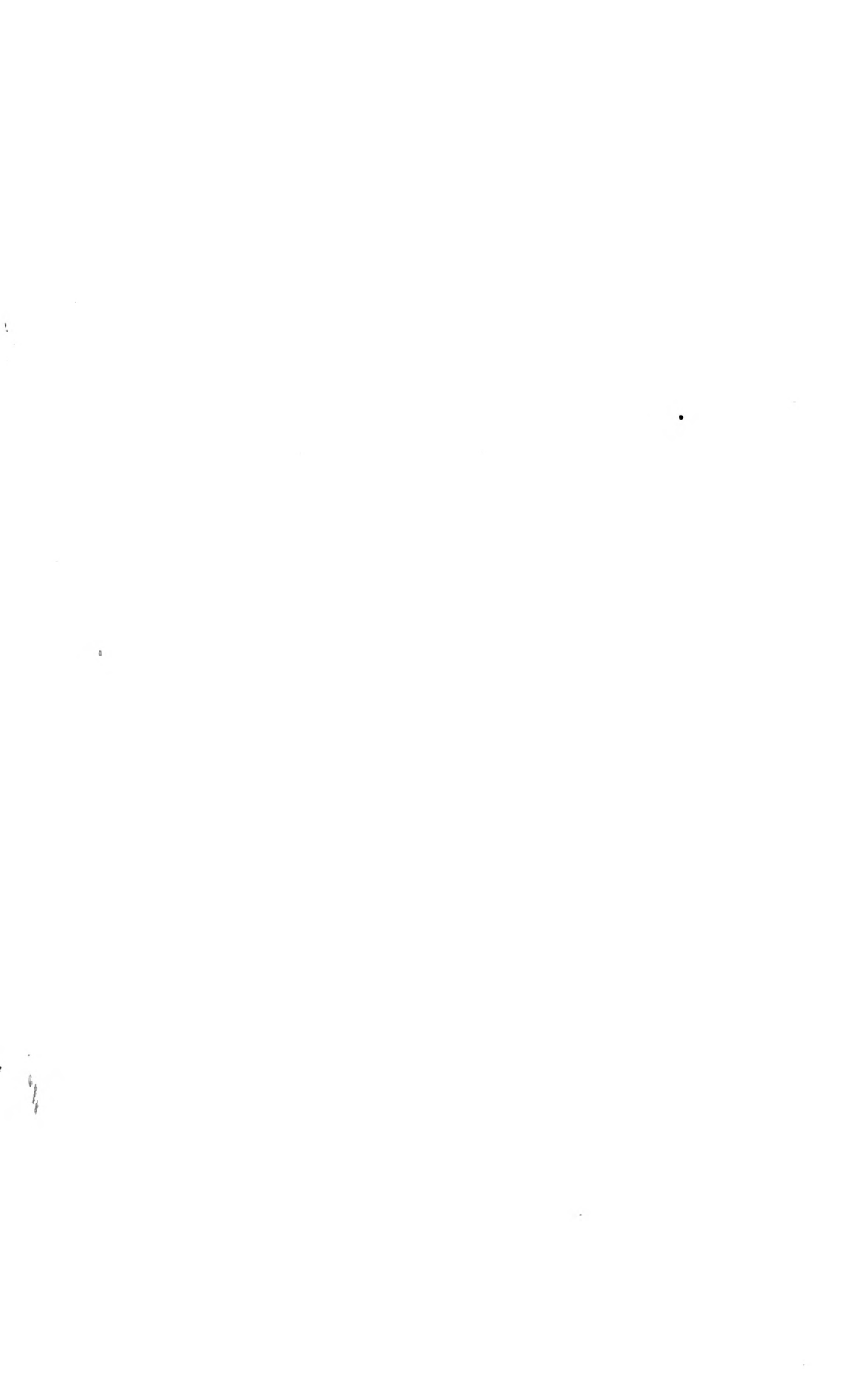
These two volumes translated from the French are a most welcome addition to the library of the archaeologist.

"Prehistoric America" first appeared in 1884 and met with high praise. The Marquis de Nadaillac has shown a keen appreciation of the labors of American archaeologists in their own country and although under the great disadvantage of having to write without personal field experience yet has chosen so well his authorities, that he is a remarkably safe authority to follow. The Peabody Museum at Cambridge, under the direction of Professor Putnam, has been the means of placing before students the material from which to draw conclusions, in a manner unequalled by any institution in America. The reports of the Cambridge Museum are frequently quoted by the French savant.

**THE PEMBERTON FAMILY,** by Walter K. Watkins, reprinted from the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register, with additions and corrections, Boston, 1892. pp. 9.

The pamphlet at hand traces many descendants of James Pemberton of Newbury. To this family belonged Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton of Boston, and of whom a portrait is shown. The many foot notes add greatly to the interest of the paper.







Photograph of Gravestone in Charter St. Burial Ground,  
Salem, Mass.

## SERGEANT NATHAN STOW'S ORDERLY BOOK.

*(Continued from page 314.)*

General Orders June 1<sup>st</sup> 1775

The Commanding officer of each Reg't Detachment or Company Daily Visit the soldiers whether in Barracks or in Tents and Oblige them to keep themselves & their Barracks Tents Clean the Officers that do not strictly adhere to this Order are to be reported to head-Quarters and the soldiers that disobey the Officers Orders in this respect are to be Confined at the Main Guard until they shall receive some punishment adequate to a Crime so heinous and that the Officers oblige them to keep the parade clean and bury all the filth Saml Aufgood Majr of the Brigade

General Orders June 2. 1775

that all such persons as have horses in camp or else where that were taken from hodge-Island & Noddle Island return them Immediately to head Quarters except such horses as the Owners have General Orders to take Saml Aufgood Maj. of the Brigade

General Orders June 2. 1775

Parole Newbery Counterfigh Port

Officers of the Day To Morrow Col Gerrish  
Field Officers of the Picquet to Night Major Wood  
Field officers of the Main Guard Lt Col Molten  
Field Officers of the Fatigue Lt Col Parker  
Ajutant of the Day Febiger Natha

General Orders June 3<sup>d</sup>.

Parole Marblehead Counterfigh Lynn

Field officers for the Day To Morrow Col Mansfield  
Field officers for the Picquet Majr. Stacy  
Field Officers for the Main Guard Lt Col Bond  
Field officers for the Fatigue Majr. Putnam  
Ajutant of the Day Putnam

General Orders

That the commanding Officers of each Regiment Detachment or

company Oblige all that are off of Duty under his command to be Paraded at 4 o Clock in the After noon and be ready to attend the whipping Two persons for stealing at 5 O Clock P M

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Aufgood Maj<sup>r</sup>. Brig<sup>r</sup>

#### Regimental Orders

June 6

That the several Capt<sup>s</sup> Bring in a return immediately to the Ajutant of their mens names agreeable to their returns made June 1<sup>st</sup> this instant

Cambridge June 6<sup>th</sup> 1775

#### General Orders

Parole Gloucester

Counterſign Topsfield

Field Officers of the Day To-Morrow Col Prefcot

Field Officers of the Picquet to Night Maj<sup>r</sup>. Putnam

Field Officers of the Main Guard To Morrow Morning Lt Col Jones

Field Officer of the Fatigue To Morrow Lt Col Robinson

Ajutant of the Day Green

11 Men

#### General Orders

June 7<sup>th</sup> 1775

That the commanding Officer of each Regi<sup>t</sup> make a compleate return of the number in his Respective Reg<sup>t</sup> Detachment & Company the Number of armes sutible for the service and how many Rounds each man is furnished with

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Aufgood Maj. Brig<sup>l</sup>

Regimental Orders to the Ajutant

that each company bring in a return of the number of armes sutible for the service and how many rounds each man is furnished with without Delay

Cambridge June 7<sup>th</sup> 1775

#### General Orders

Parole Springfield

Counterſign Northampton

Field officers of the Day To Morrow Col Gardner

Field officers of the Picquet to Night Maj<sup>r</sup>. Durkee

Field Officers of the Main Guard To Morrow Morning

Lt Col Hutchinson

Field officers of the Fatigue Maj Baldwin

Ajutant of the Day Hunt

Cambridge June 8<sup>th</sup> 1775

#### General Orders

Parole Shelburn

Counterſign Conway

Officers of the Day To Morrow Col Scammons

Field officers of the Picquet to Night    Maj<sup>r</sup>. Brooks  
 Field officers of the Main Guard To-Morrow Morning    Lt Col Moulton  
 Field officers of the Fatigue    Maj<sup>r</sup>. Stacy  
 Ajutant of the Day    Martiden

Cambridge June 9<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Sundeland    Counterfign Montague  
 Field Officers of the Day To-Morrow    Col Nixon  
 Field officers of the Picquet to Night    Maj<sup>r</sup>. Wood  
 Field officers of the Main Guard To-Morrow Morning    Lt Col Bond  
 Field Officers of the Fatigue    Maj<sup>r</sup>. Wood  
 Ajutant of the Day    Holden

Regimental Orders

That excepted the Several Company turn out Morning and evening to attend prayers and exercife    that the Ajutant warn one Sub. Daly to Vifit the Barracks belonging to the Regiment to see that the provifions is well cook't & their rooms clean    the subaltern for the Vifiting Barracks To-Morrow    Lt Kimball

Cambridge June 10<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Northfield    Counterfign Brimfield  
 Officers of the Day To Morrow    Col Garrifh  
 Field Officers of the Picquet to Night    Maj<sup>r</sup>. Buttrick  
 Field Officers of the Main Guard    Lt Col Bricket  
 Ajutant of the Day    Febiger

June 11<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Glynn    Counterfign Wilks  
 Field officers of the Day To Morrow    Col. Manfield  
 Field Officers for the Picquet to Night    Maj<sup>r</sup>. Putnam  
 Field Officers of the Main Guard    Lt Col Clerk  
 Field officers of the fatigue    Maj<sup>r</sup> Poor  
 Ajutant of the Day    Putnam

Regimental Orders

That Lt Silas Man to Vifit the Barracks to see that they are Clean  
 A Regimental Court Martial to set    the Prefidents Quarters to Try

such Prisoners as may be Brought before them To-Morrow      Capt  
McFarland President morning at 9 o Clock

Lieut Walker	}	Members
Ensign Hill		
Ensign Hartwell		
Lt. Ensign Quimby		

That the Roles of the several Companies are called Punctually Morning & evening and all that are absent to be returned to the Col. this Orders to be read to the several companies this Order strictly to be complied with

## General Orders

June 12 1775

Parole York

Counterſign Kitory

Field Officers of the Day To-Morrow      Col Woodbridge

Field officer of the Picquet to Night      Majr. Wood

Field Officers of the Main Guard      Lt Col Parker

Field Officer for the Fatigue

Ajutant of the Day      Montague

## General Orders

June 13<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Woburn

Counterſign Concord

Field Officers of the Day To-Morrow      Col Will<sup>m</sup> Prescott

Field Officers of the Picquet to Night      Majr. Stacy

Field officers of the Main Guard      Lt Col Robinson

Field Officer of the Fatigue

Ajutant of the Day      Hardy

Head Quarters Cambridge June 13 1775

## General Orders

That a general Court Martial be held this Day at 9 O Clock at the School Houſe to Try ſuch perſons as Shall be Brought before them Col. Fry President

Members

Capt

}	Coit
	Bancroght
	Franciſe
	Newel

Josiah Trumbal	{ { { { { {	Gleason
Esqr. Judge advocate		Buttler
all evidences		Foster
to attend		Hide
Lt		Webb
		Kyes
	Gooddnow	
	Porter	

General Orders	June 14 <sup>th</sup> 1775
Parole Wells	Counterfign Berwick
Field Officers of the Day To-Morrow	Col. Gardner
Field Officers of the Picquet To night	Majr. Jackson
Field Officers of the Main Guard	Lt Col Stores
Ajutant of the Day	Hunt

Head Quarters June 14 Cambridge 1775

General Orders

That each Col. of a Reg't Take & Keep a list of his men their names & when enlisted place of residence age stature & complection & Order a role to be call'd every Morning & evening all officers see that all tumults & Disorders in camp be Suppressed that all Soldiers repair to their Barracks & Tents immediately after beating the Tattoo of penalty of being confined & that there be no noise in the camp after nine O Clock at night that the Field officer of the Day take especial care to suppress all grog-Shops & if the Owners of them continue to sell Liequers to the soldiers he is Order to stave all their Liequers all officers see that their men attend upon prayers Morning & evening also the service on Lords Day that their Arms & accouterments ready to march in case of an alarm that no Drum beat after the chaplin is on the stage & the men immediately attend the commanding Officer of each Reg't see that their Arms & Ammunition be reviewed Daily & that none be wasted & that every Reg't keep a quarter Guard

Joseph Ward Secretary

The subaltern for Visiting the Barracks

Ensign Quimby

General Orders

June 15<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Taunton	Counterfign Rehoboth
Field Officer of the Day To Morrow	Col. Scammons
Field Officer of the Picquet to Night	Maj. Dunker
Field Officer for the Main Guard	Col. Nixon
Field Officer for the Fatigue	Nemo
Ajutant of the Day	Matlin

General Orders that the Repective officers that furnish men for the Picquet before they march to the post strictly examine their Armes & Ammunition of the Picquet Guard be strictly examined before they go upon Duty by the commander Officer of the picquet

## General Orders

June 16<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Lebanon	Comterfign Coventry
Field Officer of the Day To-Morrow	Col Nixon
Field Officer for the Main Guard Lt	Col Hutchinton
Field Officer for the Picquet to Night	Maj <sup>r</sup> . Brooks
Field officer of the Fatigue	
Ajutant of the Day	Holdin

## General Orders

June 17<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Deerfield	Comterfign Conway
Field Officer of the Day To-Morrow	Col Gerifh
Filed officer of the Picquet to Night	Maj <sup>r</sup> Wood
Field Officer of the Main Guard Lt	Col. Baldwin
Ajutant of the Day	

## General orders

Head Quarters June 17<sup>th</sup> 1775

That Col Nixon Col Little Col Manfield with their Regt's 200 Connecticut Trops with 2 Days provecton and well equipped with Armes & Ammunition march to relieve Col prefect Col Fry & Col Bridge's Regt's Charleston that the provectons be well Dreised before they march from camp & that they be on the parad at 5 o Clock ready to march

## Regimantal Orders

that the Several Companies in my Regt's parade perfily at five o Clock this afternoon at our alarm post with 2 Days provition well Dreised their armes & ammunition in Good order ready to march in Agreeable to Regt's Orders

John Nixon Col

## Regimental Orders\*

That every Orderly Sargeant bring in to the ajutant an exact account what is Dead Wounded & mising Directly

\* No date is given in connection with these "Regimental Orders." They would appear to belong to entries that may have been made for the 18th or 19th of June on a leaf that seems to have immediately preceded the one upon which they are the first record and to have been long ago cut out. It is at a point where we would have seen all that was written.

June 19<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

That one half by Companies Nixons Brewers Scammons Garishes  
Manfield Woodbridges & Gardners Regiments & half the Connecticut  
Forces immediately repair the Lines upon prospect Hill their to encamp  
according to Orders which they may Receive

J Ward Secr

June 20<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Harpwell	Counterfign Windham
Field Officer of the Day To Morrow	Col Fry
Field Officer of the Picquet To-Night	Capt
Field Officer of the Main Guard	Lt Col Brown
Ajutant of the Day	Hardy

June 21<sup>st</sup> 1775

Parole Pomfret	Counterfign Bristol
Officer of the Day To-Morrow	Col William Prefcott
Officer of the Picquet to Night	Capt
Officer of the Main Guard	Lt Col Baldwin
Ajutant of the Day	Prefcot

General Orders

That the Commanding officer of each Regiment Detachment & com-  
pany make a compleate return of the number in their respective Regi-  
ments Detachment & company fit for Duty absent on furlow deserted  
sick killed & wounded in the Late engagement or missing upon their ac-  
count thereof

Sam<sup>l</sup> Osgood Maj<sup>r</sup> of Brd<sup>e</sup>

General Orders

That each Col appoint a Regimental Court Martial to Try Prif-  
oners belonging to their respective Regts for crimes that are not Capital  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Osgood Maj<sup>r</sup> of the Brigade

June 22<sup>d</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Langdon	Counterfign Appelton
Field officer of the Day Tomorrow	Col Scammons
Field Officer of the Picquet To-Night	Capt
Field officer of the Main Guard	Lt Col Nixon
Field Officer of the Fatigue	
Ajutant of the Day	Mafden

## General Orders

That all such persons as have in their possession packs clothing & any other article whatever that fell into their hands at or since the time of the engagement upon Bunkers Hill the Owners of which are unknown immediately return them to head Quarters

Saml Aufgood Maj<sup>r</sup> Brig<sup>d</sup>

June 23<sup>d</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Lyman

Countersign Hopkins

Field officer of the Day To-Morrow Col Glover

Field officer of the Picquet To Night Capt.

Field Officer of the Main Guard Maj<sup>r</sup>. Brooks

Field Officer of the Fatigue

Ajutant of the Day Col Glover

## General Orders

That Col Brewer Nixon Scammons Garrith Gardner Woodbridge Mansfield Regiment incamp upon or near prospect Hill the officers of said Regiments not to Desert their posts upon any consideration whatever & use their utmost endeavours to prevent the soldiers doing the same

Saml. Osgood Maj<sup>r</sup>. Brig<sup>d</sup>

June 24<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Trowbridge

Countersign Walter

Field Officer of the Day To-Morrow Col Bridge

Field Officer of the Picquet To-Night Capt

Field Officer of the Main Guard Lt Col Stores

Ajutant of the Day Fox

## General Orders

His Thanks to be given to those officers and soldiers who behaved so very Gallantly in the Late action at charleston Such Bravery gives the General sensible pleasure he being thereby fully Satisfied that we shall finally come off Victorious & Triumphant over the enemies of freedom and America

June 25<sup>th</sup> 1775

General Orders

Parole Holly

Countersign Freeman

Officer of the Day To-Morrow Col Fry

Field Officer of the Picquet To-Night Capt

Field Officer of the Main Guard Lt Col Robinson

Ajutant of the Day Hardy

June 26<sup>th</sup>

General Orders

That Adjutant Feberger & Marfden make out the Detale for the several Regiments on or near prospect Hill & make a return to General putnam Officer for the main Guard To Morrow Morning

Lt Col Smith

Monday 26<sup>th</sup> June 1775

Parole Swanzey

Counterfign Dartmouth

Officer of the Day To Morrow Col Prefcot

Officer of the Picquit To-Night Capt

Officer of the Main Guard Johonot

Adjutant of the Day Green

General Orders

That Col. Fry furnish a Subaltern & 6 Privates Col Bridge 7 Privates Col Prefcot 7 Privates to atsift Mr. Sangar in Cutting & securing the Grafs which Belong Colony untill further Orders

General Orders

Prospect Hill June 27<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Prefcot

Counterfign Dana

Field Officer for the Main Guard Lt Col Nixon

Field Officer for Fatigue Major Stacy

That the gun be Fired at the Day Brake

Revillee immediately beat by all the Drumers and that the whole turn Out to man the Lines as usual

The Fatigue party go to work untill prayer time then go home to Breckfirt & after that to work as usual

Regimental Orders

That each company parade every morning & evening to roll call and if their be any Mifsing to report them immediately to the Col that they may be punished accord to regulation of the army

General Orders

June 27 1775

That the commanding Officer at prospect Hill keep a Main Guard and appoint an Officer for the Day

The Field Officers are ordered to see that their respective Reg'ts so many of them as are off of Duty be paraded at 10 O Clock in the fore noon and at 4 O in the after noon

The Field are enjoyned to Ditipline those that are paraded 2 Hours in the fore noon and two in the after noon and see that the Lift of their

names be called over Dayly when paraded in the Morning to prevent their Stroling about in the fields and leaving the camp

When paraded in the after noon the field Officers are Daily are to View the Arms of their respective Regiments and see what number of rounds each man has to prevent their waisting contrary to Orders

The Commanding Officer is to Order every night Visiting Rounds & a Patrolling Centry whose Buisness it shall be to see that that the Centinels are elert upon their pofts and such as are found sleeping or sitting upon their posts are to be confined for Tryal

The Field Officers are not to Leave their pofts upon any confideration without Leave from the Commanding Officer

Sam<sup>l</sup> Osgood Mj<sup>r</sup> B<sup>d</sup>

Field officer of the Day To-Morrow Col Gerrish

June 28<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Worfefer

Counterfign Brookfield

Field Officer of the Day To Morrow Col Mansfield

Field Officer of the Main Guard Lt Col Nixon

Field Officer for Fatigue Maj<sup>r</sup> Collins

That a Regimental Court Martial this Day be held at 3 O Clock this after noon at the Presidents Quarters to Try such Prisoners as shall be brought before them

President Capt Abishai Brown

Lt Quimby

Lt Walker

Lt Hartwell

Lt Kimbal

A Regimental Court Martial this 29<sup>th</sup> of June no prisoners found and in Consequence thereof the Court Martial is Disolved

Parole Washington

Countersign Vergenna

June 29 1775

Field Officer of the Day To-Morrow Col Doolittle

Field Officer for the Main Guard Lt Col Holdin

Field Officer for the Fatigue Maj<sup>r</sup> Collins

That if any person take the Small pox or any rupters or Diforders in the several Regiments now doing Duty on prospect hill to be immediately reported to Gen<sup>l</sup> Putnam in order that they may be removed to a proper place appointed

(To be continued.)

## SOME STRANGE MARRIAGES.

---

The first place in the list is taken by Lady Elizabeth Darey, the daughter of Thomas Earl Rivers, on account of the curious coincidence attending her marriages. She was wooed by three suitors at the same time, and the knights as in chivalry bound, were disposed to contest the prize in the customary manner. This the lady peremptorily forbade, and promised in a jocular manner, if they had but patience, she would have them all three in their turn, and what is most remarkable she literally fulfilled her promise. First she married Sir George Trenchard of Wolverton, who left her a widow at seventeen; second, Sir John Gage of Firle; and third, William Henry of Hicworth, the three original claimants for her hand.

More remarkable still is the case of a farmer in one of the northern counties, who one day took five young women in his cart to a religious service. After the drive and the service, he became the husband of one of the ladies. She died and when he was in search of a second wife he met another of those who had joined him in the drive. She was not averse to the match and they were married. Like number one she did not live long, and in succession he married the third, fourth, and fifth of the young women.

There died at Florence in 1768, Elizabeth Mase, who was led to the altar seven times and buried the whole of her partners. Her last venture was at seventy years of age. On her death-bed she recalled the good and bad points of each husband, and having weighed them impartially, expressed a desire to be buried by the side of her fifth husband.

An announcement in England the same year stated that Mr. Silvertop was lately united at Newcastle to Mrs. Pearson. It was, says the announcement, "the third time the lady had been led to the altar in the character of a bride, and there has been something remarkable in each of her three connubial engagements. Her first husband was a Quaker, her second, a Roman Catholic, and her third, a Protestant of the Established Church. Each husband was twice her age. At sixteen she married a gentleman of thirty-two; at thirty she took one of sixty; and now at forty-two she is united to a gentlemen of eighty-four.

A gentleman died at Bordeaux in 1772, who had led no fewer than sixteen ladies to the hymeneal altar.

About the same time a gentleman died at the age of one hundred and fifteen years, who had had four wives, and who left behind to mourn his loss a widow and twenty-three children, whose ages varied from three to eighty years.

The merry month of June, 1778, saw celebrated at St. Bridget's Church, Chester, the marriage of Mr. George Harding, a youthful bridegroom of 107 years and Mrs. Catherine Woodward, a blushing damsel of 83 years. The bridegroom served in the army for thirty-nine years during the reign of Queen Anne, George the First, and part of George the Second. He was at the time of his marriage particularly hearty, in great spirits, and had retained his faculties to an extraordinary perfection. This was his fifth matrimonial venture, his last previous essay having been at the age of 105. His bride had thrice before been led to the altar. The record of the event states, Mr. Harding's diet for thirty years had consisted of buttermilk, boiled with a little flour, and bread and cheese.

In the same year there died at Balbindarin, Ireland, Mr. Coorslin, 114 years of age. This venturesome old gentleman led to the altar his seventh wife at the age of ninety-three years, and when he died he left behind forty-three children, two hundred and thirty-six grandchildren, and nine hundred and forty-four great-grandchildren.

A Mr. Meadows of Liverpool had a record which is unique. He was married for the sixth time, aged seventy-five years, at Walton Church in 1807. The first period of widowerhood lasted a year, the second a month, the third seven weeks, the fourth nine months and the fifth the shortest of all—only six weeks.

The last instance is not so much a record of numerous marriages as an instance of coincidences. Mr. Butin, an inhabitant of Commines, who died there early in the century at the age of eighty-four years, was only twice married. His second wife was born the day his first wife died, and on the birthday he jocularly (!) remarked he would never marry any other wife than that infant. For twenty years he waited, and then led the "infant" to the altar, he being aged sixty-four years. The first child was born twelve months after marriage, and the second twenty years later. At his death he left several children, the eldest of whom was sixty years of age, and the youngest two months. He lived twenty years with his first wife, was twenty years a widower, and his second marriage lasted twenty years.

## FROM PROVIDENCE PROBATE RECORDS.

COMMUNICATED BY H. R. GUILD.

Will of Henry Browne of Providence, R. I., aged and weak of body,  
to Son Henry—land at Ncutakeneoonutt Hill &c.

“ Joseph—land west of seven-mile line &c.

“ Richard—100 A in Loquasquessuck woods &c.

dau. Phebe Harris—land west of Moshassuck River &c.  
all his cooper's tools to son Richard.

wife Hannah Brown—living and home, &c.

my wife's daughter Lydia Mathewson—two heifers

wife Hannah Executor

dated 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 1698.

Witnesses :—

Henry <sup>mark</sup> HB Brown

Thos. Olney, Sr.

Benjamin Beers,

Samuel Winsor Jun.

Probated 10 March, 170<sub>3</sub><sup>2</sup>

Recorded 26 — — 1703 by Thos. Olney, Clerk.

Will of William Brown of Providence, R. I., Yeoman,  
to wife Susanna Brown 100 Spanish milled dols. &c.

“ son Dexter Brown—all lands in Providence

“ dau. Ame Brown—100 Spanish milled dols.

“ “ Huldah—wife of Christopher Arnold, 50 dols.

“ grandson James Brown—30 dols.

Dexter Brown Executor.

dated 28<sup>th</sup> August, 1773.

Witnesses :

William Brown

Rachel Foster

Nancy Foster.

Jno. Foster

Probated April 1<sup>st</sup> 1782.

Recorded April 2<sup>d</sup> 1782, vol. VI, fol. 235.

Will of Josiah Humphrey of Providence, R. I., Cabinet maker,  
to wife Elizabeth Humphrey dwelling house &c & appoints her executrix—  
dated 28 Jan. 1812

Witnesses—

Josiah Humphrey

Philip Martin

Sam<sup>l</sup> Thumber

Jno. R. Balch.

Proved 2<sup>d</sup> March, 1812.

Recorded — “ — 1812. Book XI—pp. 24, 25.

Will of Elkanah Humphrey of Barrington, R. I., Esquire.  
to wife Rachel Humphrey \$50. &c  
“ son Elkanah of Rome, N. Y. \$250. &c  
“ children of son Josiah Humphrey late of Providence, deceased \$450.  
“ son Smith of Rome; N. Y. \$150.  
“ dan. Jerusha Martin \$100  
“ “ Anna Ingraham \$50.  
“ “ Sarah Greenwood of Rome, N. Y. \$100.  
Joshua Bicknell—executor  
dated May 14<sup>th</sup> 1814.

Witnesses:—

Elkanah Humphrey.

Ambrose Martin

Sterry Martin

Josiah Humphreys.

## JOHN WALKE. A QUERY.

---

Salem Town Records present the following entries :

John son of John Walke, born 5 May, 1689.

Abigail " " " " " 28 July, 1693.

Among the baptisms recorded in the Records of the First Church occur, Jehodan, of Abigail Walk, baptized, Aug., 1691; Abigail of Abigail Walke, baptized 1 April, 1694.

Essex Probate Records show that the Estate of John Walke was administered upon by the widow Abigail who gave bond with John Pickering and John Grafton as sureties, 5 Mar., 1683-4.

An inventory was filed 20 Apr., 1694, showing personal estate of £87-17-0; included a negro lad valued at 20s.

Among the papers in the case is an undated will of John Walke, of Salem, New England, Mariner, made at Barbadoes, in which the testator gives all his estate to his son John Walke, "but if it hath pleased God that my loving wife Abigail should be delivered with either a son or daughter, since my departure from here," then his estate to be divided equally between the children. To this will he affixed his mark and a seal which although too indistinct for accurate description may be three escallops, with no other charges; the crest shows a helmet. The witnesses were Jonathan Dousie, William Shuller and what appears to be Peter Collide.

Although not proved, the will is marked as having been recorded in 1693.

No further information can be found concerning this family unless it be that the Abigail Walk, who married 1 Jan., 1720-1, Samuel Osgood is the Abigail born in 1693. They had but two children.

John Walk in Sept., 1736, was one of the early settlers of Lynde-borough, N. H., and as many Salem families were represented by the early settlers at that place, it is quite probable that he was the John or Jehodan Walk mentioned at the beginning of this article.

Who was John Walke? Was he entitled to coat armor? Who was his wife Abigail? What finally became of the various members of the family?



## SOME OF THE CONTENTS OF PUTNAM'S MONTHLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

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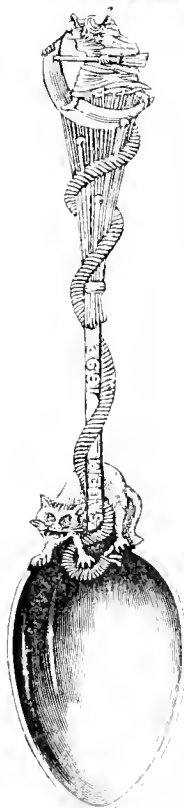
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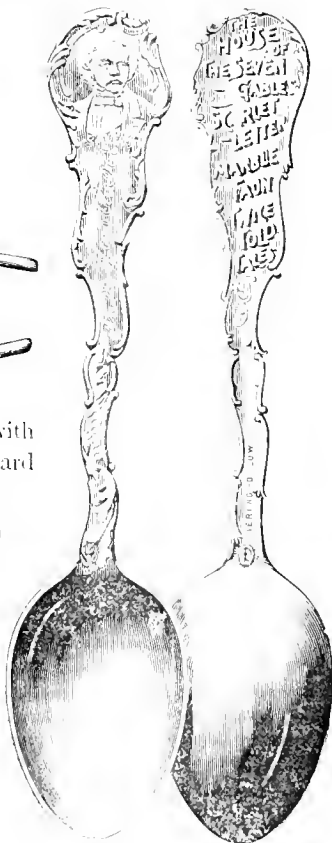
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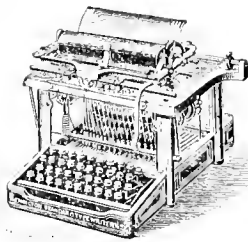
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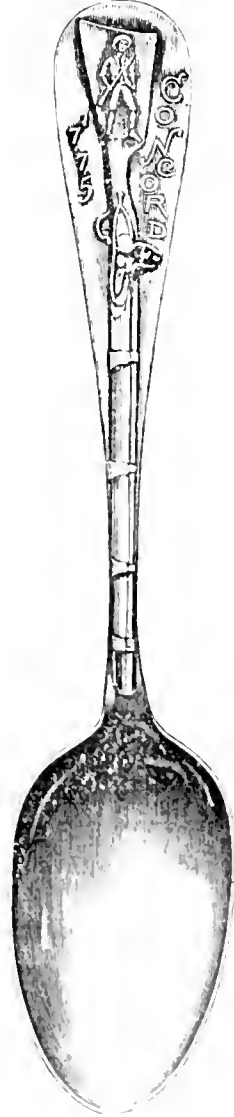
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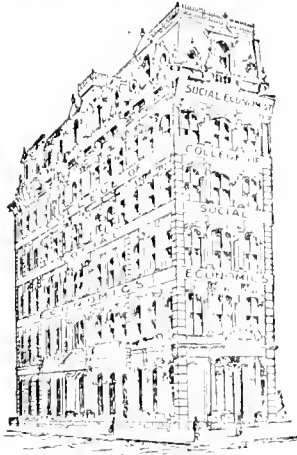
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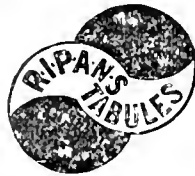
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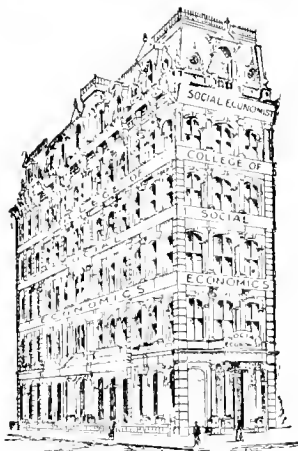
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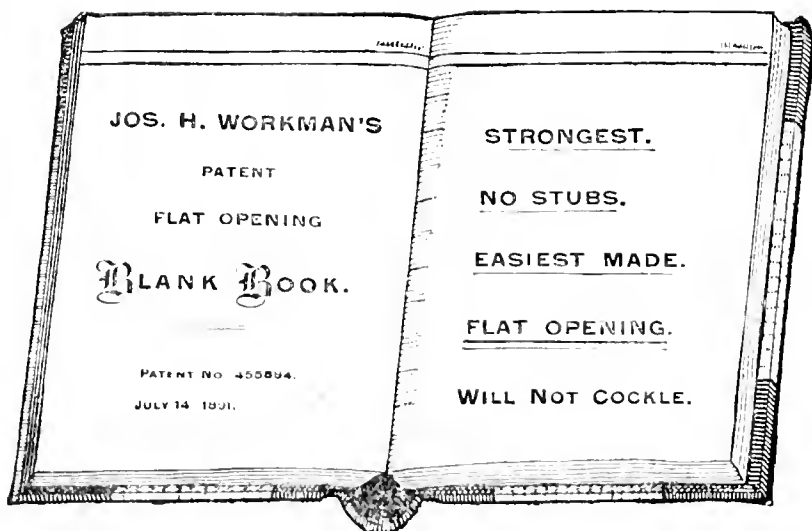
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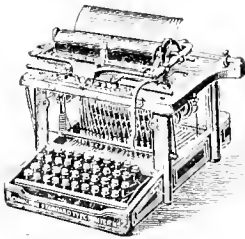
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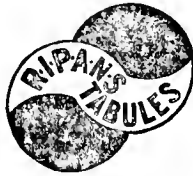
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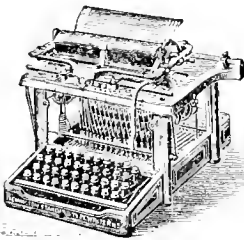
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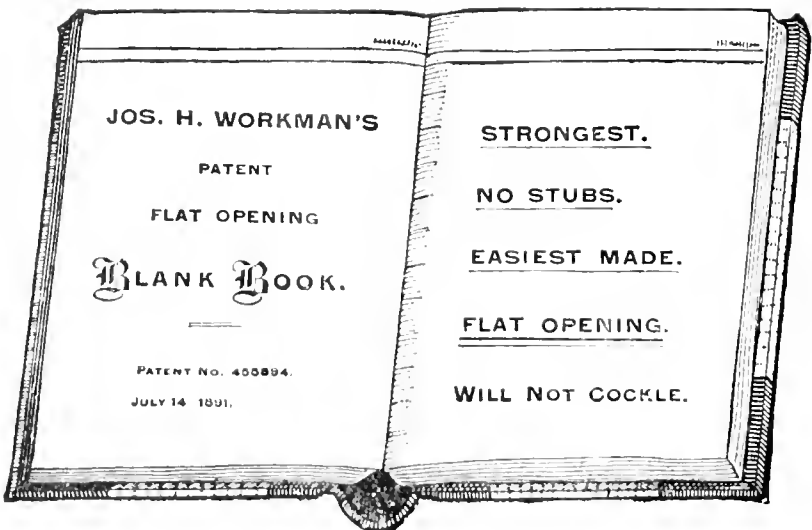
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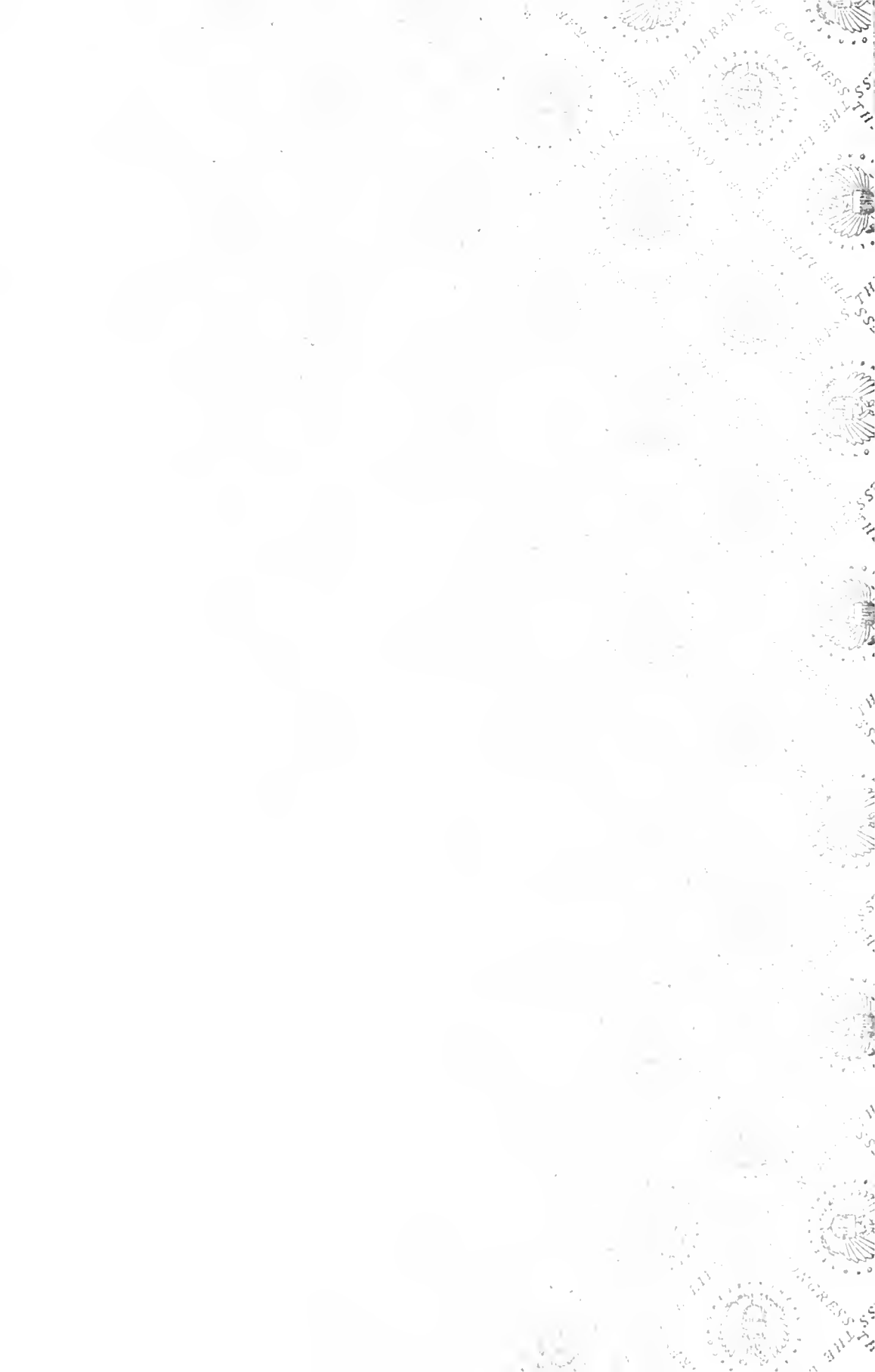
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